

Nature and distribution of known offenses

Data presented in this section describe the type and extent of criminal activity in the United States. The level of crime is measured through officially recorded data, victimization surveys, and self-reports of criminal involvement. It is well documented that many crimes are not reported to the police. Therefore, surveys of the population and selected subgroups have been used to augment the data provided through official law enforcement records. Two methods have been most commonly used: (1) surveys of household members to determine the rate of criminal victimization and characteristics of victims; and (2) surveys of the general population, or particular subgroups, to determine the proportion and characteristics of persons who have committed criminal offenses.

The section begins with information from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The NCVS is an annual national probability survey of households in the United States. Information is provided on the extent and nature of completed and attempted crimes, frequency of occurrence, characteristics of victims and offenders, victim-offender relationships, the circumstances surrounding criminal incidents, and reasons for reporting or not reporting crimes to the police. Also presented are data about drivers' experiences when stopped by police and other face-to-face contacts between police and the public.

The next set of tables is based on data from the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. This project conducts annual nationwide surveys of secondary school students' experiences of victimization and involvement in delinquent activity, both at school and elsewhere. These data include student involvement in traffic violations and crashes while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Also shown are figures on the prevalence and frequency of drug and alcohol use among eighth and tenth graders, high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. Use of marijuana, hashish, inhalants, hallucinogens (LSD, PCP), cocaine and crack, heroin, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, alcohol, steroids, and cigarettes is examined. This segment also incorporates self-report data collected by PRIDE Surveys on students' (grades 6 through 12) victimization experiences, involvement with delinquent behavior, and alcohol and drug use. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, a nationwide survey of youth conducted by the

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), is the source of information for high school students' involvement in a wide scope of risk-related behaviors. These tables are followed by reports of violent crime, bullying, hate-related behavior, and gangs at school, from data jointly collected by the U.S. Departments of Education and Justice. A series of tables present statistics on the prevalence of binge drinking on college campuses, associated violence, and other alcohol-related problems.

Section 3 also covers the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the Nation's population age 12 and older from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Figures for various types of drugs are presented as well as reported problems associated with drug and alcohol use. Also included are data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) focusing on drug abuse-related emergency department episodes. In addition, there are results of public opinion surveys by The Gallup Organization, asking about alcohol use and related problems. Information on alcohol-related driving behavior, including involvement in motor vehicle crashes and associated fatalities completes this segment.

The final part of Section 3 incorporates numerous tables displaying statistics on officially recorded crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through its ongoing Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The number and rate of offenses known to police are tabulated by State and for large U.S. cities for the eight Index crimes: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A ranking of States according to violent crime rates is provided. Also, data are presented for the 50 States on the involvement of firearms and other weapons in violent crime, and tables from the CDC provide data on the number and rate of firearm-related injuries. Tables displaying information on bias-motivated (hate) crimes and offenses occurring in Federal parks are included. The next set of tables provides details about murder victims and offenders based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports. Also included are data on homicides and other violent crimes occurring in the workplace, followed by rates of suicide for various subgroups of the population.

Trend tables on robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft present over 25 years of UCR data. Information on financial institution fraud and Federal bank robberies is provided in this section as are numerous tabulations for the number of law enforcement officers assaulted and killed in

the United States. These include detailed data on the circumstances of the incidents. The characteristics of felons killed by police in justifiable homicides, as well as officer-felon race combinations, are presented.

This section concludes with information on arson, dollar losses due to incendiary or suspicious fires, church arsons, information on terrorist incidents and casualties resulting from terrorism, and the results of airline passenger screening.

Table 3.1

Estimated number, rate, and percent change in rate of personal and property victimizationBy type of crime, United States, 1999 and 2000^a

Type of crime	Number of victimizations (in thousands)		Victimization rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)		
	1999	2000	1999	2000	Percent change 1999 to 2000
All crimes	28,780	25,893	X	X	X
Personal crimes ^b	7,565	6,597	33.7	29.1	-13.6%
Crimes of violence	7,357	6,323	32.8	27.9	-14.9
Completed violence	2,278	2,044	10.1	9.0	-10.9
Attempted/threatened violence	5,079	4,279	22.6	18.9	-16.4
Rape/sexual assault	383	261	1.7	1.2	-29.4
Rape/attempted rape	201	147	0.9	0.6	-33.3
Rape	141	92	0.6	0.4	-33.3
Attempted rape	60	55	0.3	0.2	-33.3
Sexual assault	182	114	0.8	0.5	-37.5
Robbery	810	732	3.6	3.2	-11.1
Completed/property taken	530	520	2.4	2.3	-4.2
With injury	189	160	0.8	0.7	-12.5
Without injury	341	360	1.5	1.6	6.7
Attempted to take property	280	212	1.2	0.9	-25.0
With injury	78	66	0.3	0.3	0.0
Without injury	202	146	0.9	0.6	-33.3
Assault	6,164	5,330	27.4	23.5	-14.2
Aggravated	1,503	1,293	6.7	5.7	-14.9
With injury	449	346	2.0	1.5	-25.0
Threatened with weapon	1,054	946	4.7	4.2	-10.6
Simple	4,660	4,038	20.8	17.8	-14.4
With minor injury	998	989	4.4	4.4	0.0
Without injury	3,662	3,048	16.3	13.4	-17.8
Personal theft ^c	208	274	0.9	1.2	33.3
Property crimes	21,215	19,297	198.0	178.1	-10.1
Household burglary	3,652	3,444	34.1	31.8	-6.7
Completed	3,064	2,909	28.6	26.9	-5.9
Forcible entry	1,175	1,038	11.0	9.6	-12.7
Unlawful entry without force	1,890	1,872	17.6	17.3	-1.7
Attempted forcible entry	587	534	5.5	4.9	-10.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,068	937	10.0	8.6	-14.0
Completed	808	642	7.5	5.9	-21.3
Attempted	260	295	2.4	2.7	12.5
Theft	16,495	14,916	153.9	137.7	-10.5
Completed ^d	15,964	14,300	149.0	132.0	-11.4
Less than \$50	5,700	4,707	53.2	43.4	-18.4
\$50 to \$249	5,789	5,297	54.0	48.9	-9.4
\$250 or more	3,394	3,177	31.7	29.3	-7.6
Attempted	532	616	5.0	5.7	14.0

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted annually for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. For the 1999 survey, approximately 78,000 residents in 43,000 housing units were interviewed. Response rates were 93% of eligible housing units and 89% of individuals in interviewed households. For the 2000 survey, approximately 159,420 residents in 86,800 housing units were interviewed. Response rates were 93% of eligible housing units and 90% of individuals in interviewed households. In 1999, the total U.S. population age 12 and older was 224,568,370; and in 2000, it was 226,804,610. The total number of households in the United States in 1999 was 107,159,550; and in 2000, it was 108,352,960. Readers should note that the NCVS is based on interviews with victims and therefore cannot measure murder. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 8](#).

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bDoes not include murder or manslaughter.

^cIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

^dIncludes thefts with unknown losses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 2000: Changes 1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187007 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2001), p. 3.

Table 3.2

Estimated rate of criminal victimization and percent change in rateBy type of crime, United States, 1993, 1994, 1998-2000^a

Type of crime	Victimization rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)					Percent change ^b			
	1993	1994	1998	1999	2000	1993 to 2000	1994 to 2000	1998 to 2000	1999 to 2000
Personal crimes ^c	52.2	54.1	37.9	33.7	29.1	-44.3%	-46.2%	-23.2%	-13.6%
Crimes of violence	49.9	51.8	36.6	32.8	27.9	-44.1	-46.1	-23.8	-14.9
Completed violence	15.0	15.4	11.6	10.1	9.0	-40.0	-41.6	-22.4	-10.9
Attempted/threatened violence	34.9	36.4	25.0	22.6	18.9	-45.8	-48.1	-24.4	-16.4
Rape/sexual assault	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.2	-52.0	-42.9	-20.0	-29.4
Rape/attempted rape	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	-62.5	-57.1	-33.3	-33.3
Rape	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	-60.0	-42.9	-20.0	-33.3
Attempted rape	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	-71.4	-71.4	-50.0	-33.3
Sexual assault	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	-37.5	-16.7	-16.7	-37.5
Robbery	6.0	6.3	4.0	3.6	3.2	-46.7	-49.2	-20.0	-11.1
Completed/property taken	3.8	4.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	-39.5	-42.5	-14.8	-4.2
With injury	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	-46.2	-50.0	-12.5	-12.5
Without injury	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	-36.0	-38.5	-20.0	6.7
Attempted to take property	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	-59.1	-60.9	-25.0	-25.0
With injury	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	-25.0	-50.0	0.0	0.0
Without injury	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	-66.7	-64.7	-33.3	-33.3
Assault	41.4	43.3	31.1	27.4	23.5	-43.2	-45.7	-24.4	-14.2
Aggravated	12.0	11.9	7.5	6.7	5.7	-52.5	-52.1	-24.0	-14.9
With injury	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.5	-55.9	-54.5	-40.0	-25.0
Threatened with weapon	8.6	8.6	5.1	4.7	4.2	-51.2	-51.2	-17.6	-10.6
Simple	29.4	31.5	23.5	20.8	17.8	-39.5	-43.5	-24.3	-14.4
With minor injury	6.1	6.8	5.3	4.4	4.4	-27.9	-35.3	-17.0	0.0
Without injury	23.3	24.7	18.2	16.3	13.4	-42.5	-45.7	-26.4	-17.8
Personal theft ^d	2.3	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.2	-47.8	-50.0	-7.7	33.3
Property crimes	318.9	310.2	217.4	198.0	178.1	-44.2	-42.6	-18.1	-10.1
Household burglary	58.2	56.3	38.5	34.1	31.8	-45.4	-43.5	-17.4	-6.7
Completed	47.2	46.1	32.1	28.6	26.9	-43.0	-41.6	-16.2	-5.9
Forcible entry	18.1	16.9	12.4	11.0	9.6	-47.0	-43.2	-22.6	-12.7
Unlawful entry without force	29.1	29.2	19.7	17.6	17.3	-40.5	-40.8	-12.2	-1.7
Attempted forcible entry	10.9	10.2	6.4	5.5	4.9	-55.0	-52.0	-23.4	-10.9
Motor vehicle theft	19.0	18.8	10.8	10.0	8.6	-54.7	-54.3	-20.4	-14.0
Completed	12.4	12.5	7.8	7.5	5.9	-52.4	-52.8	-24.4	-21.3
Attempted	6.6	6.3	3.0	2.4	2.7	-59.1	-57.1	-10.0	12.5
Theft	241.7	235.1	168.1	153.9	137.7	-43.0	-41.4	-18.1	-10.5
Completed ^e	230.1	224.3	162.1	149.0	132.0	-42.6	-41.2	-18.6	-11.4
Less than \$50	98.7	93.5	58.6	53.2	43.4	-56.0	-53.6	-25.9	-18.4
\$50 to \$249	76.1	77.0	57.8	54.0	48.9	-35.7	-36.5	-15.4	-9.4
\$250 or more	41.6	41.8	35.1	31.7	29.3	-29.6	-29.9	-16.5	-7.6
Attempted	11.6	10.8	6.0	5.0	5.7	-50.9	-47.2	-5.0	14.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Victimization rates may differ from those reported previously because the estimates are now based on data collected in each calendar year rather than data about events within a calendar year. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^cDoes not include murder or manslaughter.

^dIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

^eIncludes thefts with unknown losses.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bDifferences in annual rates shown in each column do not take into account any changes that may have occurred during interim years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Criminal Victimization 2000: Changes 1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000**, Bulletin NCJ 187007 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2001), p. 11.

Table 3.3

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of crime and selected characteristics of victim, United States, 2000

Victim characteristics		Type of personal crime						
		Crimes of violence						Personal theft ^b
		All crimes of violence ^a	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Total	Assault Aggravated	Simple	
Sex								
Male	109,816,970	32.9	0.1 ^c	4.5	28.3	8.3	19.9	1.0
Female	116,987,650	23.2	2.1	2.0	19.0	3.2	15.8	1.4
Age								
12 to 15 years	16,064,090	60.1	2.1	4.2	53.8	9.9	43.9	1.8
16 to 19 years	16,001,650	64.3	4.3	7.3	52.7	14.3	38.3	3.0
20 to 24 years	18,587,790	49.4	2.1	6.2	41.2	10.9	30.3	1.1 ^c
25 to 34 years	37,757,070	34.8	1.3	3.9	29.5	6.8	22.7	1.5
35 to 49 years	64,927,820	21.8	0.8	2.7	18.4	4.7	13.7	0.9
50 to 64 years	40,764,000	13.7	0.4 ^c	2.1	11.1	2.8	8.4	0.5 ^c
65 years and older	32,702,210	3.7	0.1 ^c	0.7 ^c	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.2
Race								
White	189,308,050	27.1	1.1	2.7	23.3	5.4	17.9	1.1
Black	27,978,180	35.3	1.2	7.2	26.9	7.7	19.2	1.9
Other	9,518,390	20.7	1.1 ^c	2.8	16.7	5.2	11.5	1.8 ^c
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	24,513,290	28.4	0.5 ^c	5.0	23.0	5.6	17.4	2.4
Non-Hispanic	200,294,810	27.7	1.2	3.0	23.5	5.7	17.8	1.1
Household income								
Under \$7,500	9,895,920	60.3	5.2	7.1	48.1	14.7	33.4	2.3 ^c
\$7,500 to \$14,999	17,571,010	37.8	1.7	4.7	31.3	9.5	21.8	2.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	25,931,570	31.8	1.4	3.2	27.2	6.1	21.2	1.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	26,183,560	29.8	1.9	4.2	23.7	6.2	17.5	1.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32,930,980	28.5	0.8	2.3	25.3	6.2	19.2	0.6 ^c
\$50,000 to \$74,999	34,619,880	23.7	1.0	3.6	19.1	3.8	15.3	1.0
\$75,000 and over	38,258,270	22.3	0.2 ^c	2.0	20.2	4.4	15.7	1.2
Marital status								
Never married	71,391,530	51.4	2.6	5.7	43.0	10.7	32.3	2.3
Married	116,032,860	12.8	0.1 ^c	1.8	10.8	2.6	8.2	0.5
Divorced/separated	24,406,470	42.2	2.3	3.8	36.2	7.8	28.3	1.3
Widowed	13,657,920	8.1	0.2 ^c	1.3 ^c	6.6	2.3	4.3	1.3 ^c
Region								
Northeast	43,839,990	23.5	1.5	3.3	18.8	4.0	14.7	2.3
Midwest	53,969,330	30.4	1.1	3.1	26.3	5.4	20.9	1.2
South	80,434,830	24.9	0.9	3.0	21.0	5.7	15.3	0.6
West	48,560,470	33.9	1.4	3.6	28.8	7.4	21.4	1.3
Residence								
Urban	63,598,980	35.1	1.5	6.0	27.6	7.1	20.4	2.3
Suburban	107,684,800	25.8	0.8	2.6	22.4	5.4	17.0	1.0
Rural	55,520,830	23.6	1.4	1.3	20.9	4.6	16.3	0.4 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDoes not include murder or manslaughter.

^bIncludes pocket picking, purse snatching, and attempted purse snatching.

^cEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 2000: Changes 1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187007 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2001), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.4

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and sex of victim, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	7,564,680	33.7	4,117,520	37.9	3,447,160	29.7
Crimes of violence	7,357,060	32.8	4,016,580	37.0	3,340,480	28.8
Completed violence	2,278,260	10.1	1,142,550	10.5	1,135,720	9.8
Attempted/threatened violence	5,078,790	22.6	2,874,030	26.5	2,204,760	19.0
Rape/sexual assault	383,170	1.7	39,340	0.4	343,830	3.0
Rape/attempted rape	200,880	0.9	25,490 ^b	0.2 ^b	175,390	1.5
Rape	141,070	0.6	16,340 ^b	0.2 ^b	124,730	1.1
Attempted rape ^c	59,810	0.3	9,150 ^b	0.1 ^b	50,660	0.4
Sexual assault ^d	182,290	0.8	13,850 ^b	0.1 ^b	168,440	1.5
Robbery	810,220	3.6	546,880	5.0	263,330	2.3
Completed/property taken	530,250	2.4	352,390	3.2	177,860	1.5
With injury	189,080	0.8	110,910	1.0	78,170	0.7
Without injury	341,170	1.5	241,490	2.2	99,680	0.9
Attempted to take property	279,970	1.2	194,490	1.8	85,480	0.7
With injury	78,080	0.3	53,080	0.5	25,000 ^b	0.2 ^b
Without injury	201,890	0.9	141,410	1.3	60,470	0.5
Assault	6,163,670	27.4	3,430,360	31.6	2,733,320	23.6
Aggravated	1,503,280	6.7	944,720	8.7	558,550	4.8
With injury	449,160	2.0	295,390	2.7	153,770	1.3
Threatened with weapon	1,054,110	4.7	649,330	6.0	404,780	3.5
Simple	4,660,400	20.8	2,485,630	22.9	2,174,760	18.8
With minor injury	998,310	4.4	464,580	4.3	533,730	4.6
Without injury	3,662,090	16.3	2,021,060	18.6	1,641,030	14.2
Purse snatching/pocket picking	207,630	0.9	100,940	0.9	106,680	0.9
Population age 12 and older	224,568,370	X	108,652,550	X	115,915,820	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 2 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.5

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of nonfatal violent victimization

By age of victim, United States, 1976-2000

	Age of victim					
	12 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 to 64 years	65 years and older
1976	86.7	86.9	66.7	39.2	16.1	8.0
1977	92.8	91.5	69.0	39.3	16.9	7.9
1978	92.2	96.4	65.1	39.4	15.4	8.2
1979	87.9	102.6	71.1	41.8	13.8	6.0
1980	83.2	97.1	64.9	41.0	15.3	6.8
1981	93.2	97.5	70.9	46.5	17.0	7.9
1982	84.9	100.6	74.8	42.6	14.3	6.1
1983	84.9	87.3	67.4	40.5	12.2	5.7
1984	87.3	91.3	60.8	41.6	13.0	4.9
1985	90.6	86.6	59.4	38.5	12.7	4.6
1986	86.9	84.1	56.2	39.5	11.3	4.5
1987	96.1	90.2	56.3	37.2	11.1	5.0
1988	98.1	89.1	56.3	42.0	13.5	4.3
1989	102.4	89.0	57.3	39.3	10.3	4.0
1990	104.0	96.8	58.3	36.3	9.8	3.6
1991	111.4	114.5	58.6	40.9	12.8	4.2
1992	119.0	100.6	61.6	40.5	14.1	5.3
1993	128.0	100.4	62.1	45.8	18.2	5.9
1994	122.7	110.1	64.6	42.1	16.2	5.3
1995	105.8	96.0	58.8	35.5	15.1	6.0
1996	96.1	84.0	53.7	35.5	16.0	4.7
1997	92.8	82.4	46.0	32.5	16.4	4.4
1998	85.4	76.0	45.3	30.9	16.0	2.6
1999	69.0	68.9	36.2	26.5	15.1	4.3
2000	58.9	57.8	35.7	22.4	14.4	3.6
Percent change 1976 to 2000	-32.0%	-33.6%	-46.6%	-42.8%	-10.9%	-55.1%
Percent change 1991 to 2000	-47.1	-49.5	-39.2	-45.1	12.5	-14.1

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). "Nonfatal violent victimization" includes rape, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Estimates for 1976-91 have been adjusted by the Source to make them comparable to data collected under the redesigned NCVS beginning in 1992. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 8](#).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Age Patterns in Violent Victimization, 1976-2000*, NCJ 190104 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/sheets/apvv00.zip>, file apvv00g1.wk1 [Mar. 11, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.6

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and age of victim, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and older
All personal crimes	77.5	78.9	69.5	37.4	25.6	15.0	4.4
Crimes of violence	74.4	77.4	68.5	36.3	25.2	14.4	3.8
Completed violence	24.5	27.2	23.3	10.7	7.2	3.2	0.9
Attempted/threatened violence	49.9	50.2	45.1	25.6	17.9	11.1	2.8
Rape/sexual assault	4.0	6.9	4.3	1.7	0.8	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	1.9	2.6	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Rape	1.6 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.5 ^b	0.8	0.4 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	0.2 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	2.1	4.4	1.8	0.7 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
Robbery	6.7	8.2	7.7	4.1	2.8	1.9	0.7 ^b
Completed/property taken	2.6	5.5	6.3	3.1	1.7	1.2	0.3 ^b
With injury	0.3 ^b	2.3	2.1	0.7 ^b	0.9	0.6 ^b	0.1 ^b
Without injury	2.3	3.2	4.2	2.4	0.8	0.6 ^b	0.2 ^b
Attempted to take property	4.1	2.7	1.4 ^b	1.0	1.1	0.7 ^b	0.4 ^b
With injury	1.3 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
Without injury	2.8	1.7 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.8	0.6 ^b	0.3 ^b
Assault	63.7	62.3	56.4	30.5	21.6	12.3	3.0
Aggravated	13.1	16.8	16.7	8.3	4.7	1.8	1.1
With injury	4.9	4.9	5.3	2.0	1.7	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b
Threatened with weapon	8.2	11.9	11.4	6.3	3.0	1.6	0.9
Simple	50.6	45.5	39.7	22.2	16.9	10.5	1.9
With minor injury	13.2	10.9	9.2	4.2	3.2	1.7	0.4 ^b
Without injury	37.4	34.5	30.5	18.0	13.7	8.8	1.5
Purse snatching/pocket picking	3.1	1.5 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.2	0.4 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b
Population in each age group	15,920,740	15,925,090	18,067,050	38,470,320	64,329,680	39,371,500	32,483,990

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 3 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

Table 3.7

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy sex and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1999^a

Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault ^b	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking	
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple		
Male													
12 to 15 years	8,117,690	85.0	25.7	59.3	0.6 ^c	11.2	2.5 ^c	8.7	73.2	16.5	56.7	4.6	
16 to 19 years	8,137,900	87.7	28.8	58.9	1.8 ^c	10.8	4.0	6.7	75.2	24.8	50.4	1.8 ^c	
20 to 24 years	8,991,120	74.1	21.9	52.2	0.9 ^c	11.0	3.1 ^c	7.9	62.2	23.4	38.9	0.8 ^c	
25 to 34 years	18,927,710	37.3	10.0	27.3	0.1 ^c	5.3	1.1 ^c	4.2	31.8	10.0	21.9	1.1 ^c	
35 to 49 years	31,778,110	26.5	7.1	19.4	0.2 ^c	3.3	1.2	2.1	23.0	5.0	18.1	0.3 ^c	
50 to 64 years	18,943,080	17.1	3.5	13.6	0.1 ^c	2.6	1.0 ^c	1.6	14.4	1.8	12.6	0.4 ^c	
65 years and older	13,756,940	5.4	1.3 ^c	4.1	0.2 ^c	1.1 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.7 ^c	4.2	1.3 ^c	2.9	0.4 ^c	
Female													
12 to 15 years	7,803,040	63.4	23.2	40.2	7.5	2.0 ^c	0.7 ^c	1.4 ^c	53.9	9.7	44.2	1.6 ^c	
16 to 19 years	7,787,190	66.7	25.5	41.2	12.4	5.5	2.5 ^c	3.0 ^c	48.8	8.5	40.3	1.1 ^c	
20 to 24 years	9,075,930	62.9	24.7	38.2	7.8	4.5	2.1 ^c	2.4 ^c	50.6	10.1	40.6	1.2 ^c	
25 to 34 years	19,542,620	35.3	11.3	24.0	3.3	2.8	0.7 ^c	2.1	29.1	6.7	22.5	1.2 ^c	
35 to 49 years	32,551,570	23.9	7.3	16.6	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.2	20.1	4.4	15.7	0.6 ^c	
50 to 64 years	20,428,420	11.9	3.0	8.8	0.3 ^c	1.2 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.9 ^c	10.3	1.8	8.5	0.8 ^c	
65 years and older	18,727,050	2.5	0.6 ^c	1.9	0.0 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.2 ^c	2.1	0.9 ^c	1.2 ^c	0.8 ^c	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 4 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.8

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and race of victim, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	6,138,840	32.7	1,180,190	42.9	245,660	26.0
Crimes of violence	5,980,090	31.9	1,145,680	41.6	231,290	24.5
Completed violence	1,798,970	9.6	399,940	14.5	79,360	8.4
Attempted/threatened violence	4,181,120	22.3	745,750	27.1	151,930	16.1
Rape/sexual assault	295,460	1.6	71,720	2.6	15,990 ^b	1.7 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	167,490	0.9	28,410 ^b	1.0 ^b	4,980 ^b	0.5 ^b
Rape	119,270	0.6	19,480 ^b	0.7 ^b	2,320 ^b	0.2 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	48,220	0.3	8,930 ^b	0.3 ^b	2,660 ^b	0.3 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	127,970	0.7	43,310	1.6	11,010 ^b	1.2 ^b
Robbery	575,440	3.1	211,250	7.7	23,530 ^b	2.5 ^b
Completed/property taken	366,250	2.0	148,110	5.4	15,890 ^b	1.7 ^b
With injury	130,960	0.7	50,290	1.8	7,830 ^b	0.8 ^b
Without injury	235,290	1.3	97,820	3.6	8,060 ^b	0.9 ^b
Attempted to take property	209,190	1.1	63,140	2.3	7,640 ^b	0.8 ^b
With injury	62,870	0.3	15,210 ^b	0.6 ^b	0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	146,320	0.8	47,920	1.7	7,640 ^b	0.8 ^b
Assault	5,109,190	27.2	862,720	31.3	191,760	20.3
Aggravated	1,158,760	6.2	290,950	10.6	53,570	5.7
With injury	365,170	1.9	74,660	2.7	9,340 ^b	1.0 ^b
Threatened with weapon	793,590	4.2	216,300	7.9	44,230	4.7
Simple	3,950,430	21.1	571,770	20.8	138,200	14.6
With minor injury	838,350	4.5	119,160	4.3	40,800	4.3
Without injury	3,112,080	16.6	452,600	16.4	97,400	10.3
Purse snatching/pocket picking	158,750	0.8	34,500	1.3	14,370 ^b	1.5 ^b
Population age 12 and older	187,576,000	X	27,539,830	X	9,452,540	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 5 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.

Table 3.9

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Total ^b		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	7,564,680	33.7	810,370	35.3	6,624,550	33.3
Crimes of violence	7,357,060	32.8	776,540	33.8	6,450,750	32.4
Completed violence	2,278,260	10.1	278,120	12.1	1,962,220	9.9
Attempted/threatened violence	5,078,790	22.6	498,420	21.7	4,488,540	22.5
Rape/sexual assault	383,170	1.7	43,200	1.9	329,820	1.7
Rape/attempted rape	200,880	0.9	10,110 ^c	0.4 ^c	187,780	0.9
Rape	141,070	0.6	7,330 ^c	0.3 ^c	130,760	0.7
Attempted rape ^d	59,810	0.3	2,780 ^c	0.1 ^c	57,030	0.3
Sexual assault ^e	182,290	0.8	33,090	1.4	142,030	0.7
Robbery	810,220	3.6	128,880	5.6	675,830	3.4
Completed/property taken	530,250	2.4	86,150	3.8	444,100	2.2
With injury	189,080	0.8	12,210 ^c	0.5 ^c	176,870	0.9
Without injury	341,170	1.5	73,940	3.2	267,230	1.3
Attempted to take property	279,970	1.2	42,730	1.9	231,730	1.2
With injury	78,080	0.3	16,710 ^c	0.7 ^c	58,820	0.3
Without injury	201,890	0.9	26,020 ^c	1.1 ^c	172,920	0.9
Assault	6,163,670	27.4	604,450	26.3	5,445,110	27.3
Aggravated	1,503,280	6.7	204,510	8.9	1,280,590	6.4
With injury	449,160	2.0	51,550	2.2	388,140	1.9
Threatened with weapon	1,054,110	4.7	152,960	6.7	892,450	4.5
Simple	4,660,400	20.8	399,950	17.4	4,164,510	20.9
With minor injury	998,310	4.4	100,000	4.4	880,010	4.4
Without injury	3,662,090	16.3	299,950	13.1	3,284,500	16.5
Purse snatching/pocket picking	207,630	0.9	33,830	1.5	173,800	0.9
Population age 12 and older	224,568,370	X	22,966,050	X	199,116,660	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^dIncludes verbal threats of rape.^eIncludes threats.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 7 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.10

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons in each group) of violent victimizationBy type of crime, Hispanic origin, and race, United States, 2000^a

Type of crime	Non-Hispanic									
	Hispanic		White		Black		American Indian		Asian	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total crimes of violence	690,470	27.9	4,363,350	26.5	929,860	34.1	50,970	52.3	68,880	8.4
Rape/sexual assault	13,810	0.6	183,180	1.1	39,760	1.5	7,540	7.7	1,990	0.2
Robbery	140,450	5.7	400,290	2.4	176,810	6.5	2,510	2.6	15,300	1.9
Aggravated assault	131,150	5.3	871,900	5.3	164,480	6.0	15,880	16.3	7,680	0.9
Simple assault	405,060	16.4	2,907,980	17.7	548,800	20.1	25,050	25.7	43,910	5.4

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Respondents to the NCVS who identified themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American (Spanish-speaking countries) or other Spanish origin are defined as Hispanics. The category "Hispanic" includes persons of any race. Comparison groups include non-Hispanic persons who were white, black, American Indian, or Asian. Thus, the terms "white," "black," "American Indian," and "Asian" refer only to non-Hispanic persons. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 8](#).

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Hispanic Victims of Violent Crime, 1993-2000*, Special Report NCJ 191208 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 2002), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.11

Estimated average annual rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of violent victimization

By Hispanic origin, race, and other characteristics of victim, United States, 1993-2000 (aggregate)

Characteristics of victim	Average annual victimization rate				
	Non-Hispanic				
	Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian	Asian
Total	44.8	40.8	51.2	105.0	21.7
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	53.9	48.0	56.6	125.6	28.6
Female	36.0	34.0	46.7	86.4	15.2
<u>Age</u>					
12 to 17 years	90.1	98.0	99.9	159.1	43.6
18 to 24 years	70.3	89.7	91.3	153.0	36.2
25 to 34 years	39.5	53.0	52.9	167.2	22.7
35 to 49 years	28.5	34.3	39.2	62.4	16.4
50 to 64 years	14.2	15.9	15.6	42.1	8.5
65 years and older	7.1	4.1	7.6	22.8 ^a	3.5 ^a
<u>Marital status</u>					
Never married	72.3	80.8	76.5	143.7	35.0
Married	22.8	20.1	22.0	56.0	11.9
Widowed	10.4	7.9	11.5	39.3 ^a	6.6 ^a
Divorced/separated	56.3	69.1	54.3	147.5	49.8
<u>Household income</u>					
Under \$7,500	64.2	83.3	72.4	152.1	28.8
\$7,500 to \$14,999	49.6	51.2	61.7	144.1	30.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42.0	45.1	53.8	62.0	22.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	40.9	44.8	46.6	95.0	23.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	39.1	40.7	42.0	122.2	15.8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	48.3	37.7	41.8	36.1 ^a	18.2
\$75,000 and over	46.7	30.0	51.9	49.7 ^a	17.1
<u>Residence</u>					
Urban	46.6	55.0	60.8	121.3	22.7
Suburban	43.6	39.2	45.3	103.7	21.1
Rural	41.2	31.1	28.2	70.8	17.9

Note: See Note, table 3.10. "Violent victimization" includes rape/sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 8](#).

^aBased on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Hispanic Victims of Violent Crime, 1993-2000*, Special Report NCJ 191208 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 2002), p. 3.

Table 3.12

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime, and sex and race of victim, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Male				Female			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	3,484,120	38.1	535,580	42.7	2,654,710	27.6	644,610	43.0
Crimes of violence	3,398,310	37.1	523,220	41.7	2,581,770	26.9	622,470	41.5
Completed violence	937,840	10.2	175,030	14.0	861,130	9.0	224,910	15.0
Attempted/threatened violence	2,460,470	26.9	348,190	27.8	1,720,640	17.9	397,560	26.5
Rape/sexual assault ^b	36,250	0.4	3,090 ^c	0.2 ^c	259,210	2.7	68,620	4.6
Robbery	403,140	4.4	130,630	10.4	172,300	1.8	80,620	5.4
Completed/property taken	247,900	2.7	96,250	7.7	118,350	1.2	51,870	3.5
With injury	78,730	0.9	26,580 ^c	2.1 ^c	52,230	0.5	23,710 ^c	1.6 ^c
Without injury	169,170	1.8	69,670	5.6	66,120	0.7	28,150 ^c	1.9 ^c
Attempted to take property	155,240	1.7	34,380	2.7	53,950	0.6	28,750 ^c	1.9 ^c
With injury	42,100	0.5	10,980 ^c	0.9 ^c	20,760 ^c	0.2 ^c	4,240 ^c	0.3 ^c
Without injury	113,140	1.2	23,410 ^c	1.9 ^c	33,190	0.3	24,520 ^c	1.6 ^c
Assault	2,958,930	32.3	389,500	31.0	2,150,260	22.4	473,220	31.6
Aggravated	765,440	8.4	150,440	12.0	393,320	4.1	140,510	9.4
With injury	247,320	2.7	38,730	3.1	117,850	1.2	35,920	2.4
Threatened with weapon	518,120	5.7	111,710	8.9	275,470	2.9	104,590	7.0
Simple	2,193,490	24.0	239,060	19.1	1,756,930	18.3	332,710	22.2
With minor injury	415,530	4.5	36,960	2.9	422,820	4.4	82,210	5.5
Without injury	1,777,970	19.4	202,100	16.1	1,334,110	13.9	250,500	16.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	85,810	0.9	12,360 ^c	1.0 ^c	72,940	0.8	22,140 ^c	1.5 ^c
Population age 12 and older	91,518,450	X	12,546,240	X	90,057,550	X	14,993,590	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 6 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.13

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimizationBy race and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1999^a

Race and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/ threatened violence	Rape/ sexual assault ^b	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/ pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra- vated	Simple	
White												
12 to 15 years	12,488,540	68.5	23.2	45.3	3.1	5.9	1.7 ^c	4.2	59.5	11.8	47.7	3.2
16 to 19 years	12,811,550	77.3	27.2	50.1	7.3	7.9	3.5	4.4	62.1	14.6	47.6	1.1 ^c
20 to 24 years	14,539,790	70.8	23.0	47.8	4.2	6.5	2.4	4.1	60.1	17.7	42.4	1.2 ^c
25 to 34 years	31,045,160	36.7	10.1	26.6	1.8	3.4	0.7 ^c	2.6	31.5	8.1	23.4	1.1
35 to 49 years	53,649,010	25.3	7.1	18.3	0.7	2.2	0.8	1.4	22.4	4.2	18.2	0.4 ^c
50 to 64 years	34,027,430	14.5	3.1	11.4	0.3 ^c	1.7	0.5 ^c	1.2	12.5	1.6	10.9	0.5 ^c
65 years and older	29,014,520	3.9	1.0	2.9	0.1 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.5 ^c	3.0	1.1	1.9	0.6 ^c
Black												
12 to 15 years	2,670,650	109.8	34.4	75.4	9.3 ^c	10.7 ^c	1.7 ^c	9.0 ^c	89.8	23.1	66.7	2.7 ^c
16 to 19 years	2,348,670	88.1	30.6	57.5	5.1 ^c	12.5	3.0 ^c	9.5 ^c	70.4	27.1	43.4	3.9 ^c
20 to 24 years	2,526,080	65.6	29.3	36.3	3.9 ^c	16.5	4.6 ^c	11.9	45.2	12.2	33.0	0.0 ^c
25 to 34 years	5,354,230	35.6	13.1	22.6	2.1 ^c	8.3	2.0 ^c	6.3	25.3	10.1	15.2	0.0 ^c
35 to 49 years	7,939,940	28.3	9.4	18.9	1.8 ^c	7.0	3.0 ^c	4.0	19.6	8.4	11.2	1.0 ^c
50 to 64 years	3,980,450	14.8	4.5 ^c	10.4	0.0 ^c	3.0 ^c	2.0 ^c	1.0 ^c	11.8	3.7 ^c	8.2	1.8 ^c
65 years and older	2,719,820	2.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.0 ^c	1.1 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 9 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.14

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime and annual household income of victim, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Annual household income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
All personal crimes	59.5	45.6	36.1	39.1	30.8	33.7	24.1
Crimes of violence	57.5	44.5	35.3	37.9	30.3	33.3	22.9
Completed violence	20.5	17.5	12.7	9.3	10.6	8.2	5.4
Attempted/threatened violence	37.0	27.0	22.5	28.6	19.7	25.1	17.5
Rape/sexual assault	4.3	1.6	3.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.8 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	2.2 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.5	0.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	1.0	0.6 ^b
Rape	1.4 ^b	0.7 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.4 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	0.8 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	2.1 ^b	0.5 ^b	1.8	0.4 ^b	1.1	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b
Robbery	8.1	6.9	4.8	3.1	3.5	2.2	1.8
Completed/property taken	5.0	5.3	3.2	1.8	2.6	1.3	0.9
With injury	2.5 ^b	2.0	1.3	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b
Without injury	2.5 ^b	3.3	2.0	1.2	2.0	0.9	0.6 ^b
Attempted to take property	3.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.8 ^b	0.9	0.8 ^b
With injury	1.0 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b
Without injury	2.2 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.1	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.5 ^b
Assault	45.1	35.9	27.2	33.7	25.3	29.7	20.3
Aggravated	14.5	10.0	7.2	6.9	5.5	7.1	4.0
With injury	4.6	4.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.1
Threatened with weapon	9.9	5.8	4.8	5.0	3.3	5.8	2.9
Simple	30.6	26.0	20.1	26.7	19.7	22.6	16.3
With minor injury	7.9	7.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	2.7
Without injury	22.8	18.9	15.4	22.0	15.5	18.3	13.6
Purse snatching/pocket picking	1.9 ^b	1.1 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.2	0.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	1.2
Population age 12 and older	10,758,020	19,375,060	28,473,900	27,368,560	33,504,970	33,820,410	32,734,790

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 14 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.15

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of crime, size of population, and locality of residence, United States, 1999^a

Size of population and locality of residence												
Type of crime	All areas	Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		Rural
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Personal crimes	33.7	41.5	33.7	42.2	32.8	42.1	30.9	43.4	34.9	39.3	36.8	25.1
Crimes of violence	32.8	39.8	32.8	41.2	32.1	40.6	30.1	42.0	33.9	36.9	35.6	24.9
Completed violence	10.1	13.7	9.0	12.2	9.0	14.2	8.5	13.5	9.4	14.8	9.1	8.4
Attempted/threatened violence	22.6	26.2	23.8	29.0	23.1	26.4	21.6	28.6	24.5	22.0	26.5	16.5
Rape/sexual assault ^b	1.7	2.3	1.6	3.4	1.6	1.9 ^c	1.1 ^c	1.4 ^c	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.3
Robbery	3.6	6.7	2.8	2.4	2.1	7.1	3.0	8.8	2.4	8.9	4.1	1.7
Completed/property taken	2.4	4.5	1.7	1.8	0.9	4.7	1.8	5.7	1.9	6.0	2.3	1.3
With injury	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.6 ^c	0.3 ^c	1.5 ^c	0.7 ^c	2.1 ^c	0.7 ^c	1.5	0.9 ^c	0.6
Without injury	1.5	3.1	1.1	1.1 ^c	0.7 ^c	3.2	1.1 ^c	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.4 ^c	0.6
Attempted to take property	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.6 ^c	1.2	2.4 ^c	1.2	3.1	0.5 ^c	2.9	1.8	0.4 ^c
With injury	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.3 ^c	1.7 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.1 ^c
Without injury	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.6 ^c	0.7 ^c	2.1 ^c	0.9 ^c	1.4 ^c	0.4 ^c	2.1	1.5	0.3 ^c
Assault	27.4	30.9	28.4	35.4	28.4	31.6	26.0	31.8	29.9	26.0	29.2	22.0
Aggravated	6.7	8.5	6.6	6.3	6.7	10.7	5.9	9.5	7.0	8.7	6.8	4.8
With injury	2.0	2.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	3.5	1.6	2.7	2.0	3.3	1.3 ^c	1.8
Threatened with weapon	4.7	5.6	5.1	4.1	5.3	7.3	4.3	6.8	5.1	5.4	5.5	3.0
Simple	20.8	22.4	21.7	29.1	21.7	20.8	20.1	22.3	22.9	17.3	22.3	17.1
With minor injury	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.6	5.3	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1
Without injury	16.3	17.8	17.2	23.5	16.4	16.7	15.9	18.5	18.5	12.9	18.3	13.0
Purse snatching/pocket picking	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.0 ^c	0.7 ^c	1.5 ^c	0.8 ^c	1.4 ^c	1.0 ^c	2.4	1.3 ^c	0.2 ^c
Population age 12 and older	224,568,370	62,576,810	105,313,560	18,469,740	31,618,040	9,847,300	25,702,200	13,393,870	27,461,170	20,865,900	20,532,150	56,678,000

Note: See Note, table 3.1. "Urban" denotes central cities; "suburban" denotes outside central cities; "rural" denotes nonmetropolitan areas. The population range categories shown for "urban" and "suburban" are based on the size of the core city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and do not reflect the population of the entire MSA. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 52 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.16

Estimated number and percent of violent victimization incidentsBy type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	6,723,930	100%	3,180,520	47.3%	3,543,410	52.7%
Completed violence	2,077,350	100	872,840	42.0	1,204,510	58.0
Attempted/threatened violence	4,646,580	100	2,307,680	49.7	2,338,900	50.3
Rape/sexual assault	381,400	100	129,890	34.1	251,510	65.9
Rape/attempted rape	200,880	100	61,110	30.4	139,770	69.6
Rape	141,070	100	32,900	23.3	108,160	76.7
Attempted rape ^b	59,810	100	28,210 ^c	47.2 ^c	31,600	52.8
Sexual assault ^d	180,530	100	68,780	38.1	111,750	61.9
Robbery	740,890	100	522,880	70.6	218,010	29.4
Completed/property taken	482,340	100	317,040	65.7	165,300	34.3
With injury	173,020	100	94,420	54.6	78,600	45.4
Without injury	309,330	100	222,620	72.0	86,710	28.0
Attempted to take property	258,550	100	205,840	79.6	52,710	20.4
With injury	69,510	100	47,940	69.0	21,570 ^c	31.0 ^c
Without injury	189,040	100	157,910	83.5	31,130	16.5
Assault	5,601,630	100	2,527,750	45.1	3,073,890	54.9
Aggravated	1,290,360	100	669,390	51.9	620,970	48.1
With injury	381,030	100	171,830	45.1	209,200	54.9
Threatened with weapon	909,330	100	497,560	54.7	411,770	45.3
Simple	4,311,270	100	1,858,360	43.1	2,452,920	56.9
With minor injury	915,200	100	289,730	31.7	625,480	68.3
Without injury	3,396,070	100	1,568,630	46.2	1,827,440	53.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^dIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 27 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.17

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizationBy type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1999^a

Victim-offender relationship													
Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Total crimes	Related									Don't know number of offenders	
			Total	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other relatives	Well known ^b	Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship		Strangers
Crimes of violence	7,357,060	100%	8.9%	2.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	3.1%	27.3%	15.1%	2.9%	44.4%	1.4%
Completed violence	2,278,260	100	10.9	4.5	1.3	1.3	1.3 ^c	2.7	34.5	10.5	3.4	38.4	2.2
Attempted/threatened violence	5,078,790	100	8.0	2.3	1.3	0.3 ^c	0.8	3.3	24.0	17.2	2.7	47.1	1.0
Rape/sexual assault ^d	383,170	100	10.8	6.1 ^c	1.5 ^c	1.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.0 ^c	35.4	19.9	2.8 ^c	30.4	0.7 ^c
Robbery	810,220	100	5.2	0.4 ^c	2.0 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.3 ^c	1.8 ^c	17.4	6.5	5.0	63.5	2.3 ^c
Completed/property taken	530,250	100	5.7	0.0 ^c	1.5 ^c	1.1 ^c	0.4 ^c	2.7 ^c	21.3	6.8	3.8 ^c	59.9	2.5 ^c
Attempted to take property	279,970	100	4.2 ^c	1.2 ^c	3.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.2 ^c	5.9 ^c	7.4 ^c	70.4	1.9 ^c
Assault	6,163,670	100	9.3	3.1	1.2	0.6	1.1	3.4	28.0	16.0	2.6	42.7	1.3
Aggravated	1,503,280	100	7.6	2.7	0.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.6 ^c	3.9	24.1	14.3	3.1	47.9	3.1
Simple	4,660,400	100	9.8	3.2	1.4	0.8	1.2	3.2	29.3	16.5	2.5	41.1	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8. Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 34 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^dIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.18

Victim-offender relationship in violent victimizationBy type of crime, United States, 2000^a

Relationship of victim to offender	Rape/sexual assault									
	Violent crime		Rape/sexual assault		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Simple assault	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All victims, total	6,322,730	100%	260,950	100%	731,780	100%	1,292,510	100%	4,037,500	100%
Nonstranger	3,376,520	53	162,160	62	203,630	28	550,190	43	2,460,530	61
Intimate	655,350	10	45,100	17	38,000	5	66,350	5	505,900	13
Other relative	339,930	5	4,730 ^b	2 ^b	20,650 ^b	3 ^b	67,610	5	246,940	6
Friend/acquaintance	2,381,240	38	112,330	43	144,980	20	416,230	32	1,707,690	42
Stranger	2,829,840	45	89,180	34	507,170	69	720,940	56	1,512,540	38
Relationship unknown	116,380	2	9,600 ^b	4 ^b	20,970 ^b	3 ^b	21,380 ^b	2 ^b	64,420	2
Male victims, total	3,612,390	100	14,770 ^b	100 ^b	494,650	100	915,970	100	2,187,000	100
Nonstranger	1,585,130	44	9,260 ^b	63 ^b	113,430	23	329,190	36	1,133,250	52
Intimate	98,850	3	0 ^b	X	0 ^b	X	18,380 ^b	2 ^b	80,470	4
Other relative	107,970	3	0 ^b	X	2,310 ^b	1 ^b	36,930	4	68,730	3
Friend/acquaintance	1,378,310	38	9,260 ^b	63 ^b	111,110	23	273,870	30	984,060	45
Stranger	1,945,980	54	5,510 ^b	37 ^b	365,730	74	565,410	62	1,009,340	46
Relationship unknown	81,280	2	0 ^b	X	15,500 ^b	3 ^b	21,380 ^b	2 ^b	44,400	2
Female victims, total	2,710,340	100	246,180	100	237,130	100	376,540	100	1,850,500	100
Nonstranger	1,791,390	66	152,900	62	90,210	38	221,010	59	1,327,280	72
Intimate	556,500	21	45,100	18	38,000	16	47,970	13	425,430	23
Other relative	231,960	9	4,730 ^b	2 ^b	18,340 ^b	8 ^b	30,680	8	178,220	10
Friend/acquaintance	1,002,930	37	103,070	42	33,870	14	142,360	38	723,630	39
Stranger	883,860	33	83,680	34	141,450	60	155,530	41	503,200	27
Relationship unknown	35,090	1	9,600 ^b	4 ^b	5,470 ^b	2 ^b	0 ^b	X	20,020 ^b	1 ^b

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 2000: Changes 1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187007 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2001), p. 8, Table 4.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.19

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimization incidentsBy type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and type of weapon used, United States, 1999^a

All incidents	All incidents		No weapon used	Weapon used										Don't know if weapon present
				Total	Total firearm	Hand- gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown	Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other weapon	Weapon type unknown	
Crimes of violence	6,723,930	100%	68.1%	23.6%	6.8%	6.1%	0.6%	0.1% ^b	6.1%	1.3%	4.2%	4.1%	1.1%	8.3%
Completed violence	2,077,350	100	65.2	27.3	7.6	7.2	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.1	1.9	6.4	4.4	1.0 ^b	7.5
Attempted/threatened violence	4,646,580	100	69.4	21.9	6.4	5.6	0.7	0.2 ^b	6.1	1.0	3.3	4.0	1.1	8.7
Rape/sexual assault ^c	381,400	100	90.4	5.3 ^b	1.4 ^b	1.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.7 ^b	1.8 ^b	4.3 ^b
Robbery	740,890	100	42.1	45.0	21.5	20.2	1.0 ^b	0.3 ^b	11.7	3.5 ^b	4.2	3.2 ^b	0.9 ^b	12.9
Completed/property taken	482,340	100	38.4	47.1	23.2	21.8	1.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	11.6	2.3 ^b	5.5 ^b	3.8 ^b	0.6 ^b	14.6
With injury	173,020	100	42.3	30.7	8.6	8.6	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.3 ^b	3.1 ^b	5.7 ^b	6.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	27.0
Without injury	309,330	100	36.2	56.2	31.4	29.2	2.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	14.1	1.8 ^b	5.4 ^b	2.5 ^b	1.0 ^b	7.6 ^b
Attempted to take property	258,550	100	49.0	41.1	18.2	17.2	0.3 ^b	0.7 ^b	11.8	5.7 ^b	1.8 ^b	2.2 ^b	1.4 ^b	9.9 ^b
With injury	69,510	100	52.9	31.8 ^b	10.5 ^b	9.3 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	4.9 ^b	7.3 ^b	2.1 ^b	1.8 ^b	5.2 ^b	15.3 ^b
Without injury	189,040	100	47.6	44.5	21.1	20.1	0.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	14.3 ^b	5.1 ^b	1.7 ^b	2.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.8 ^b
Assault	5,601,630	100	70.0	22.0	5.2	4.5	0.6	0.1 ^b	5.7	1.1	4.5	4.5	1.0	8.0
Aggravated	1,290,360	100	4.4	95.5	22.7	19.7	2.6	0.4 ^b	24.9	4.7	19.4	19.3	4.5	0.1 ^b
With injury	381,030	100	14.9	84.6	10.8	10.0	0.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	17.7	7.2 ^b	27.1	18.2	3.6 ^b	0.4 ^b
Threatened with weapon	909,330	100	X	100.0	27.7	23.7	3.4	0.6 ^b	27.9	3.7	16.2	19.8	4.8	0.0 ^b
Simple ^d	4,311,270	100	89.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10.3
With minor injury	915,200	100	91.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.3
Without injury	3,396,070	100	89.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10.9
Involving strangers														
Crimes of violence	3,180,520	100	58.8	29.9	10.8	10.0	0.7 ^b	0.2 ^b	6.5	1.2	4.8	5.2	1.3	11.4
Rape/sexual assault ^c	129,890	100	84.3	5.7 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.5 ^b	10.0
Robbery	522,880	100	31.8	55.0	28.7	27.3	1.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	12.5	3.9 ^b	5.0 ^b	4.3 ^b	0.6 ^b	13.2
Aggravated assault	669,390	100	2.2 ^b	97.8	28.5	25.7	2.0 ^b	0.8 ^b	21.2	2.8 ^b	18.9	21.2	5.1	0.0 ^b
Simple assault ^d	1,858,360	100	85.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	15.0
Involving nonstrangers														
Crimes of violence	3,543,410	100	76.5	17.9	3.2	2.6	0.6 ^b	0.1 ^b	5.7	1.3	3.7	3.1	0.8	5.6
Rape/sexual assault ^c	251,510	100	93.5	5.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	1.4 ^b
Robbery	218,010	100	66.9	20.9	4.0 ^b	3.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	9.7 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.4 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.6 ^b	12.2 ^b
Aggravated assault	620,970	100	6.8	93.0	16.4	13.1	3.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	28.8	6.8	19.9	17.3	3.8 ^b	0.2 ^b
Simple assault ^d	2,452,920	100	93.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	6.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Responses for weapon use are tallied once, based upon a hierarchy. Prior to 1993, multiple responses for weapons were tallied. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables**, NCJ 184938, Table 66 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^dSimple assault, by definition, does not involve the use of a weapon.

Table 3.20

Estimated percent of violent victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1999

Type of crime	Victimizations in which self-protective measure was taken		
	Total	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	71.4%	69.9%	72.8%
Completed violence	73.1	65.3	79.2
Attempted/threatened violence	70.6	71.6	69.6
Rape/sexual assault ^a	81.4	78.5	82.9
Robbery	64.5	60.1	75.1
Completed/property taken	53.4	44.6	70.8
With injury	57.2	48.9	67.3
Without injury	51.3	42.7	73.9
Attempted to take property	85.5	84.6	89.0
With injury	82.3	81.8	83.4 ^b
Without injury	86.8	85.6	92.5
Assault	71.7	71.4	71.9
Aggravated	74.7	70.7	79.3
With injury	76.8	70.6	82.5
Threatened with weapon	73.8	70.7	77.7
Simple	70.7	71.7	69.9
With minor injury	79.3	79.5	79.2
Without injury	68.3	70.2	66.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 68 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.21

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crimeBy sex and race of victim, United States, 1999^a

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race ^b	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Attacked offender with weapon	1.0	1.4	0.6 ^c	1.0	1.3 ^c
Attacked offender without weapon	10.4	12.5	8.1	9.8	14.4
Threatened offender with weapon	1.2	1.7	0.6 ^c	1.3	0.5 ^c
Threatened offender without weapon	2.5	3.5	1.4	2.4	2.6 ^c
Resisted or captured offender	20.2	22.4	17.8	20.0	21.8
Scared or warned offender	9.8	6.9	12.8	10.1	8.0
Persuaded or appeased offender	10.9	11.3	10.5	10.7	11.5
Ran away or hid	15.0	15.5	14.4	15.2	14.1
Got help or gave alarm	11.5	8.4	14.8	11.8	9.0
Screamed from pain or fear	2.3	0.8 ^c	3.9	2.3	2.2 ^c
Took other measures	15.3	15.5	15.0	15.4	14.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Some respondents may have reported more than one self-protective measure employed. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bExcludes data on persons of "other" races.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 71 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.22

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations in which self-protective measures were employedBy person taking measure, type of crime, and outcome of measure, United States, 1999^a

			Outcome of self-protective measure					
					Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation	Don't know	Not available
Person taking measure and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Helped situation	Hurt situation				
<u>Measure taken by victim</u>								
Crimes of violence	5,251,010	100%	63.0%	9.2%	7.4%	11.8%	8.0%	0.5% ^b
Rape/sexual assault ^c	311,930	100	51.9	10.5	6.7 ^b	22.0	8.0 ^b	0.9 ^b
Robbery	522,560	100	59.2	9.8	6.1	13.1	9.4	2.4 ^b
Assault	4,416,520	100	64.3	9.1	7.6	10.9	7.9	0.3 ^b
Aggravated	1,122,640	100	65.9	6.9	7.9	11.0	8.1	0.2 ^b
Simple	3,293,880	100	63.7	9.8	7.5	10.9	7.8	0.3 ^b
<u>Measure taken by others</u>								
Crimes of violence	5,021,320	100	36.3	9.7	3.6	42.4	6.7	1.4
Rape/sexual assault ^c	116,940	100	27.0	11.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	45.4	5.2 ^b	10.9 ^b
Robbery	449,410	100	30.6	10.3	5.6 ^b	43.3	7.3	2.9 ^b
Assault	4,454,980	100	37.1	9.5	3.5	42.2	6.7	1.0
Aggravated	1,075,650	100	37.8	9.2	4.3	42.0	6.2	0.5 ^b
Simple	3,379,330	100	36.9	9.7	3.2	42.3	6.8	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes victimizations in which no self-protective actions were taken. Of those victimizations in which self-protective measures were employed, the victim and/or someone else may have taken action. Therefore, the above categories are not mutually exclusive. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 72 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.23

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization

By type of crime and characteristics of household or head of household, United States, 2000

Characteristics of household or head of household	Number of households	Type of property crime			
		Total	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
Race					
White	90,887,030	173.3	29.4	7.9	136.0
Black	13,537,890	212.2	47.6	13.2	151.4
Other	3,928,040	171.3	32.4	10.4	128.6
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	9,546,830	227.0	41.7	19.7	165.6
Non-Hispanic	98,070,420	173.4	31.0	7.6	134.7
Household income					
Under \$7,500	6,198,560	220.9	61.7	7.9	151.2
\$7,500 to \$14,999	9,966,270	167.1	41.1	9.1	116.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13,286,510	193.1	39.3	9.9	143.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12,612,950	192.2	33.3	9.5	149.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14,742,930	192.9	32.0	9.6	151.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14,509,310	181.9	24.0	10.0	147.9
\$75,000 and over	15,493,460	197.2	27.7	7.0	162.5
Region					
Northeast	20,906,950	143.7	21.8	7.3	114.6
Midwest	26,132,460	181.9	31.4	9.3	141.2
South	38,866,820	167.8	33.2	6.9	127.8
West	22,446,720	223.4	39.1	12.3	172.0
Residence					
Urban	31,742,790	222.1	40.9	13.1	168.1
Suburban	49,919,960	163.7	27.2	8.1	128.4
Rural	26,690,210	152.6	29.5	4.4	118.7
Home ownership					
Owned	72,660,440	153.4	26.2	6.7	120.6
Rented	35,692,510	228.3	43.2	12.6	172.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 2000: Changes 1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000*, Bulletin NCJ 187007 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 2001), p. 9.

Table 3.24

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and race of head of household, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Race of head of household							
	All races		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	21,215,110	198.0	17,108,700	190.0	3,314,840	249.9	791,570	206.3
Household burglary	3,651,580	34.1	2,833,600	31.5	698,410	52.6	119,580	31.2
Completed	3,064,390	28.6	2,394,440	26.6	570,060	43.0	99,890	26.0
Forcible entry	1,174,780	11.0	837,560	9.3	288,540	21.8	48,680	12.7
Unlawful entry without force	1,889,610	17.6	1,556,880	17.3	281,520	21.2	51,210	13.3
Attempted forcible entry	587,190	5.5	439,160	4.9	128,350	9.7	19,690 ^b	5.1 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	1,068,130	10.0	811,020	9.0	212,760	16.0	44,340	11.6
Completed	807,730	7.5	606,860	6.7	163,410	12.3	37,460	9.8
Attempted	260,400	2.4	204,170	2.3	49,350	3.7	6,870 ^b	1.8 ^b
Theft	16,495,400	153.9	13,464,080	149.5	2,403,670	181.2	627,660	163.6
Completed	15,963,770	149.0	12,989,690	144.2	2,366,930	178.4	607,160	158.3
Less than \$50	5,700,280	53.2	4,696,350	52.1	793,420	59.8	210,500	54.9
\$50 to \$249	5,789,210	54.0	4,734,800	52.6	880,000	66.3	174,410	45.5
\$250 or more	3,394,140	31.7	2,731,180	30.3	488,110	36.8	174,850	45.6
Amount not available	1,080,140	10.1	827,360	9.2	205,390	15.5	47,390	12.4
Attempted	531,640	5.0	474,390	5.3	36,740	2.8	20,500 ^b	5.3 ^b
Total number of households	107,159,550	X	90,056,920	X	13,266,110	X	3,836,520	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 16 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.25

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and ethnicity of head of household, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Ethnicity of head of household					
	Total ^b		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	21,215,110	198.0	2,106,490	232.5	18,950,650	194.6
Household burglary	3,651,580	34.1	336,970	37.2	3,286,270	33.7
Completed	3,064,390	28.6	273,380	30.2	2,764,910	28.4
Forcible entry	1,174,780	11.0	113,810	12.6	1,050,940	10.8
Unlawful entry without force	1,889,610	17.6	159,570	17.6	1,713,960	17.6
Attempted forcible entry	587,190	5.5	63,590	7.0	521,360	5.4
Motor vehicle theft	1,068,130	10.0	156,850	17.3	906,760	9.3
Completed	807,730	7.5	126,460	14.0	678,910	7.0
Attempted	260,400	2.4	30,390	3.4	227,850	2.3
Theft	16,495,400	153.9	1,612,660	178.0	14,757,630	151.5
Completed	15,963,770	149.0	1,546,190	170.7	14,301,350	146.9
Less than \$50	5,700,280	53.2	483,440	53.4	5,182,520	53.2
\$50 to \$249	5,789,210	54.0	604,680	66.7	5,146,660	52.9
\$250 or more	3,394,140	31.7	322,920	35.6	3,036,780	31.2
Amount not available	1,080,140	10.1	135,140	14.9	935,390	9.6
Attempted	531,640	5.0	66,480	7.3	456,280	4.7
Total number of households	107,159,550	X	9,059,250	X	97,380,370	X

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 17 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.26

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime and annual household income, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Annual household income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
Property crimes	220.8	200.1	214.9	199.1	207.6	213.6	220.4
Household burglary	67.0	44.2	38.9	37.1	30.9	24.1	23.1
Completed	51.4	37.6	33.4	30.3	26.9	19.5	19.7
Forcible entry	19.6	13.2	13.4	12.2	10.5	6.9	5.4
Unlawful entry without force	31.8	24.4	20.0	18.2	16.4	12.6	14.3
Attempted forcible entry	15.6	6.5	5.4	6.7	4.0	4.7	3.4
Motor vehicle theft	6.2	10.1	11.2	10.4	11.7	10.3	9.7
Completed	4.6	7.4	9.0	8.0	8.7	6.9	7.5
Attempted	1.6 ^b	2.7	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.4	2.2 ^b
Theft	147.6	145.9	164.9	151.7	165.0	179.1	187.7
Completed	140.5	141.9	160.6	145.8	160.4	173.4	180.4
Less than \$50	51.4	56.7	57.3	50.2	57.6	62.3	64.2
\$50 to \$249	54.7	53.4	59.2	53.5	60.2	59.2	63.8
\$250 or more	25.4	22.4	32.3	32.5	33.0	41.8	41.0
Amount not available	9.0	9.4	11.8	9.5	9.6	10.1	11.4
Attempted	7.1	4.0	4.2	5.9	4.6	5.7	7.2
Total number of households	6,704,140	10,870,470	14,399,540	12,942,650	14,977,670	14,039,620	13,170,530

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 20 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.27

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy type of crime, size of population, and locality of residence, United States, 1999^a

		Size of population and locality of residence										
		Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		
Type of crime	All areas	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Property crimes	198.0	256.3	181.4	238.8	175.5	262.2	172.4	267.0	189.9	261.3	190.3	159.8
Household burglary	34.1	46.2	27.1	42.8	29.3	59.2	27.5	48.0	25.5	41.7	25.7	32.6
Completed	28.6	38.3	23.0	34.6	26.3	49.1	22.9	42.1	20.9	33.8	21.0	27.5
Forcible entry	11.0	15.7	8.4	11.4	8.1	18.4	10.3	20.4	7.4	15.0	7.9	10.1
Unlawful entry without force	17.6	22.6	14.6	23.3	18.2	30.7	12.7	21.6	13.6	18.8	13.1	17.4
Attempted forcible entry	5.5	7.9	4.1	8.1	3.0	10.1	4.6	6.0	4.6	7.9	4.6	5.1
Motor vehicle theft	10.0	15.9	8.5	9.0	6.7	20.9	8.4	19.0	8.4	17.4	11.4	5.7
Completed	7.5	11.9	6.2	6.0	5.0	16.6	6.0	13.2	5.5	13.8	9.2	4.9
Attempted	2.4	4.0	2.3	3.0 ^b	1.7 ^b	4.3 ^b	2.4	5.7	2.9	3.7	2.3 ^b	0.8 ^b
Theft	153.9	194.2	145.8	187.1	139.5	182.1	135.5	199.9	156.0	202.2	153.2	121.5
Completed	149.0	187.2	141.0	183.3	135.0	175.2	132.4	190.7	150.4	193.9	148.1	118.7
Less than \$50	53.2	65.7	51.6	72.4	51.6	64.0	44.9	64.2	55.0	62.0	55.4	41.4
\$50 to \$249	54.0	67.2	50.5	62.6	50.2	64.9	47.8	71.4	52.4	69.5	51.6	45.1
\$250 or more	31.7	40.5	29.3	38.7	26.3	35.1	30.7	40.8	30.3	44.4	30.5	25.7
Amount not available	10.1	13.7	9.6	9.6	7.0	11.2	8.9	14.3	12.6	18.0	10.6	6.6
Attempted	5.0	7.0	4.8	3.8	4.5	6.8	4.2	9.3	5.6	8.3	5.1	2.8
Total number of households	107,159,550	31,365,180	49,140,830	8,919,180	14,371,530	5,010,440	12,182,020	6,930,630	12,954,030	10,504,930	9,633,260	26,653,540

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.15. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 53 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.28

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimizationBy locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, United States, 1999^a

Locality and race of head of household	Total households	Property crimes	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
<u>All areas</u>					
White	90,056,920	190.0	31.5	9.0	149.5
Black	13,266,110	249.9	52.6	16.0	181.2
<u>Urban</u>					
White	22,786,640	247.5	41.5	15.1	190.9
Black	6,949,610	299.0	65.1	20.5	213.4
<u>Suburban</u>					
White	43,213,140	177.9	26.2	7.4	144.3
Black	4,082,070	207.1	38.8	15.8	152.5
<u>Rural</u>					
White	24,057,150	157.2	31.5	6.1	119.6
Black	2,234,430	175.0	39.2	2.5 ^b	133.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.15. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 55 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.29

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by lone offendersBy type of crime and perceived age of offender, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)								Not known and not available
		Total	Under 12	12 to 20				21 to 29	30 and older	
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20			
Crimes of violence	5,788,490	100%	1.5%	32.3%	9.5%	12.3%	10.5%	26.0%	36.2%	3.9%
Completed violence	1,723,910	100	2.0	34.7	12.0	9.4	13.3	25.3	32.6	5.4
Attempted/threatened violence	4,064,570	100	1.3	31.3	8.5	13.5	9.3	26.3	37.8	3.3
Rape/sexual assault ^b	357,900	100	1.5 ^c	28.8	5.1 ^c	8.2	15.5	31.9	28.8	9.0
Robbery	465,430	100	0.0 ^c	30.5	5.4 ^c	9.9	15.2	32.0	30.8	6.7
Completed/property taken	313,050	100	0.0 ^c	30.8	4.6 ^c	7.5 ^c	18.7	29.8	31.6	7.8 ^c
With injury	97,010	100	0.0 ^c	29.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.8 ^c	19.3 ^c	36.8	24.2 ^c	9.9 ^c
Without injury	216,040	100	0.0 ^c	31.5	6.6 ^c	6.5 ^c	18.4	26.7	34.9	6.9 ^c
Attempted to take property	152,370	100	0.0 ^c	29.8	7.1 ^c	14.8 ^c	7.9 ^c	36.4	29.3	4.5 ^c
With injury	36,020	100	0.0 ^c	55.5 ^c	13.9 ^c	29.4 ^c	12.2 ^c	24.5 ^c	13.0 ^c	7.0 ^c
Without injury	116,340	100	0.0 ^c	21.9 ^c	4.9 ^c	10.4 ^c	6.6 ^c	40.1	34.3	3.7 ^c
Assault	4,965,150	100	1.7	32.8	10.3	12.8	9.7	25.0	37.3	3.3
Aggravated	1,067,910	100	1.6 ^c	34.5	7.5	13.6	13.3	26.6	33.9	3.4
Simple	3,897,240	100	1.7	32.3	11.0	12.6	8.8	24.6	38.2	3.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 39 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.30

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by lone offendersBy type of crime and perceived race of offender, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				
		Total	White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	5,788,490	100%	63.8%	24.1%	9.0%	3.1%
Completed violence	1,723,910	100	60.4	27.0	8.7	3.8
Attempted/threatened violence	4,064,570	100	65.2	22.9	9.1	2.9
Rape/sexual assault ^b	357,900	100	61.6	20.7	8.8	9.0
Robbery	465,430	100	42.4	46.5	7.0	4.2 ^c
Completed/property taken	313,050	100	46.2	45.5	4.8 ^c	3.4 ^c
With injury	97,010	100	46.4	44.9	5.2 ^c	3.5 ^c
Without injury	216,040	100	46.2	45.8	4.6 ^c	3.4 ^c
Attempted to take property	152,370	100	34.4	48.4	11.4 ^c	5.7 ^c
With injury	36,020	100	55.2 ^c	31.5 ^c	13.3 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	116,340	100	27.9	53.7	10.8 ^c	7.5 ^c
Assault	4,965,150	100	66.0	22.2	9.2	2.6
Aggravated	1,067,910	100	58.1	28.4	10.4	3.0
Simple	3,897,240	100	68.1	20.6	8.8	2.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 40 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.31

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by multiple offendersBy type of crime and perceived age of offenders, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived age of multiple offenders (in years)						Not known and not available
		Total	All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	1,465,510	100%	1.0% ^b	40.7%	13.5%	7.4%	29.4%	8.1%
Completed violence	503,300	100	0.0 ^b	36.3	16.8	5.1 ^b	32.5	9.3
Attempted/threatened violence	962,200	100	1.6 ^b	42.9	11.7	8.6	27.7	7.5
Rape/sexual assault ^c	22,510 ^b	100 ^b	0.0 ^b	77.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	10.1 ^b	12.3 ^b
Robbery	325,870	100	0.8 ^b	30.6	22.5	4.3 ^b	27.3	14.5
Completed/property taken	203,690	100	0.0 ^b	32.0	23.8	4.5 ^b	30.7	9.0 ^b
With injury	85,920	100	0.0 ^b	13.3 ^b	23.4 ^b	5.7 ^b	46.1	11.6 ^b
Without injury	117,760	100	0.0 ^b	45.7	24.0 ^b	3.7 ^b	19.5 ^b	7.2 ^b
Attempted to take property	122,170	100	2.2 ^b	28.1	20.5 ^b	4.0 ^b	21.5 ^b	23.6 ^b
With injury	42,050	100	0.0 ^b	9.6 ^b	31.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	39.1 ^b	20.0 ^b
Without injury	80,120	100	3.3 ^b	37.9	14.8 ^b	6.2 ^b	12.3 ^b	25.6 ^b
Assault	1,117,120	100	1.1 ^b	42.9	11.1	8.4	30.4	6.2
Aggravated	389,170	100	0.6 ^b	39.8	14.5	3.1 ^b	36.9	5.1 ^b
Simple	727,950	100	1.4 ^b	44.5	9.3	11.3	26.8	6.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 45 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.32

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimizations by multiple offendersBy type of crime and perceived race of offenders, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived race of multiple offenders					
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,465,510	100%	41.4%	27.1%	12.8%	13.1%	5.6%
Completed violence	503,300	100	36.4	27.4	14.8	13.6	7.7
Attempted/threatened violence	962,200	100	44.0	27.0	11.8	12.8	4.5
Rape/sexual assault ^b	22,510 ^c	100 ^c	56.3 ^c	17.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	26.7 ^c
Robbery	325,870	100	26.7	38.2	16.5	14.1	4.5 ^c
Completed/property taken	203,690	100	26.2	40.6	18.3	12.1 ^c	2.8 ^c
With injury	85,920	100	29.8 ^c	44.9	10.1 ^c	8.6 ^c	6.6 ^c
Without injury	117,760	100	23.6 ^c	37.5	24.2 ^c	14.7 ^c	0.0 ^c
Attempted to take property	122,170	100	27.5	34.2	13.5 ^c	17.4 ^c	7.4 ^c
With injury	42,050	100	39.7 ^c	46.4 ^c	5.7 ^c	8.2 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	80,120	100	21.1 ^c	27.8 ^c	17.5 ^c	22.3 ^c	11.4 ^c
Assault	1,117,120	100	45.4	24.1	12.0	13.0	5.5
Aggravated	389,170	100	39.9	27.7	15.3	12.5	4.6 ^c
Simple	727,950	100	48.3	22.2	10.3	13.3	6.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 46 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.33

Estimated percent distribution of personal and property incidentsBy type of crime and place of occurrence, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Place of occurrence											Other
			At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial building	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building/ on school property	In apartment, yard, park, field, or playground	On street other than near own home	On public transportation or inside station	
Crimes of violence	6,723,930	100%	14.0%	8.7%	3.6%	8.3%	5.0%	8.7%	7.2%	15.1%	2.7%	17.4%	0.8%	8.5%
Completed violence	2,077,350	100	21.6	7.4	3.5	12.1	3.6	4.7	7.1	11.1	2.1	17.9	0.7 ^b	8.2
Attempted/threatened violence	464,580	100	10.6	9.3	3.6	6.6	5.7	10.4	7.2	16.8	3.0	17.2	0.9	8.6
Rape/sexual assault ^c	381,400	100	26.6	0.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	33.6	2.3 ^b	7.0 ^b	3.9 ^b	5.2 ^b	0.6 ^b	12.1	0.6 ^b	7.0 ^b
Robbery	740,890	100	16.6	7.5	4.4	3.5 ^b	0.6 ^b	3.3 ^b	14.5	7.2	2.4 ^b	31.6	1.6 ^b	6.7
Completed/property taken	482,340	100	20.0	7.3	5.7 ^b	5.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	3.6 ^b	12.5	2.4 ^b	2.2 ^b	34.0	1.2 ^b	5.3 ^b
With injury	173,020	100	19.4	5.6 ^b	4.8 ^b	7.8 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.4 ^b	16.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.6 ^b	36.3	0.0 ^b	6.0 ^b
Without injury	309,330	100	20.3	8.3 ^b	6.2 ^b	4.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	4.8 ^b	10.5	3.8 ^b	2.5 ^b	32.7	1.9 ^b	5.0 ^b
Attempted to take property	258,550	100	10.1 ^b	7.9 ^b	2.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.3 ^b	2.9 ^b	18.2	16.1	2.9 ^b	27.1	2.4 ^b	9.1 ^b
With injury	69,510	100	16.6 ^b	14.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.0 ^b	19.6 ^b	3.4 ^b	30.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	9.7 ^b
Without injury	189,040	100	7.7 ^b	5.5 ^b	2.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.7 ^b	3.9 ^b	22.7	14.8 ^b	2.7 ^b	25.8	3.3 ^b	8.9 ^b
Assault	5,601,630	100	12.8	9.5	3.7	7.2	5.8	9.5	6.5	16.8	2.9	15.9	0.7	8.9
Aggravated	1,290,360	100	13.1	11.2	4.8	7.4	5.3	4.3	7.9	8.8	4.0	26.0	0.6 ^b	6.5
Simple	4,311,270	100	12.7	9.0	3.3	7.1	5.9	11.0	6.0	19.2	2.6	12.8	0.8	9.6
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	206,090	100	3.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.5 ^b	12.6 ^b	26.1	2.3 ^b	14.8	1.4 ^b	13.3 ^b	13.6 ^b	7.2 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	1,068,130	100	1.2 ^b	33.3	16.5	3.2	X	0.4 ^b	32.3	1.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	9.0	0.2 ^b	2.3 ^b
Completed	807,730	100	1.3 ^b	34.0	18.0	4.0	X	0.2 ^b	29.4	0.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	9.5	0.0 ^b	2.8 ^b
Attempted	260,400	100	0.8 ^b	31.2	12.0	0.8 ^b	X	0.9 ^b	41.3	3.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.4 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^b
Theft	16,494,400	100	9.6	29.1	5.5	4.2	2.0	6.9	14.2	13.7	1.3	4.3	0.9	8.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 61 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.34

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 16 and older) of face-to-face contact between police and the public
By sex, race, ethnicity, and age, United States, 1999^a

Characteristics	Persons age 16 and older		
	Total population	Contact with police ^b	Rate of contact per 1,000 persons
Total	209,350,577	43,827,419	209
Sex			
Male	100,868,144	23,135,110	229
Female	108,482,433	20,692,308	191
Race, ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	155,182,517	34,294,839	221
Black, non-Hispanic	24,505,943	4,629,731	189
Hispanic	21,276,861	3,550,300	167
Other ^c	8,385,256	1,352,547	161
Age			
16 to 17 years	8,068,511	1,845,977	229
18 to 19 years	7,899,421	2,705,888	343
20 to 24 years	18,313,060	5,730,078	313
25 to 29 years	18,396,356	4,833,335	263
30 to 34 years	19,849,097	4,833,379	244
35 to 39 years	22,624,608	5,145,251	227
40 to 44 years	22,375,122	5,111,473	228
45 to 49 years	19,564,612	4,179,427	214
50 years and older	72,259,784	9,442,611	131

Note: These data are from the 1999 Police-Public Contact Survey (PPCS) conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. Data for the 1999 PPCS were collected as a supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS); respondents included all NCVS respondents age 16 years and older. The sample for the 1999 NCVS consisted of 94,717 individuals age 16 and older. The response rate for the PPCS was 85%.

^aDetail may not add to total because of estimation procedures.

^bQuestion: "Were any of these contacts with a police officer in person, that is, face-to-face?"

^cIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Contacts between Police and the Public: Findings from the 1999 National Survey**, NCJ 184957 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 7, Table 1 and Figure 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.35

Reasons for contact between police and the public
By the number of same-type contacts, United States, 1999^a

Reason for contact	Contact with police during 1999			Percent of persons with contacts		
	Total	One contact	Two or more contacts	Total	One contact	Two or more contacts
Contact with police, any reason	43,705,120	35,254,550	8,450,573	100%	100%	100%
Respondents contacted police						
Report a crime	8,372,814	6,877,313	1,495,501	19.2	19.5	17.7
Witness to a crime	1,393,327	1,027,015	366,312	3.2	2.9	4.3
Ask for assistance	5,226,973	4,116,802	1,110,171	12.0	11.7	13.1
Report a neighborhood problem	4,001,085	2,979,285	1,021,800	9.2	8.5	12.1
Witness to an accident	1,673,709	1,387,291	286,418	3.8	3.9	3.4
Other reasons	4,030,763	3,383,985	646,778	9.2	9.6	7.7
Police contacted respondent						
Motor vehicle stop ^b	22,731,790	18,100,524	4,631,268	52.0	51.3	54.8
Involved in accident	3,354,807	3,158,257	196,550	7.7	9.0	2.3
Witness to accident	766,413	609,237	157,176	1.8	1.7	1.9
Victim of crime	921,357	792,176	129,181	2.1	2.2	1.5
Witness to crime	1,367,601	1,157,259	210,342	3.1	3.3	2.5
Suspect in crime	1,314,159	1,116,265	197,894	3.0	3.2	2.3
Serve warrant	345,208	232,084	113,124	0.8	0.7	1.3
Crime prevention	614,743	440,187	174,556	1.4	1.2	2.1
Other	5,288,699	4,506,961	781,738	12.1	12.8	9.3

Note: See Note, table 3.34.

^aPercents add to more than 100 because persons may have given more than one reason for a contact between a resident and a police officer.

^bIncludes persons who were either passengers or drivers.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Contacts between Police and the Public: Findings from the 1999 National Survey**, NCJ 184957 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 9, Table 3.

Table 3.36

All drivers and drivers stopped by policeBy sex, race, ethnicity, and age, United States, 1999^a

Characteristics	U.S. population age	Persons with driver's license		Drivers stopped at least once in 1999		Drivers stopped more than once in 1999	
	16 and older	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	209,350,577	186,322,014	89%	19,277,002	10.3%	3,990,339	2.1%
Sex							
Male	100,868,144	93,807,374	93	11,721,808	12.5	2,707,738	2.9
Female	108,482,433	92,210,068	85	7,555,194	8.2	1,276,828	1.4
Race, ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	155,182,518	142,767,917	92	14,846,114	10.4	2,984,069	2.1
Black, non-Hispanic	24,505,942	18,134,397	74	2,231,801	12.3	546,791	3.0
Hispanic	21,276,862	18,298,101	86	1,615,088	8.8	366,625	2.0
Other ^b	8,385,255	6,708,204	80	583,999	8.7	87,016	1.3
Age							
16 to 19 years	15,967,931	11,177,552	70	2,031,789	18.2	725,349	6.5
20 to 29 years	36,709,421	33,038,479	90	5,559,921	16.8	1,467,819	4.4
30 to 39 years	42,473,705	39,925,283	94	4,525,604	11.3	819,134	2.1
40 to 49 years	41,939,735	39,842,748	95	3,764,485	9.4	527,028	1.3
50 to 59 years	29,321,592	27,269,081	93	2,093,557	7.7	307,753	1.1
60 years and older	42,938,193	34,350,554	80	1,301,646	3.8	144,483	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.34. Data for "persons with driver's license" are from the U.S. Department of Transportation's 1995 Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey.

^aDetail may not add to total because of estimation procedures.

^bIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Contacts between Police and the Public: Findings from the 1999 National Survey**, NCJ 184957 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 14, Table 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.37

Number and percent of drivers 16 years and older who were stopped by police and all licensed driversBy sex, age, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1999^a

Characteristics	Drivers age 16 and older stopped by police		All licensed drivers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,277,002	100.0%	186,322,014	100.0%
Sex				
Male	11,721,808	60.8	93,807,374	50.4
Female	7,555,194	39.2	92,210,068	49.6
Age				
16 to 19 years	2,031,789	10.5	11,177,552	6.0
20 to 24 years	3,082,015	16.0	16,115,497	8.7
25 to 29 years	2,477,904	12.8	16,924,648	9.1
30 to 34 years	2,249,807	11.7	18,658,151	10.0
35 to 39 years	2,275,797	11.8	21,493,378	11.6
40 to 44 years	2,171,066	11.3	21,032,615	11.3
45 to 49 years	1,593,418	8.3	18,586,382	10.0
50 to 54 years	1,220,709	6.3	15,475,569	8.3
55 to 59 years	872,848	4.5	11,829,563	6.4
60 to 64 years	495,099	2.6	9,219,126	5.0
65 to 69 years	352,208	1.8	7,946,495	4.3
70 to 74 years	242,294	1.3	7,153,913	3.9
75 years and older	212,046	1.1	9,715,425	5.2
16 to 24 years	5,113,805	26.5	27,081,987	14.5
25 years and older	14,163,197	73.5	159,313,319	85.5
Race, ethnicity				
White	14,846,114	77.0	142,767,917	76.7
Black	2,231,801	11.6	18,134,397	9.8
Hispanic	1,615,088	8.4	18,298,101	9.9
Other race ^b	583,999	3.0	6,708,204	3.6
Combined characteristics				
Males age 16 to 24 years	3,188,375	16.5	13,956,728	7.5
White	2,370,955	12.3	9,752,869	5.2
Black	302,620	1.6	1,522,862	0.8
Hispanic	389,739	2.0	1,994,316	1.1
Other race ^b	125,062	0.6	709,722	0.4
Males age 25 years and older	8,533,433	44.3	79,455,735	42.6
White	6,558,127	34.0	61,407,387	33.0
Black	1,025,076	5.3	7,440,523	4.0
Hispanic	704,852	3.7	7,070,674	3.8
Other race ^b	245,378	1.3	2,990,658	1.6
Females age 16 to 24 years	1,925,429	10.0	13,299,365	7.1
White	1,453,078	7.5	9,307,657	5.0
Black	226,148	1.2	1,564,859	0.8
Hispanic	193,881	1.0	1,757,112	0.9
Other race ^b	52,322	0.3	632,085	0.3
Females age 25 years and older	5,629,764	29.2	79,545,810	42.7
White	4,463,955	23.2	62,841,061	33.7
Black	677,957	3.5	7,749,022	4.2
Hispanic	326,616	1.7	6,045,510	3.2
Other race ^b	161,237	0.8	2,840,768	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.34. Data for "all licensed drivers" are from the U.S. Department of Transportation's 1995 Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Characteristics of Drivers Stopped by Police, 1999*, NCJ 191548 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2002), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.38

Drivers' perceptions of the legitimacy of being stopped by police

By sex, age, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1999

Characteristics	Percent of stopped drivers who felt they had been stopped for a legitimate reason		
	All drivers stopped	Drivers stopped one time	Drivers stopped two or more times
Total	84.3%	85.1%	81.3%
Sex			
Male	82.3	83.7	78.2
Female	87.3	87.2	87.7
Age			
16 to 24 years	83.5	86.2	78.2
25 years and older	84.6	84.8	83.5
Race, ethnicity			
White	86.0	86.5	84.4
Black	74.0	75.1	70.2
Hispanic	81.6	84.9	70.0
Other race ^a	84.6	85.0	84.4
Combined characteristics			
Males age 16 to 24 years	81.8	85.4	75.9
White	83.2	85.9	78.7
Black	75.7	81.6	70.4
Hispanic	76.0	83.4	62.7
Other race ^a	86.5	88.4	81.5 ^b
Males age 25 years and older	82.5	83.1	79.8
White	84.3	84.5	83.5
Black	73.1	74.4	68.0
Hispanic	79.4	82.5	65.3
Other race ^a	81.4	80.9	85.5 ^b
Females age 16 to 24 years	86.2	87.4	82.7
White	88.3	88.7	87.0
Black	71.0	77.1	42.0 ^b
Hispanic	87.1	90.3	78.4
Other race ^a	83.1	87.5	43.4 ^b
Females age 25 years and older	87.6	87.1	91.3
White	89.3	88.9	91.8
Black	75.5	73.6	85.5
Hispanic	89.0	88.1	95.2
Other race ^a	88.1	88.1	100.0 ^b

Note: See Note, table 3.34.

^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.

^bEstimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Characteristics of Drivers Stopped by Police, 1999*, NCJ 191548 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2002), pp. 5, 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.39

Percent of drivers stopped by police who experienced a search

By sex, age, race, and ethnicity, and type of search, United States, 1999

Characteristics	Type of search		
	Driver or vehicle	Driver	Vehicle
Total	6.6%	4.3%	5.3%
Sex			
Male	9.4	6.4	7.5
Female	2.3	1.2	1.9
Age			
16 to 24 years	10.8	7.2	8.9
25 years and older	5.1	3.3	4.0
Race, ethnicity			
White	5.4	3.5	4.3
Black	11.0	8.0	8.5
Hispanic	11.3	7.0	9.7
Other race ^a	6.5	3.2 ^b	5.4

Note: See Note, table 3.34.

^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.^bEstimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Characteristics of Drivers Stopped by Police, 1999*, NCJ 191548 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2002), p. 10, Table 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.40

Persons age 16 and older having face-to-face contact with police and those experiencing force or threat of forceBy selected characteristics, United States, 1999^a

Characteristics	Persons age 16 and older		
	Face-to-face contact with police ^b	Force used or threatened by police ^c	With police contact who reported that police used force or threats
Total	43,827,419	421,714	0.96%
Sex			
Male	23,135,110	366,533	1.58
Female	20,692,308	55,181	0.27
Race, ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	34,294,839	248,539	0.72
Black, non-Hispanic	4,629,731	95,440	2.06
Hispanic	3,550,300	65,530	1.85
Other ^d	1,352,547	12,205	0.90 ^e
Age			
16 to 19 years	4,551,864	129,045	2.83
20 to 29 years	10,563,413	158,195	1.50
30 to 39 years	9,978,629	78,007	0.78
40 to 49 years	9,290,901	36,857	0.40
50 to 59 years	5,133,674	9,630	0.19 ^e
60 years and older	4,308,937	9,981	0.23 ^e
Size of jurisdiction where resided			
Under 100,000	34,064,252	278,267	0.82
100,000 to 499,999	5,807,156	68,640	1.18
500,000 to 999,999	1,658,163	13,421	0.81 ^e
1,000,000 or more	2,297,847	61,386	2.67

Note: See Note, table 3.34.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bQuestion: "Were any of these contacts with a police officer in person, that is, face-to-face?"^cQuestion: "On (this/the most recent occasion), did the police officer(s) for any reason use or threaten to use physical force against you, such as grabbing you or threatening to hit you?"^dIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives.^eEstimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Contacts between Police and the Public: Findings from the 1999 National Survey*, NCJ 184957 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 26, Table 17.

Table 3.41

Estimated percent distribution of personal and property victimizationBy type of crime and whether or not reported to police, United States, 1999^a

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Were victimizations reported to the police?			
		Total	Yes ^b	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	28,779,800	100%	36.3%	62.4%	1.2%
Personal crimes	7,564,680	100	43.4	54.8	1.8
Crimes of violence	7,357,060	100	43.9	54.3	1.8
Completed violence	2,278,260	100	57.5	41.7	0.8 ^c
Attempted/threatened violence	5,078,790	100	37.8	59.9	2.3
Rape/sexual assault	383,170	100	28.3	71.1	0.6 ^c
Rape/attempted rape	200,880	100	32.5	67.5	0.0 ^c
Rape	141,070	100	37.5	62.5	0.0 ^c
Attempted rape ^d	59,810	100	20.8 ^c	79.2	0.0 ^c
Sexual assault ^e	182,290	100	23.6	75.0	1.3 ^c
Robbery	810,220	100	61.2	37.9	0.8 ^c
Completed/property taken	530,250	100	66.3	33.7	0.0 ^c
With injury	189,080	100	72.0	28.0	0.0 ^c
Without injury	341,170	100	63.1	36.9	0.0 ^c
Attempted to take property	279,970	100	51.7	45.9	2.4 ^c
With injury	78,080	100	61.6	38.4	0.0 ^c
Without injury	201,890	100	47.9	48.8	3.3 ^c
Assault	6,163,670	100	42.6	55.4	2.0
Aggravated	1,503,280	100	55.3	42.4	2.3
With injury	449,160	100	73.0	27.0	0.0 ^c
Threatened with weapon	1,054,110	100	47.8	49.0	3.3
Simple	4,660,400	100	38.5	59.6	1.9
With minor injury	998,310	100	54.5	44.0	1.5 ^c
Without injury	3,662,090	100	34.2	63.8	2.0
Purse snatching/pocket picking	207,630	100	25.9	73.1	1.0 ^c
Completed purse snatching	33,930	100	36.1 ^c	63.9 ^c	0.0 ^c
Attempted purse snatching	6,910 ^c	100 ^c	64.4 ^c	35.6 ^c	0.0 ^c
Pocket picking	166,780	100	22.2	76.5	1.3 ^c
Property crimes	21,215,110	100	33.8	65.2	1.1
Household burglary	3,651,580	100	49.3	49.6	1.1
Completed	3,064,390	100	51.8	47.1	1.1
Forcible entry	1,174,780	100	72.6	26.9	0.6 ^c
Unlawful entry without force	1,889,610	100	38.9	59.7	1.4 ^c
Attempted forcible entry	587,190	100	36.4	62.6	1.0 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,068,130	100	83.7	15.8	0.5 ^c
Completed	807,730	100	94.4	5.0	0.6 ^c
Attempted	260,400	100	50.4	49.6	0.0 ^c
Theft	16,495,400	100	27.1	71.8	1.1
Completed	15,963,770	100	26.8	72.1	1.1
Less than \$50	5,700,280	100	13.1	86.0	0.9
\$50 to \$249	5,789,210	100	24.8	74.3	0.9
\$250 or more	3,394,140	100	53.7	45.3	1.0
Amount not available	1,080,140	100	25.4	71.3	3.3
Attempted	531,640	100	35.6	63.4	1.1 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bFigures in this column represent the percent of victimizations reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^dIncludes verbal threats of rape.^eIncludes threats.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 91 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001].

Table 3.42

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and property victimizations to policeBy type of crime, United States, 1999^a

Reasons for reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total ^b	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
		Total ^c	Robbery	Assault				
Number of reasons for reporting victimizations ^d	2,641,020	2,598,190	487,560	1,985,560	7,802,710	2,108,750	897,390	4,796,570
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Stop or prevent this incident	18.3	18.5	8.8	21.1	6.6	10.4	1.2 ^e	5.9
Needed help due to injury	1.3	1.4	1.5 ^e	1.3 ^e	0.2 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.3 ^e
To recover property	3.9	3.8	16.3	1.0 ^e	27.2	21.1	40.8	27.4
To collect insurance	0.6 ^e	0.6 ^e	1.7 ^e	0.4 ^e	5.5	4.0	9.9	5.3
To prevent further crimes by offender against victim	20.0	20.4	11.2	22.8	7.1	10.8	4.1	6.1
To prevent crime by offender against anyone	10.3	10.4	9.3	10.0	4.8	4.4	2.5 ^e	5.4
To punish offender	7.5	7.5	9.8	6.8	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.1
To catch or find offender	5.9	5.8	12.0 ^e	4.4	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.7
To improve police surveillance	3.2	3.2	5.4	2.2	5.7	6.9	3.6	5.5
Duty to notify police	5.1	5.2	7.0	4.8	6.8	5.6	4.7	7.7
Because it was a crime	17.2	16.7	15.0	17.3	21.5	23.2	19.4	21.2
Some other reason	5.3	5.2	1.4 ^e	6.4	3.6	2.2	3.4	4.2
Not available	1.3	1.3	0.6 ^e	1.5	0.9	0.6 ^e	0.8 ^e	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 101 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes of violence and purse snatching/pocket picking not listed separately.

^cIncludes rape and sexual assault not listed separately.

^dSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

^eEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.43

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and property victimizations to policeBy type of crime, United States, 1999^a

Reasons for not reporting to police	Personal crimes				Property crimes			
	Total ^b	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft
		Total ^c	Robbery	Assault				
Number of reasons for not reporting victimizations ^d	4,834,290	4,654,220	418,030	3,927,670	16,869,270	2,208,540	197,480	14,463,240
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported to another official	16.8	16.6	9.5	18.4	10.8	6.8	5.6 ^e	11.4
Private or personal matter	18.8	19.4	7.7	19.0	4.5	4.9	3.2 ^e	4.4
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	17.1	17.1	21.3	17.8	25.7	20.5	21.3	26.5
Not important enough	6.0	6.1	1.9 ^e	6.9	3.6	3.8	2.4 ^e	3.6
Insurance would not cover	0.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	2.3	1.8	3.0 ^e	2.3
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.4 ^e	0.2 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.2 ^e	5.5	7.3	8.1 ^e	5.2
Unable to recover property; no ID number	0.4 ^e	0.3 ^e	3.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	7.3	7.2	0.0 ^e	7.4
Lack of proof	4.3	4.1	10.6	3.5	12.1	16.5	12.0 ^e	11.4
Police would not want to be bothered	5.7	5.5	11.7	5.1	8.2	8.0	7.8 ^e	8.3
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	3.2	3.2	9.6	2.8	2.7	4.1	6.8 ^e	2.5
Fear of reprisal	3.8	3.9	5.5 ^e	3.1	0.5	1.3 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.4
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.2	3.1	5.7 ^e	2.9	3.4	2.9	8.7 ^e	3.4
Other reasons	20.4	20.4	13.4	20.5	13.3	14.8	21.0	13.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938, Table 102 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes of violence and purse snatching/pocket picking not listed separately.

^cIncludes rape and sexual assault not listed separately.

^dSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

^eEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.44

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)	Class of 1997 (N=2,638)	Class of 1998 (N=2,656)	Class of 1999 (N=2,322)	Class of 2000 (N=2,204)	Class of 2001 (N=2,218)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	56.3%	54.6%	55.4%	55.4%	55.3%	56.6%	55.4%	52.5%	54.0%	54.7%	54.9%	54.6%	54.6%
Once	26.2	24.8	26.2	27.0	25.6	25.3	25.7	27.0	26.8	25.6	27.1	25.2	26.7
Twice	10.6	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.0	11.0	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.2
3 or 4 times	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.4	5.3	5.9	4.8	6.1	5.2
5 or more times	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.2
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	79.4	77.9	77.2	77.5	75.1	76.8	76.0	73.3	74.2	73.4	74.3	74.3	74.3
Once	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.3	17.2	16.8	16.4	17.0	17.2	17.3	18.2	16.6	17.4
Twice	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	4.8	6.1	5.3
3 or 4 times	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.7
5 or more times	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	66.7	66.3	65.8	66.4	66.1	67.0	66.4	65.6	67.4	67.5	69.2	69.7	67.4
Once	21.3	19.5	21.6	19.8	19.1	19.6	19.5	20.9	19.9	19.3	19.5	17.7	19.6
Twice	7.8	8.9	7.7	9.4	9.2	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.8	6.9
3 or 4 times	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.8	2.5	3.4	4.4
5 or more times	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.6
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	94.7	94.4	94.5	94.3	93.9	94.9	95.0	95.0	94.9	95.0	95.2	95.5	95.0
Once	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.3
Twice	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3
5 or more times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	81.3	81.9	81.4	80.7	79.6	80.9	82.1	81.0	81.8	82.3	84.2	83.8	83.3
Once	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.3	9.3	10.7	11.1	9.8	9.3	9.6	11.0
Twice	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.6	3.3	4.2	3.4	3.2	2.5
3 or 4 times	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9
5 or more times	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.3
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	84.2	83.3	83.8	84.0	83.6	84.9	84.1	84.4	85.4	85.3	85.6	85.7	84.8
Once	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.0	7.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	8.2	7.5
Twice	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.1	3.4
3 or 4 times	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.3
5 or more times	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.0
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	69.6	66.8	69.1	69.3	69.0	70.1	70.2	69.9	71.7	71.5	72.1	71.9	70.8
Once	14.2	15.3	13.5	13.7	13.1	13.2	12.8	13.4	13.5	12.4	11.3	12.8	14.0
Twice	6.2	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.6	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.3	6.4	6.3	5.5	5.5
3 or 4 times	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.1	5.1	4.3	4.5
5 or more times	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.2

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 2001 by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the Ns that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see [Appendix 6](#).

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.45

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	53.2%	59.8%	52.8%	57.3%	50.4%	60.9%	49.9%	60.8%	50.9%	60.3%	53.8%	59.5%
Once	27.0	25.4	24.6	24.9	28.1	23.9	28.8	25.5	25.9	24.4	24.1	26.5
Twice	12.0	9.3	12.5	11.5	12.1	9.8	12.7	8.3	13.1	9.0	12.9	9.1
3 or 4 times	5.4	3.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.0	5.7	4.2	6.6	5.0	6.4	3.6
5 or more times	2.4	1.6	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.3	2.8	1.2
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	76.8	81.8	75.6	81.2	73.2	81.6	73.3	82.7	69.0	81.3	73.6	81.0
Once	16.7	15.1	16.5	13.6	18.5	13.1	17.5	12.2	20.8	13.9	19.0	14.4
Twice	3.6	2.3	4.9	2.9	5.6	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.3	2.6	4.6	3.2
3 or 4 times	2.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.3	1.9	2.2	0.9
5 or more times	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	60.9	72.6	60.8	73.2	59.7	72.3	61.3	71.8	61.6	71.1	61.8	72.1
Once	25.4	17.6	21.9	16.1	24.5	18.8	21.5	18.4	21.7	16.2	22.0	17.2
Twice	9.6	5.9	10.5	7.3	10.0	5.1	11.9	6.8	9.8	8.6	10.9	6.0
3 or 4 times	2.5	3.0	4.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.3	4.8	3.5	4.4	3.3
5 or more times	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.9	1.4
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	91.8	97.4	91.2	98.3	92.0	97.2	90.8	98.4	91.3	97.1	93.1	96.9
Once	5.6	2.2	5.9	1.3	5.9	2.3	6.2	1.3	4.6	2.1	5.1	1.8
Twice	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.1	1.4	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or more times	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	(a)	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	74.8	87.4	76.1	88.7	75.2	87.9	73.8	88.3	72.7	86.5	74.3	87.8
Once	16.2	8.6	13.6	7.0	14.0	8.2	13.3	8.6	14.0	8.6	13.4	8.6
Twice	4.5	1.8	5.3	2.1	5.4	2.4	6.3	1.3	4.8	2.9	6.2	1.5
3 or 4 times	2.2	1.1	3.0	0.8	2.9	1.1	3.7	1.0	4.8	1.1	3.7	1.3
5 or more times	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.7	0.9	2.4	0.9
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	84.6	84.2	83.3	83.1	83.2	84.6	82.8	86.3	82.7	84.9	84.1	85.6
Once	10.0	9.1	10.9	9.5	10.3	8.7	10.8	7.5	10.6	7.3	10.9	8.1
Twice	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.7
3 or 4 times	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0
5 or more times	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	63.1	75.9	60.9	73.3	62.3	75.9	63.4	75.6	63.5	74.7	63.4	76.5
Once	16.3	12.4	16.7	14.1	14.5	12.7	14.8	12.9	14.4	11.6	14.7	11.7
Twice	7.7	4.9	9.9	6.2	8.8	4.8	8.2	4.5	8.7	6.6	7.8	5.4
3 or 4 times	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.7	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	6.3	2.9
5 or more times	7.5	3.3	6.8	2.8	8.7	2.5	7.9	2.6	9.0	3.1	7.7	3.5

Note: See Note, table 3.44. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000		Class of 2001	
Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)	Male (N=1,204)	Female (N=1,304)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,299)	Male (N=1,111)	Female (N=1,106)	Male (N=1,000)	Female (N=1,097)	Male (N=1,032)	Female (N=1,089)
50.7%	60.3%	48.4%	57.1%	49.3%	57.9%	49.5%	59.4%	50.1%	60.1%	50.1%	59.0%	51.4%	57.8%
26.2	24.8	26.0	27.9	26.6	27.4	27.4	23.9	28.1	25.9	26.0	23.6	27.9	25.5
12.1	9.3	13.1	9.0	13.7	8.6	12.0	10.5	12.6	9.4	12.2	9.9	11.1	9.4
6.7	4.1	8.1	4.4	6.1	4.4	7.7	4.4	5.5	3.6	7.5	4.9	6.1	4.2
4.3	1.6	4.4	1.6	4.3	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.7	1.0	4.2	2.6	3.5	3.0
70.8	82.3	68.8	78.2	69.0	78.6	68.8	78.2	70.6	78.4	71.1	78.1	69.7	79.3
19.6	12.9	18.0	15.9	20.3	14.7	20.7	14.2	20.0	16.5	16.8	15.4	20.1	14.7
6.2	2.9	7.9	3.6	7.1	4.2	5.9	4.8	6.1	3.6	8.1	4.3	7.3	3.0
2.9	1.4	3.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.9
0.5	0.6	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	2.2	0.7	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.2
61.2	71.1	59.6	71.9	59.3	74.6	61.4	73.3	63.6	74.5	62.5	76.3	62.1	72.2
22.1	17.5	24.6	17.3	24.3	16.3	21.9	17.1	23.2	15.9	20.9	14.8	22.6	17.2
10.1	7.2	9.8	7.9	10.4	6.1	9.1	5.7	9.0	6.5	10.3	5.6	8.0	5.8
4.8	2.6	3.7	2.4	4.6	2.3	4.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	4.5	2.4	5.3	3.7
1.8	1.6	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.8	2.6	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.9	1.2
93.0	97.3	92.0	98.6	92.4	97.8	92.7	97.3	93.9	97.1	92.9	98.1	92.4	97.6
4.2	1.7	4.8	1.1	3.8	1.7	4.1	1.9	3.6	1.4	4.0	1.7	5.1	1.8
1.8	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	1.8	0.6
0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.7	(a)	0.6	0.0
0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
74.4	90.4	74.6	88.5	74.0	89.0	75.6	88.7	78.6	90.0	76.8	90.8	77.4	89.4
12.7	5.6	12.6	8.1	14.7	7.9	12.5	7.1	12.1	6.6	12.4	6.4	14.2	7.7
6.4	2.3	7.3	1.7	5.1	1.7	6.0	2.6	5.0	1.8	5.3	1.2	3.9	1.2
3.4	1.0	2.9	0.9	3.8	0.8	2.6	0.9	2.6	0.9	2.1	1.2	2.5	1.3
3.1	0.6	2.6	0.8	2.4	0.7	3.3	0.7	1.8	0.7	3.3	0.4	2.0	0.4
82.7	85.7	82.3	87.0	84.7	86.6	82.1	88.7	83.9	87.5	81.8	89.3	83.3	86.3
9.8	7.7	9.7	6.3	8.2	7.3	11.2	5.9	9.9	6.6	10.2	6.6	8.7	6.5
4.1	3.4	3.7	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.2	1.0	3.4	3.4
1.9	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.7
1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.8	2.7	1.2
61.9	77.9	63.9	76.3	64.3	79.0	63.1	79.8	63.9	79.7	64.1	78.9	63.7	77.7
14.4	11.2	15.6	11.7	16.6	10.5	15.2	9.5	13.1	9.8	13.8	11.7	16.1	12.1
8.4	4.9	6.0	6.3	6.6	4.2	7.6	5.4	7.9	4.7	8.2	3.3	6.8	4.2
6.2	2.9	5.8	2.0	4.7	2.7	5.6	2.5	6.4	4.0	5.3	3.4	6.0	3.1
9.1	3.1	8.7	3.7	7.8	3.6	8.5	2.8	8.7	1.6	8.7	2.7	7.4	3.0

Table 3.46

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	57.9%	51.1%	54.1%	54.0%	57.9%	47.3%	58.2%	52.0%	55.6%	54.2%	59.0%	48.7%
Once	24.9	29.7	25.4	24.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	25.0	25.6	23.0	23.8	29.5
Twice	11.1	11.0	12.5	11.7	10.2	15.6	9.7	11.5	11.1	10.3	10.5	11.2
3 or 4 times	4.3	5.3	5.7	8.4	4.4	7.8	4.6	7.6	5.6	8.1	5.2	5.7
5 or more times	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.5	4.9
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	81.5	71.1	79.9	71.4	80.4	68.8	80.6	71.3	77.5	67.5	79.8	65.8
Once	14.6	20.3	14.3	19.9	14.3	20.5	14.1	18.3	16.5	19.9	15.5	21.8
Twice	2.1	5.7	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.7	3.4	6.4	3.2	5.3	3.3	7.4
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.1	5.6	1.1	2.5
5 or more times	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.3	2.5
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	67.2	70.5	67.3	69.4	66.3	67.3	67.3	73.4	66.4	70.9	66.9	68.9
Once	21.1	18.7	19.7	15.3	21.3	22.8	20.7	14.8	19.7	17.1	21.3	12.8
Twice	7.5	6.1	8.7	9.6	7.8	4.7	8.5	8.0	8.4	7.3	7.6	9.3
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.2	3.5	3.3	6.1
5 or more times	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	2.9
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.3	94.0	95.3	94.4	95.1	92.1	96.0	93.3	95.0	93.6	96.7	87.6
Once	3.6	4.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	5.7	3.0	4.9	3.1	3.9	2.5	8.4
Twice	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6	2.6
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.3
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	82.6	73.9	82.6	79.7	83.5	71.2	83.1	74.1	81.0	76.0	82.6	71.9
Once	11.5	16.5	10.1	11.4	10.3	15.7	9.9	14.0	11.0	14.6	10.4	14.3
Twice	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1	3.3	6.9	3.5	4.5	3.4	5.0	3.5	5.0
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.7	2.5	2.8	2.2	4.6
5 or more times	1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.3	4.2
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	83.7	89.5	83.0	83.9	83.7	83.1	83.9	87.3	83.5	85.6	85.5	80.7
Once	10.5	6.0	10.2	11.4	9.7	9.3	9.8	6.6	10.0	6.9	9.0	11.4
Twice	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.0
3 or 4 times	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	1.6	3.4
5 or more times	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	68.8	70.1	65.1	69.4	68.6	65.7	68.0	73.8	67.5	72.3	69.2	69.0
Once	14.8	14.2	15.6	17.2	12.7	16.1	13.5	12.6	13.7	11.3	14.2	8.6
Twice	6.1	5.5	8.6	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	3.0	8.4	6.6	6.3	9.3
3 or 4 times	5.0	3.8	5.1	3.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.0	3.7
5 or more times	5.4	6.4	5.6	2.4	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.3	9.6

Note: See Note, table 3.44. Data are given for those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise a small percentage of the sample in any given year (Source, 1992, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110; *1993*, pp. 110, 111; *1995*, pp. 111, 112 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110; *1994*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000		Class of 2001	
White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)	White (N=1,726)	Black (N=343)	White (N=1,741)	Black (N=326)	White (N=1,594)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,425)	Black (N=286)	White (N=1,366)	Black (N=239)
57.7%	49.9%	53.9%	46.4%	54.8%	53.3%	57.2%	48.6%	57.2%	53.3%	57.2%	45.8%	57.0%	45.9%
25.4	26.4	26.0	27.1	27.6	22.2	25.1	24.2	25.5	28.9	24.0	24.2	25.3	32.1
8.9	13.1	11.5	11.7	10.6	12.8	10.0	15.1	10.4	8.0	10.6	13.8	9.5	11.7
5.2	7.2	6.0	10.1	4.6	8.3	5.4	10.0	4.8	7.1	5.9	7.4	4.9	6.3
2.7	3.4	2.6	4.6	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.3	8.8	3.2	4.0
79.2	65.9	75.1	66.2	76.4	67.7	76.2	67.0	77.7	63.7	78.4	61.4	77.7	65.8
14.9	23.0	16.2	19.9	16.6	17.3	16.4	19.2	16.3	25.4	15.2	19.4	16.0	20.2
4.1	5.0	5.7	8.0	5.2	6.4	4.6	8.3	4.0	6.0	4.6	11.8	4.2	6.8
1.5	5.3	1.9	3.5	1.3	6.5	1.8	4.1	1.4	3.5	1.4	4.7	1.3	4.3
0.4	0.8	1.0	2.4	0.5	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	2.7	0.8	2.9
67.0	68.9	65.6	71.1	66.9	73.2	68.3	67.9	69.7	69.6	70.0	71.5	65.7	75.7
19.7	15.8	21.7	13.6	20.5	15.7	20.1	17.0	19.9	18.6	18.7	14.7	21.7	14.4
8.4	8.0	8.5	9.1	8.8	5.8	7.1	7.3	6.8	9.3	7.7	7.3	7.4	2.9
3.7	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.2	1.7	2.5	4.9	4.5	1.6
1.2	3.0	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.7	1.1	4.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.6	5.4
96.1	93.2	95.8	92.1	96.3	91.5	96.1	94.2	96.3	93.9	96.4	94.5	95.9	94.7
2.4	4.7	2.9	3.8	2.2	4.8	2.4	3.9	2.0	3.2	2.4	3.7	2.7	3.4
0.9	1.8	0.7	2.2	0.8	2.4	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.9
0.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.0
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.0
84.6	73.2	82.9	79.3	83.9	74.9	83.6	79.2	85.2	82.8	85.6	81.4	83.7	82.3
8.5	12.2	9.8	10.8	9.8	15.0	8.9	10.9	9.3	11.1	9.2	9.8	10.3	13.3
3.8	5.6	4.8	3.1	2.5	6.4	4.1	5.4	3.0	3.0	2.5	4.5	2.5	2.2
1.8	4.7	1.5	5.0	2.3	2.0	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.4	2.4	0.8
1.3	4.3	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.3
85.3	81.4	86.0	79.3	85.5	85.7	86.0	88.5	85.8	86.9	85.6	86.3	84.8	91.6
8.1	9.6	6.7	12.8	8.0	6.4	7.8	7.4	8.3	9.1	8.6	9.7	7.5	3.0
3.6	5.0	3.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.2	2.1	1.3	3.3	2.8
1.6	3.4	2.4	4.6	2.0	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.6
1.4	0.6	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.0
70.4	68.4	69.0	67.6	70.5	75.7	70.3	76.4	72.5	71.5	71.5	72.3	69.2	79.3
13.0	13.6	14.6	13.7	14.0	10.6	12.3	10.4	10.9	13.0	12.6	12.9	14.3	10.3
6.9	5.6	6.5	9.0	5.1	6.9	7.3	6.8	5.5	8.2	6.0	5.9	5.5	4.1
3.7	7.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.2	4.4	2.6	5.6	3.4	4.6	3.2	5.3	1.4
6.0	4.8	6.1	5.8	6.7	3.7	5.7	3.8	5.5	4.0	5.4	5.6	5.7	4.9

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Table 3.47

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a school bus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)	Class of 1995 (N=2,658)	Class of 1996 (N=2,455)	Class of 1997 (N=2,648)	Class of 1998 (N=2,608)	Class of 1999 (N=2,357)	Class of 2000 (N=2,216)	Class of 2001 (N=2,201)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	63.7%	61.6%	62.7%	66.4%	62.1%	63.9%	64.6%	66.3%	65.3%	67.8%	66.3%	66.9%	64.6%
Once	24.5	25.5	25.6	22.0	24.9	24.8	22.8	23.0	24.1	22.9	22.0	23.1	23.4
Twice	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.9	7.6	7.1	7.0	5.5	7.0	5.9	7.0
3 or 4 times	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.9
5 or more times	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	84.3	84.4	81.5	83.7	81.4	82.1	81.0	81.9	82.4	82.0	80.0	82.6	78.9
Once	11.7	10.5	13.6	12.3	12.8	13.4	13.8	14.0	12.9	13.7	14.3	13.5	15.0
Twice	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.1	4.3	2.8	3.6
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.8
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	73.4	70.6	71.7	73.6	74.2	72.8	72.7	74.1	75.3	74.7	74.4	74.8	76.2
Once	17.7	20.2	18.9	18.5	17.3	18.9	18.6	17.6	16.9	18.1	17.7	17.5	16.9
Twice	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.1	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.2
3 or 4 times	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.8
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	94.4	94.2	93.5	94.9	95.3	95.3	95.1	95.1	94.8	95.4	95.3	96.3	94.9
Once	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.1	3.0
Twice	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8
5 or more times	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	86.4	86.8	83.7	86.0	84.4	85.0	86.7	86.8	89.2	89.0	87.5	89.0	87.1
Once	8.4	8.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	9.0	8.4	8.1	6.8	6.5	8.1	7.0	7.8
Twice	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.9	3.2	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.5
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.5
5 or more times	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.2
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	86.0	86.4	84.7	87.2	88.6	88.3	88.4	88.2	87.8	88.9	89.7	89.0	87.3
Once	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.2	6.0	5.9	7.7
Twice	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.3
5 or more times	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	76.0	74.9	74.2	75.4	76.9	76.3	76.5	78.4	78.8	79.5	77.5	78.2	78.4
Once	11.8	12.8	12.6	13.5	10.5	12.6	10.8	11.6	10.6	10.4	11.5	11.6	11.7
Twice	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8	5.5	4.3	4.9	3.3	4.5	3.7	4.5	3.8	3.8
3 or 4 times	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5
5 or more times	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.6

Note: See Note, table 3.44. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.48

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a school bus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
	Male (N=1,352)	Female (N=1,452)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,230)	Male (N=1,292)	Female (N=1,194)	Male (N=1,267)	Female (N=1,334)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,377)	Male (N=1,221)	Female (N=1,326)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	62.4%	64.5%	56.6%	66.7%	58.7%	67.1%	62.5%	70.2%	61.3%	63.2%	59.1%	68.3%
Once	24.4	24.9	28.8	22.2	27.2	24.3	23.7	20.6	25.0	25.1	26.5	23.0
Twice	8.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	9.4	5.8	9.6	6.7	8.4	7.4	9.0	5.2
3 or 4 times	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.0
5 or more times	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.5
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	81.7	86.9	80.3	88.7	77.2	86.6	80.6	87.1	78.9	84.3	76.9	87.0
Once	13.2	10.1	12.7	8.2	16.4	10.7	14.6	10.3	14.6	11.0	17.2	9.8
Twice	3.2	2.3	4.9	1.8	4.1	1.6	3.8	1.8	4.0	3.1	4.0	2.2
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.8
5 or more times	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	68.1	78.5	66.5	74.7	65.9	78.4	66.4	80.8	70.2	77.8	66.3	79.4
Once	21.2	14.2	21.9	18.5	22.1	15.4	22.9	14.6	18.9	15.9	23.3	14.3
Twice	8.0	4.9	6.6	5.0	7.6	4.1	5.4	2.5	6.9	4.5	6.4	3.5
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.6	3.9	1.4	3.2	1.4	3.5	1.8	2.5	1.4	3.1	2.2
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.5
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.0	96.9	91.1	97.3	91.3	96.6	91.9	98.2	93.0	98.0	92.2	98.3
Once	5.3	2.3	5.8	1.9	5.0	2.6	5.3	1.0	4.1	1.5	4.6	0.9
Twice	1.4	0.1	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.1
5 or more times	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	81.0	91.6	81.8	91.9	78.7	89.7	79.2	92.8	78.6	90.4	78.0	91.5
Once	10.7	6.1	10.6	5.4	11.6	6.8	12.5	4.9	11.6	5.6	12.9	5.6
Twice	3.9	1.2	4.4	1.6	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7	4.9	2.5	4.6	1.7
3 or 4 times	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.8	0.4	3.0	0.7	1.7	0.7
5 or more times	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.8	2.8	0.5
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	82.9	88.8	83.9	88.7	82.7	87.8	84.4	90.0	86.2	91.0	85.0	92.0
Once	9.2	7.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	6.7	8.2	6.6	8.0	5.5	8.2	4.6
Twice	3.9	1.7	3.2	1.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.9	1.8
3 or 4 times	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.6	1.7	0.9
5 or more times	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	68.8	82.5	68.1	81.5	68.3	80.6	68.6	81.8	70.1	83.0	68.9	83.3
Once	12.5	11.1	14.4	11.4	14.1	11.2	15.3	12.1	12.5	9.2	15.5	9.8
Twice	6.3	3.3	7.3	3.0	6.8	3.2	4.9	2.8	7.0	4.2	5.6	2.9
3 or 4 times	4.8	2.0	4.6	1.8	4.5	2.4	5.7	1.9	4.6	1.4	4.1	1.8
5 or more times	7.6	1.1	5.5	2.3	6.3	2.6	5.5	1.4	5.7	2.2	5.8	2.2

Note: See Note, table 3.44. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000		Class of 2001	
Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,327)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,207)	Male (N=1,252)	Female (N=1,262)	Male (N=1,195)	Female (N=1,279)	Male (N=1,079)	Female (N=1,159)	Male (N=941)	Female (N=1,130)	Male (N=1,011)	Female (N=1,070)
61.2%	67.8%	62.0%	70.0%	61.9%	69.1%	63.1%	71.8%	63.9%	69.4%	63.0%	70.5%	62.3%	66.5%
24.3	21.5	24.8	21.5	26.3	22.1	24.2	22.1	22.1	21.1	24.5	21.9	24.6	22.7
8.2	6.9	8.8	5.6	7.7	6.1	7.1	4.3	7.4	6.6	7.2	4.7	7.0	7.2
3.9	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.1	2.1	3.9	1.2	4.3	2.0	3.8	2.0	3.6	2.4
2.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.3	0.8	1.6	0.9	2.5	1.2
78.2	83.8	78.4	85.1	78.8	86.3	76.4	87.2	76.6	83.7	77.5	87.6	74.5	83.1
15.5	12.4	16.2	12.0	15.3	10.5	17.0	10.9	16.0	12.5	17.3	9.8	17.8	12.8
3.9	2.6	3.7	1.8	3.6	2.3	5.0	1.5	5.3	3.3	3.7	1.9	4.7	2.3
1.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	2.1	1.3
1.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4
66.9	77.5	67.6	79.9	71.3	79.5	71.7	78.0	67.6	81.0	68.9	80.3	71.5	81.1
22.4	15.6	21.3	14.1	18.6	14.9	19.7	16.3	22.6	13.2	22.3	13.9	19.9	13.6
6.9	4.0	7.5	4.0	7.0	3.7	6.0	3.8	6.7	3.1	5.9	3.3	4.5	4.1
2.6	2.1	3.0	1.2	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.9	0.6
1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.6
92.5	97.7	93.3	96.9	92.1	97.7	92.3	98.4	93.2	97.5	93.9	98.7	92.4	97.5
4.3	1.5	3.9	1.7	4.7	1.3	4.8	1.3	4.0	1.3	3.8	0.7	4.4	1.8
2.0	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.2
0.8	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.2
0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.2
80.1	92.6	82.7	90.5	85.1	93.4	83.0	94.3	83.2	92.2	85.0	92.7	81.7	92.0
12.4	5.1	9.9	6.5	8.9	5.0	8.7	4.2	10.7	5.3	8.6	5.8	10.4	5.5
2.8	1.4	3.9	1.5	2.1	1.1	4.1	0.8	2.7	1.7	2.6	0.5	4.0	1.2
2.3	0.6	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.4	2.9	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.7	0.6	2.1	0.6
2.3	0.3	1.4	0.7	2.8	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.1	0.3	1.9	0.6
84.8	91.8	86.8	89.2	85.2	90.7	85.6	92.4	87.7	91.9	87.8	90.4	84.1	90.3
8.5	4.7	7.8	7.1	9.5	5.4	9.8	4.5	7.4	4.5	6.7	5.2	9.2	6.4
3.1	1.2	3.0	1.9	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8
2.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.9	0.8
1.5	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.7	2.7	0.7
69.1	83.0	73.6	82.7	72.7	84.8	71.3	87.2	72.2	83.0	72.9	82.6	71.4	84.6
12.3	9.4	11.9	11.2	12.5	8.7	13.3	7.3	12.0	10.7	13.3	10.3	15.1	8.9
6.2	3.9	4.4	2.4	6.2	3.1	4.7	2.9	5.3	3.6	5.4	2.7	4.2	3.6
5.9	1.6	4.3	1.2	3.4	2.0	4.2	1.3	4.0	1.5	3.0	2.6	3.3	1.4
6.4	2.1	5.9	2.4	5.3	1.5	6.5	1.3	6.5	1.2	5.4	1.7	6.0	1.5

Table 3.49

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a school bus). During the last 12 months how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,808)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,840)	Black (N=383)	White (N=1,883)	Black (N=340)	White (N=1,814)	Black (N=291)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	64.3%	60.5%	61.5%	61.2%	62.6%	62.6%	67.2%	59.4%	61.8%	59.3%	63.6%	59.5%
Once	24.4	26.5	26.3	21.7	26.1	25.4	22.3	25.4	25.7	24.6	24.6	28.8
Twice	7.6	7.8	7.5	12.4	8.1	6.7	6.9	11.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	5.5
3 or 4 times	2.6	4.9	3.4	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	6.4	3.8	4.5
5 or more times	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.7
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	86.2	72.4	86.3	79.1	83.6	74.6	85.3	77.4	83.1	73.1	83.1	75.2
Once	10.4	19.8	9.6	13.0	12.3	19.4	11.6	16.4	11.6	18.0	12.7	19.4
Twice	2.2	4.9	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.8	2.3	5.6	3.6	4.7	3.0	2.2
3 or 4 times	0.7	2.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	3.0	0.9	3.2
5 or more times	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	74.0	71.1	71.1	73.9	71.6	75.4	74.3	73.7	74.2	73.7	71.7	78.5
Once	17.2	21.7	20.2	16.8	19.4	15.1	18.3	16.2	18.0	15.8	19.6	17.0
Twice	6.3	5.5	5.8	2.8	5.9	2.5	3.4	6.8	5.3	6.3	4.7	3.8
3 or 4 times	1.7	0.6	2.4	4.7	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	0.5
5 or more times	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.8	3.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.2
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.1	88.7	95.4	90.0	94.7	90.4	95.5	94.8	95.7	93.6	96.0	91.9
Once	3.2	8.6	3.1	6.0	3.2	6.4	2.9	3.5	2.5	4.9	2.5	3.2
Twice	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	3.8
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1
5 or more times	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	88.0	75.9	88.0	84.0	84.3	79.8	87.7	80.6	86.2	76.5	85.2	81.9
Once	7.4	15.4	7.5	8.4	8.8	12.2	8.1	9.8	7.1	15.0	9.1	10.6
Twice	2.4	2.5	2.5	7.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1
3 or 4 times	1.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	1.2	2.9	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.7
5 or more times	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.3	1.1	2.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	86.3	82.2	86.4	90.0	84.6	82.9	87.3	86.2	89.0	88.5	88.5	88.5
Once	8.0	11.0	8.9	6.3	9.2	9.5	7.5	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.2	6.2
Twice	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	5.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.4
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9
5 or more times	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.2	0.0
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	75.5	79.0	73.9	78.3	73.5	72.5	74.5	79.5	76.2	77.7	75.3	77.9
Once	11.7	9.2	13.2	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4	10.8	13.8	13.2	11.5
Twice	5.1	2.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	2.6	5.8	3.1	3.9	6.4
3 or 4 times	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.1	1.4	3.1	2.5
5 or more times	4.1	5.8	4.1	1.1	4.9	4.9	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.5	1.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.44 and 3.46. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152; *1993*, pp. 154, 155; *1995*, pp. 155, 156 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154; *1994*, pp. 153, 154 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000		Class of 2001	
White (N=1,833)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,638)	Black (N=294)	White (N=1,708)	Black (N=323)	White (N=1,721)	Black (N=326)	White (N=1,594)	Black (N=297)	White (N=1,424)	Black (N=292)	White (N=1,381)	Black (N=252)
64.3%	65.3%	67.0%	62.2%	66.1%	65.0%	68.3%	66.4%	67.0%	67.6%	66.5%	68.3%	64.9%	62.9%
23.6	17.2	23.6	21.0	23.9	22.5	22.5	25.3	21.4	21.9	24.0	23.7	23.2	23.5
7.7	8.6	6.2	8.6	6.6	8.2	5.6	4.7	6.5	7.2	6.4	3.3	7.0	6.1
2.9	7.8	2.2	6.0	2.5	3.7	2.6	2.0	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.9
1.6	1.1	0.9	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.9	3.7
82.4	74.8	84.1	70.9	84.2	76.8	83.1	77.4	81.0	78.4	83.7	83.6	80.8	71.5
12.9	17.6	13.2	18.9	12.3	13.7	13.1	16.5	13.8	15.1	13.0	13.2	13.8	21.7
3.2	5.3	1.8	5.6	2.2	6.5	2.8	4.4	4.4	3.4	2.5	2.1	3.5	2.5
1.0	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.9	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.0	1.3	2.7
0.5	1.6	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.7	1.6
72.0	72.7	74.8	74.0	74.5	81.2	74.8	78.5	73.3	78.5	75.3	79.7	76.6	83.2
19.5	16.8	17.7	14.4	18.0	10.0	18.6	15.7	18.1	16.5	18.0	15.8	16.8	11.4
5.6	5.1	5.5	6.5	4.9	6.0	4.1	4.9	5.3	3.3	4.7	3.3	4.4	2.1
2.1	3.8	1.4	3.4	1.8	2.6	1.3	0.6	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.3
0.8	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	2.0
95.9	91.3	96.3	90.2	95.7	92.9	96.4	93.4	95.8	96.1	96.7	97.2	95.2	95.1
2.6	4.5	2.5	3.8	3.0	3.4	2.5	5.0	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.9	4.6
1.0	2.7	0.8	3.4	0.7	3.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.0
0.4	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
0.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0
87.7	81.1	87.7	82.9	90.4	86.3	89.2	85.6	88.3	89.0	89.7	89.2	86.4	87.3
8.1	9.8	8.3	8.6	6.9	7.0	6.3	8.3	7.3	7.8	7.0	6.8	8.3	10.2
1.8	3.3	2.3	3.8	1.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.8	2.4	0.6
1.2	3.5	0.9	2.9	0.2	2.8	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.7
1.2	2.2	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.1
88.4	90.8	88.8	84.3	88.0	88.9	89.5	89.2	89.2	95.6	89.2	92.8	86.4	88.6
6.5	4.4	7.3	8.6	7.7	4.1	6.8	5.7	6.7	2.7	5.5	4.7	8.1	7.9
2.0	2.9	2.4	3.5	2.1	3.1	1.4	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.8
1.6	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.5	(a)
1.4	0.6	1.0	2.3	1.2	3.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	2.0	0.6
74.9	77.1	78.1	78.1	77.6	80.7	79.2	78.5	77.1	80.3	77.1	85.1	76.8	83.2
11.1	14.4	11.3	13.8	11.2	9.3	9.8	14.5	11.6	11.3	11.6	10.7	12.4	7.7
5.1	3.7	3.5	2.6	4.7	4.1	3.9	2.4	4.9	3.8	4.6	1.2	4.5	1.7
4.0	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.0	1.5	2.6	1.7	2.7	1.0	2.3	4.9
4.9	2.4	4.1	3.2	3.8	2.6	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.8	4.0	2.0	3.9	2.6

Table 3.50

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1989-2001

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)	Class of 1997 (N=2,638)	Class of 1998 (N=2,656)	Class of 1999 (N=2,322)	Class of 2000 (N=2,204)	Class of 2001 (N=2,218)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents? ^a													
Not at all	9.6%	9.3%	10.0%	9.3%	12.1%	10.1%	9.8%	11.0%	11.6%	11.9%	9.2%	11.2%	10.2%
Once	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.4	10.3	9.4	9.6	10.3	9.6	10.2	10.1	9.8
Twice	10.2	12.8	12.7	11.7	12.4	12.1	15.1	13.3	13.1	14.1	12.6	13.4	12.3
3 or 4 times	23.6	23.2	24.7	24.7	20.2	24.9	23.2	24.0	22.6	23.7	24.7	23.5	24.4
5 or more times	47.9	45.9	43.6	45.5	45.9	42.7	42.5	42.2	42.4	40.7	43.3	41.8	43.3
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.2	97.0	96.9	96.3	96.4	96.7	96.9	97.1	96.6
Once	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.0
Twice	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
5 or more times	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.8
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	80.3	81.1	82.1	81.1	82.3	83.8	85.2	83.3	82.6	83.4	85.3	87.7	83.8
Once	11.6	11.4	10.3	11.5	10.3	9.1	8.2	9.3	10.1	9.8	8.8	7.1	9.2
Twice	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.8	3.7
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.2
5 or more times	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	79.7	78.8	79.6	78.7	77.8	80.7	81.4	79.8	78.5	79.4	80.8	80.3	79.8
Once	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.2	10.1	10.8	11.0	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.9
Twice	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.8	4.0	3.6	4.3	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.4
3 or 4 times	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.2
5 or more times	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.8	1.6
Hurt someone badly enough to need ban- dages or a doctor?													
Not at all	87.7	87.1	87.1	87.2	86.6	86.6	87.7	85.7	85.4	85.6	86.6	88.1	86.9
Once	8.0	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.1	7.5	6.5	8.4	8.9	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.6
Twice	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.2
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.8
5 or more times	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	96.3	96.5	96.6	95.7	95.4	95.2	96.5	96.3	95.5	95.7	96.2	97.2	97.2
Once	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.4
Twice	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?													
Not at all	68.4	67.7	68.1	67.4	67.9	69.3	68.6	67.6	65.8	68.8	69.0	69.5	68.7
Once	13.7	13.5	13.7	14.2	13.8	13.1	14.0	14.2	12.5	13.2	12.8	12.3	13.0
Twice	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.2	6.9	9.3	7.4	7.7	7.4	6.9
3 or 4 times	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.6	4.5	5.7	4.6	4.7	5.9	4.9	4.5	5.0	5.1
5 or more times	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.2	6.5	5.3	5.6	6.6	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.3
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?													
Not at all	91.9	89.9	89.9	89.5	88.7	89.0	90.7	87.7	87.2	88.4	89.4	87.5	88.3
Once	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.1	3.7	5.3	6.3	5.3	4.7	5.6	5.3
Twice	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.3
3 or 4 times	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4
5 or more times	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.50

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1989-2001--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)	Class of 1995 (N=2,656)	Class of 1996 (N=2,452)	Class of 1997 (N=2,638)	Class of 1998 (N=2,656)	Class of 1999 (N=2,322)	Class of 2000 (N=2,204)	Class of 2001 (N=2,218)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	70.8%	68.1%	68.9%	69.6%	69.3%	69.7%	70.1%	67.8%	66.6%	70.3%	72.3%	71.3%	69.4%
Once	12.8	13.2	11.9	12.6	13.4	11.5	12.0	12.9	11.4	12.5	11.4	11.4	12.0
Twice	5.4	6.6	7.4	6.7	5.8	6.9	6.0	6.5	7.3	6.5	5.6	6.3	6.4
3 or 4 times	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.2	7.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.4
5 or more times	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.4	7.6	7.2	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.8
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.6	93.4	93.8	94.0	93.6	94.1	95.2	94.8	93.9	95.2	93.1	94.8	93.3
Once	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.4	2.7	4.2	2.7	3.9
Twice	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8
5 or more times	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	93.2	93.1	93.7	93.9	92.7	94.3	94.9	94.7	94.6	94.9	95.2	94.9	95.3
Once	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.0
Twice	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
5 or more times	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.0
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	74.4	74.4	75.7	74.0	73.7	75.2	76.5	76.0	75.3	75.4	76.4	77.3	75.7
Once	11.9	10.6	10.8	12.1	12.1	11.2	10.9	10.6	10.5	10.6	11.1	10.3	12.4
Twice	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.5	6.1	7.1	7.0	6.5	5.6	6.7	6.1
3 or 4 times	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.7
5 or more times	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.1
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	97.5	97.8	97.9	97.2	96.6	96.8	97.5	97.0	96.9	97.1	97.5	97.2	96.9
Once	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.6
Twice	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.7
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	86.8	86.6	87.2	85.3	85.3	86.2	86.0	85.7	84.8	85.7	86.6	86.5	86.0
Once	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.9	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.7	7.5	6.4	7.3	6.7
Twice	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.7
3 or 4 times	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.0
5 or more times	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.7
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.0	93.6	94.4	93.8	93.7	93.3	92.7	92.9	92.8	92.7
Once	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.3
Twice	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5
5 or more times	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4
Been arrested and taken to a police station?													
Not at all	X	X	X	X	90.4	91.1	91.0	90.0	90.6	89.8	90.4	90.9	92.0
Once	X	X	X	X	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.6	6.9	5.5	5.3	4.7
Twice	X	X	X	X	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.7
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.8
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.44. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis question was omitted from schools in California beginning in 1997.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.51

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents? ^a												
Not at all	12.8%	6.8%	11.2%	6.5%	12.2%	7.0%	11.5%	6.6%	15.5%	8.0%	13.1%	6.3%
Once	10.4	6.8	10.0	7.0	9.6	8.3	9.7	7.4	11.8	7.3	12.3	8.0
Twice	10.0	10.5	13.0	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.9	10.7	12.2	12.1	11.6	12.9
3 or 4 times	23.5	24.0	24.1	22.8	24.9	25.3	25.3	24.0	18.5	22.1	23.1	27.3
5 or more times	43.3	51.9	41.8	50.9	40.2	47.2	40.6	51.3	42.0	50.5	40.0	45.6
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	94.3	99.1	96.6	98.6	95.3	98.9	94.8	98.9	94.3	98.3	95.0	99.3
Once	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.4	0.8	2.6	0.8	3.3	1.1	2.4	0.5
Twice	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.2
3 or 4 times	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	(b)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
5 or more times	0.8	0.2	0.4	(b)	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.7	(b)
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	76.3	84.3	75.9	86.9	76.6	88.1	76.9	85.8	78.4	87.0	80.3	87.9
Once	12.7	10.9	13.1	9.6	12.4	8.2	12.7	10.2	11.2	8.5	10.3	7.6
Twice	6.5	3.1	6.2	2.4	5.5	2.4	5.4	2.5	5.2	2.3	4.9	2.9
3 or 4 times	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.9	3.1	1.9	2.8	1.0
5 or more times	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.6
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	72.2	87.4	73.2	85.0	73.8	86.4	73.0	85.3	71.0	85.5	75.4	86.0
Once	15.8	8.4	12.4	10.5	13.4	8.7	12.9	9.3	13.8	8.2	10.8	9.6
Twice	5.6	2.2	6.0	2.7	6.8	2.8	6.0	2.8	7.2	4.3	5.9	2.2
3 or 4 times	3.4	1.3	4.7	1.6	3.5	1.2	4.7	1.9	4.1	1.4	3.8	1.7
5 or more times	3.0	0.6	3.8	0.1	2.5	0.9	3.4	0.8	3.9	0.6	4.1	0.5
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	79.0	96.6	79.8	95.9	79.1	96.0	78.5	96.0	78.6	95.0	79.1	94.5
Once	13.4	2.5	11.2	3.3	13.4	2.9	11.9	2.8	11.1	3.0	10.8	4.1
Twice	3.2	0.3	4.9	0.7	3.7	0.5	5.2	0.6	4.1	1.4	4.3	0.8
3 or 4 times	2.8	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.6	0.3
5 or more times	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.0	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	3.3	0.1	2.3	0.3
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	93.5	99.0	94.6	99.2	94.7	98.8	93.3	98.6	91.9	99.0	92.5	98.3
Once	2.9	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	3.2	0.9	2.6	0.7	3.7	1.1
Twice	1.5	0.1	1.4	(b)	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.1
5 or more times	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	1.4	(b)
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	61.3	75.5	60.3	75.0	58.2	78.3	59.7	75.3	59.9	76.5	60.6	77.0
Once	16.0	11.3	15.4	11.5	16.5	10.8	16.6	11.9	15.8	11.9	14.9	11.4
Twice	8.2	5.9	8.0	5.9	9.5	5.7	9.8	5.5	7.7	6.2	8.4	5.0
3 or 4 times	5.7	3.6	7.7	3.8	5.9	2.2	6.4	4.6	5.7	3.1	8.2	3.6
5 or more times	8.9	3.7	8.6	3.8	9.9	3.0	7.5	2.7	11.0	2.3	7.9	3.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	87.5	96.6	84.9	95.8	85.0	95.6	84.8	94.9	82.5	95.6	82.6	95.3
Once	5.6	1.9	6.6	2.6	6.2	2.7	8.2	2.7	7.6	2.3	8.2	2.2
Twice	2.6	0.3	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.9	3.4	0.6	3.2	1.2
3 or 4 times	2.0	0.7	2.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.6
5 or more times	2.3	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.5	0.9	4.5	0.9	3.8	0.8

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000		Class of 2001	
Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)	Male (N=1,204)	Female (N=1,304)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,299)	Male (N=1,111)	Female (N=1,106)	Male (N=1,000)	Female (N=1,097)	Male (N=1,032)	Female (N=1,089)
13.1%	5.9%	14.0%	7.7%	13.2%	9.9%	14.2%	9.6%	9.8%	7.8%	13.1%	8.1%	13.7%	6.5%
11.2	7.4	10.2	8.9	12.4	7.9	11.1	8.2	11.4	8.8	8.4	11.0	9.3	10.1
15.8	14.0	15.2	11.8	14.0	12.2	15.5	12.5	13.7	11.7	16.1	11.3	12.0	12.6
22.4	24.1	22.8	25.7	24.7	20.8	22.7	24.9	23.9	26.4	23.2	24.1	23.3	25.6
37.5	48.5	37.9	45.9	35.8	49.2	36.6	44.9	41.4	45.3	39.2	45.4	41.6	45.2
95.8	98.3	94.2	98.9	94.5	98.4	95.3	98.6	95.1	99.1	94.9	99.6	95.2	98.3
1.7	1.0	3.3	0.7	2.9	0.7	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.6	2.9	0.2	2.5	0.9
0.8	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5
0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	(b)
1.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.2
82.1	88.6	77.4	90.0	78.5	87.3	78.6	88.6	81.4	89.4	83.8	92.3	80.8	87.3
9.3	7.0	11.8	6.3	11.8	7.8	12.0	7.6	10.8	6.9	8.7	5.3	10.6	7.6
4.1	2.5	6.1	1.9	4.9	2.9	4.4	2.6	3.7	1.8	3.5	1.8	4.4	3.1
2.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.5	0.7	2.2	1.3	2.1	0.4	2.5	1.5
1.7	0.3	2.9	0.5	2.5	0.8	2.5	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.5
76.7	86.1	73.0	86.9	73.1	84.2	74.2	84.7	76.0	85.8	75.1	85.1	76.3	83.0
11.3	9.1	13.3	8.2	12.5	9.6	12.3	8.3	12.6	9.5	12.8	9.7	11.6	12.4
4.5	2.6	5.7	3.0	6.0	3.6	6.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	6.3	3.3	5.5	3.1
4.1	1.8	3.4	1.1	5.0	1.9	3.8	1.8	3.5	1.7	3.1	1.1	3.8	0.9
3.4	0.6	4.6	0.7	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	1.6	0.6	2.6	0.7	2.7	0.6
79.6	95.9	77.5	94.6	77.0	93.9	77.2	93.9	79.8	94.3	79.9	95.6	79.9	93.9
10.1	2.8	12.2	4.1	12.9	4.6	12.6	3.2	11.0	3.8	11.4	3.6	10.9	4.0
4.2	0.7	4.9	0.9	4.7	0.9	5.1	1.0	4.3	1.2	3.8	0.5	3.5	1.1
3.9	0.3	3.1	0.3	3.0	0.2	2.8	0.9	2.9	0.3	2.2	0.2	3.3	0.5
2.2	0.3	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.4	2.3	1.0	2.0	0.3	2.7	0.1	2.5	0.6
94.6	98.6	94.1	98.9	93.6	97.8	93.2	98.2	94.0	98.7	95.5	99.0	95.1	99.3
2.8	0.6	2.5	0.4	1.6	1.2	3.2	1.2	2.7	0.8	1.5	0.6	2.4	0.4
1.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	2.1	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.3
0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1
1.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.0
59.6	76.9	61.3	73.3	58.4	72.5	61.5	75.5	60.7	76.8	61.3	76.2	63.1	74.3
16.5	11.8	16.1	12.9	14.2	11.1	14.8	11.8	14.4	11.6	15.3	10.1	14.3	11.6
9.3	4.9	6.9	7.2	12.0	7.0	9.3	6.0	9.1	6.5	8.0	6.8	6.8	6.8
6.1	3.4	6.1	3.1	7.2	4.9	6.9	2.8	6.5	2.5	6.2	4.0	6.4	3.9
8.5	3.1	9.6	3.6	8.1	4.5	7.5	4.0	9.3	2.7	9.2	2.9	9.4	3.5
85.6	95.5	82.2	93.5	82.3	92.0	83.3	93.3	84.6	94.5	81.0	93.6	83.6	92.7
5.3	2.1	6.7	3.7	8.2	4.3	7.7	3.1	6.6	2.7	8.3	3.0	7.1	3.9
3.5	0.6	4.2	1.2	4.1	1.1	4.0	1.0	2.8	1.2	3.5	1.6	3.6	1.0
2.6	1.1	2.8	0.7	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	2.5	0.8	2.5	0.7	1.8	1.0
3.1	0.8	4.1	1.0	3.1	1.4	3.3	1.3	3.6	0.7	4.7	0.9	4.0	1.4

Table 3.51

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1989-2001--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	65.3%	76.8%	63.1%	73.9%	60.4%	78.0%	62.5%	76.5%	62.4%	76.7%	63.9%	74.8%
Once	13.8	11.7	14.3	11.9	14.7	8.7	14.2	11.3	15.1	11.5	12.7	10.4
Twice	6.8	3.9	6.9	6.1	7.6	7.2	8.6	5.0	6.1	5.1	8.2	6.0
3 or 4 times	4.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	7.7	2.9	6.6	3.8	7.1	3.0	6.2	4.1
5 or more times	9.7	3.9	9.4	3.9	9.7	3.3	8.1	3.4	9.4	3.6	9.0	4.7
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	93.0	96.3	91.5	95.6	91.7	96.1	91.5	96.6	91.2	96.2	91.6	97.3
Once	3.4	2.3	4.4	2.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	2.0	4.3	1.7	3.7	2.1
Twice	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.3	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1
5 or more times	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	89.5	97.0	88.7	98.3	89.4	98.3	90.4	98.0	87.5	97.9	90.3	98.3
Once	5.9	1.9	6.4	1.0	5.6	1.1	4.6	1.4	5.9	0.7	4.5	1.2
Twice	1.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	1.0	2.0	0.1
3 or 4 times	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.1	1.3	0.3
5 or more times	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.3	1.8	(b)
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	69.4	79.2	68.3	81.8	69.3	82.7	68.7	79.6	65.9	82.5	67.8	82.6
Once	12.9	11.2	13.0	7.8	12.8	8.7	12.4	11.8	13.9	9.4	13.0	8.9
Twice	9.6	4.7	8.2	7.1	7.5	6.0	9.4	4.4	8.2	5.4	9.5	4.0
3 or 4 times	4.3	2.6	6.0	2.3	4.9	1.3	5.0	2.4	5.2	1.7	5.4	2.8
5 or more times	3.8	2.3	4.4	1.0	5.6	1.3	4.5	1.8	6.8	0.9	4.3	1.6
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	95.7	99.3	96.5	99.3	96.4	99.4	95.3	99.1	94.1	99.1	94.7	99.2
Once	2.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.6	0.5
Twice	0.8	(b)	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.0
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
5 or more times	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	(b)	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.2
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	80.7	92.5	81.7	92.3	81.2	93.5	79.7	91.5	77.7	92.8	78.9	92.6
Once	7.9	4.6	7.8	4.6	8.7	4.1	10.0	5.2	8.6	4.3	8.8	4.5
Twice	5.3	1.2	5.5	2.0	4.5	1.4	5.1	2.0	6.2	1.9	5.6	1.5
3 or 4 times	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	3.3	0.7	3.3	0.9
5 or more times	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	4.2	0.3	3.4	0.5
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	89.7	97.1	89.2	98.1	89.2	98.2	90.5	97.8	89.5	98.0	90.7	98.0
Once	4.0	1.9	5.0	0.7	4.9	1.1	4.0	1.2	4.4	1.2	3.7	0.9
Twice	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	2.6	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.4
5 or more times	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.6	0.3
Been arrested and taken to a police station?												
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	85.5	95.5	86.8	95.5
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.2	3.3	7.1	3.6
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2.8	0.8	2.8	0.6
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2.4	0.2	1.8	0.2
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.44. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis question was omitted from schools in California beginning in 1997.

^bLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000		Class of 2001	
Male (N=1,238)	Female (N=1,313)	Male (N=1,142)	Female (N=1,197)	Male (N=1,204)	Female (N=1,304)	Male (N=1,225)	Female (N=1,299)	Male (N=1,111)	Female (N=1,106)	Male (N=1,000)	Female (N=1,097)	Male (N=1,032)	Female (N=1,089)
64.3%	76.0%	63.1%	72.3%	62.4%	70.1%	66.5%	73.9%	68.0%	76.8%	66.5%	75.6%	66.0%	73.0%
12.8	10.8	14.3	11.4	12.3	10.7	12.7	12.1	11.5	11.8	12.1	10.4	12.6	11.2
6.7	5.0	6.8	6.7	8.7	6.5	7.3	5.9	6.7	4.3	7.2	5.8	6.4	6.5
7.0	4.4	5.1	5.3	7.9	7.1	4.8	3.7	4.9	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.8	5.5
9.2	3.9	10.7	4.3	8.7	5.7	8.7	4.4	9.0	4.1	10.6	3.9	10.2	3.8
93.4	97.0	92.6	97.4	91.6	96.2	93.5	97.1	91.4	95.2	92.2	97.0	90.3	95.9
3.6	1.7	3.1	1.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	1.7	4.9	3.3	3.5	2.0	4.7	3.0
1.5	0.5	1.6	0.8	2.0	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.5	1.9	0.6
0.6	0.5	1.7	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.4
0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.3	1.8	0.1
91.9	97.7	90.6	99.1	90.9	98.1	92.1	98.2	93.0	97.4	92.0	97.7	92.7	98.0
4.1	1.3	4.6	0.8	3.6	0.8	4.1	0.7	2.5	1.1	4.0	1.9	3.3	0.8
1.9	0.5	2.9	0.0	2.6	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.1	0.5	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.7
1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.4
1.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.2
70.4	82.9	71.0	81.6	69.4	81.2	69.4	81.0	69.4	83.3	70.8	83.2	68.7	82.2
12.4	9.1	12.1	9.1	12.2	8.5	10.7	10.1	12.1	10.1	11.9	8.8	13.9	11.0
8.2	4.0	8.7	5.2	8.6	5.6	8.5	4.8	8.7	2.8	9.0	4.5	8.7	3.5
4.4	1.9	4.4	2.6	5.2	2.5	6.3	1.4	4.9	2.2	4.4	1.7	4.1	1.4
4.6	2.1	3.8	1.5	4.7	2.2	5.1	2.7	4.9	1.5	3.9	1.7	4.5	1.8
96.3	98.8	95.1	99.1	95.2	98.7	95.8	98.9	96.2	99.2	94.6	99.4	94.5	99.2
2.4	0.6	2.6	0.6	2.7	0.8	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.5	2.4	0.3	2.7	0.6
0.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	(b)	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.0	0.1
0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	(b)	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1
0.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
78.6	92.6	79.4	92.5	78.8	90.4	79.5	91.8	79.8	93.7	78.7	93.0	78.1	93.2
9.1	4.1	9.6	4.8	10.3	5.7	9.6	5.2	9.4	3.8	11.5	3.8	9.4	4.1
4.8	1.7	4.5	1.4	4.3	1.8	3.7	1.6	5.0	1.9	5.1	2.0	5.7	1.9
4.3	1.1	3.1	1.0	3.0	1.4	3.4	0.7	2.5	0.2	2.0	0.9	3.6	0.7
3.2	0.5	3.3	0.3	3.6	0.6	3.8	0.8	3.3	0.4	2.7	0.2	3.1	0.2
89.8	97.6	89.6	98.2	90.0	96.7	87.4	97.6	88.2	98.1	87.2	97.6	88.9	96.6
5.6	1.0	5.1	1.4	3.9	1.7	5.8	1.1	5.9	1.3	6.3	1.7	4.3	2.2
1.9	0.6	1.3	0.3	2.6	0.8	2.9	0.2	2.1	0.4	2.5	0.5	3.6	0.6
1.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.3
1.7	0.4	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.4	2.6	0.8	2.0	0.1	2.3	0.2	2.6	0.3
85.9	96.2	85.7	94.8	85.7	95.5	84.7	95.4	87.4	94.4	86.9	94.8	87.7	96.3
8.8	2.9	7.3	3.9	8.2	3.0	9.6	3.8	6.4	4.1	6.6	3.9	7.4	2.3
2.7	0.6	3.9	0.9	3.1	0.7	2.5	0.3	3.1	0.9	2.9	0.6	2.3	0.9
1.3	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	2.2	0.4	1.4	0.2
1.3	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.5	2.1	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.3

Table 3.52

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you. . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents? ^a												
Not at all	5.8%	27.9%	6.3%	21.7%	6.8%	22.4%	5.5%	23.9%	7.7%	25.9%	6.0%	23.8%
Once	7.2	14.7	6.9	14.4	7.7	8.4	7.5	11.1	8.5	11.3	9.0	12.9
Twice	9.7	11.4	12.0	13.7	11.9	15.0	11.1	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.4	13.5
3 or 4 times	24.5	17.7	24.8	21.8	26.1	24.4	24.3	24.0	21.1	17.0	26.5	20.3
5 or more times	52.8	28.3	50.0	28.4	47.6	29.9	51.5	28.7	50.2	33.0	46.1	29.5
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	97.0	97.5	97.7	95.9	97.3	95.9	97.2	96.4	96.9	96.1	97.5	95.2
Once	2.1	0.4	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.9
Twice	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	79.8	84.3	80.4	82.2	83.1	76.8	82.1	80.6	82.8	83.5	85.3	77.5
Once	12.5	9.0	11.8	12.4	9.7	13.6	10.8	12.7	10.3	9.2	8.3	11.7
Twice	4.7	5.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	5.3	4.3	2.7	3.6	4.2	3.5	6.5
3 or 4 times	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	3.0
5 or more times	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	80.3	79.1	78.4	80.1	80.8	76.5	79.3	76.3	78.7	75.4	81.7	74.0
Once	12.6	11.6	12.0	8.8	11.3	9.7	11.6	12.8	11.1	9.0	10.1	10.8
Twice	3.5	5.6	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.6	4.1	4.4	6.0	8.5	4.1	3.6
3 or 4 times	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	6.5
5 or more times	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.2	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.6	1.5	5.1
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	88.2	89.2	87.7	85.3	88.2	84.4	87.9	84.7	87.5	85.5	88.0	77.0
Once	8.0	5.9	7.6	9.3	7.7	10.0	7.3	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.9	12.2
Twice	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	5.6
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.7
5 or more times	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.2	0.6	2.8	1.0	4.3	1.2	2.5
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	97.0	96.3	97.2	94.0	97.4	94.1	97.1	93.2	96.0	94.2	96.4	90.2
Once	1.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.2	3.1	1.8	5.0
Twice	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.4
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9
5 or more times	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.6
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	65.5	81.4	64.8	78.7	67.2	74.9	65.3	79.0	66.1	78.3	69.4	65.7
Once	14.5	9.0	14.4	8.6	13.9	11.2	14.9	7.8	15.4	8.4	13.1	13.9
Twice	7.5	3.9	7.2	5.7	7.9	6.5	9.2	3.9	7.2	3.4	6.7	5.5
3 or 4 times	5.2	1.8	6.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	5.7	5.3	5.0	2.8	5.3	7.8
5 or more times	7.3	3.9	6.8	4.5	7.2	4.5	5.0	4.0	6.3	7.0	5.6	7.1
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	91.8	95.7	89.6	91.4	90.5	93.2	89.9	92.2	89.2	90.6	90.2	84.1
Once	4.1	1.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.0	5.2	3.4	5.4	2.1	4.5	7.8
Twice	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	3.4
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8
5 or more times	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.4	4.1	2.4	3.0

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000		Class of 2001	
White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)	White (N=1,726)	Black (N=343)	White (N=1,741)	Black (N=326)	White (N=1,564)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,425)	Black (N=286)	White (N=1,366)	Black (N=239)
6.6%	22.9%	7.2%	26.6%	7.4%	28.5%	8.9%	23.4%	5.4%	26.8%	6.4%	28.1%	6.9%	22.3%
8.9	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	12.9	8.9	10.5	9.5	12.9	8.1	17.2	9.2	11.6
15.9	13.1	14.0	13.3	13.3	13.4	14.0	17.5	12.5	11.8	13.8	12.2	11.5	11.9
23.9	21.6	25.0	20.8	24.5	15.2	25.7	15.1	26.1	20.8	25.2	17.4	26.1	19.0
44.7	32.5	44.9	30.0	45.4	29.9	42.6	33.5	46.5	27.8	46.5	25.1	46.3	35.3
97.7	95.2	97.1	94.0	96.9	94.6	97.5	97.3	97.7	98.0	97.9	95.2	97.1	96.7
1.0	3.2	1.7	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.3	3.0	1.8	2.4
0.6	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.6	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	(b)	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4
0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	(b)	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	(b)	0.2	(b)
0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.0	1.0	(b)	0.3	(b)	0.8	(b)
86.4	82.0	84.9	81.4	84.9	79.3	85.5	79.0	86.2	88.5	89.3	85.8	84.7	81.5
7.3	11.4	9.0	11.3	8.6	12.6	9.0	13.7	8.7	6.1	6.9	6.6	8.8	10.2
3.2	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.5	4.0	2.9	4.6	2.5	3.3	2.2	5.2	3.4	3.3
2.1	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.9	2.4	3.6
1.1	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.2	2.1	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.5
82.3	76.7	81.1	79.7	80.0	76.8	79.9	79.2	82.2	82.7	81.2	82.2	80.8	80.5
10.2	9.4	11.1	9.5	10.2	11.9	10.6	9.5	10.3	11.5	11.6	6.3	11.2	8.4
3.1	7.0	3.5	6.0	5.0	4.1	5.2	6.3	4.1	3.8	4.5	5.1	4.4	5.5
2.4	5.2	2.1	2.4	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	4.0
1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.4	3.7	1.5	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.8	4.6	1.5	1.5
88.9	83.9	87.3	84.4	87.9	83.2	86.8	82.7	88.8	85.5	89.2	86.0	88.5	85.0
5.7	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.8	7.4	10.4	6.5	9.1	6.9	7.6	7.0	5.9
2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.3	4.2	3.1	3.7	2.4	3.0	2.3	1.8	2.1	3.3
1.7	4.3	1.6	2.1	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	3.7
1.0	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	3.2	1.1	2.1
97.5	92.8	97.5	93.1	96.6	91.7	97.1	92.6	97.7	94.7	98.3	95.4	97.8	96.9
1.5	3.4	1.4	2.7	1.1	2.3	1.3	4.9	0.9	2.6	0.6	2.2	1.1	1.9
0.3	2.2	0.4	1.4	1.0	3.0	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5
0.3	0.8	0.3	2.2	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3
0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.5
69.4	69.9	67.8	68.1	66.0	69.0	69.3	74.3	69.3	75.6	69.4	74.3	69.6	71.7
14.2	8.4	14.4	10.2	12.8	9.4	13.3	11.7	13.5	9.3	12.8	7.2	12.1	12.5
6.9	8.5	7.0	8.2	9.5	8.3	7.3	6.3	7.9	4.2	6.8	10.6	6.5	7.8
4.6	5.2	4.5	7.8	6.0	4.7	5.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.6	5.4	2.1
4.9	7.9	6.3	5.8	5.7	8.7	5.0	3.6	4.9	6.2	5.9	3.3	6.4	5.9
91.6	87.6	90.0	82.1	89.2	83.2	90.8	87.2	91.3	87.3	89.4	87.0	89.9	88.1
3.5	4.0	4.7	7.3	5.4	6.6	4.3	5.7	3.9	6.5	5.3	4.5	5.0	5.3
1.8	3.7	1.8	5.6	2.2	3.6	2.0	3.9	1.8	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.7	2.4
1.5	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.2	3.5	1.5	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.0	3.4	1.4	1.6
1.7	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.1	1.6	2.0	1.3	4.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.6

Table 3.52

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1989-2001--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	69.5%	80.2%	66.9%	74.3%	68.3%	74.5%	70.0%	74.0%	69.4%	73.4%	71.0%	65.1%
Once	13.0	10.2	14.1	10.0	12.1	9.4	12.3	10.6	13.6	8.9	10.8	12.0
Twice	5.4	3.2	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	7.4	7.4
3 or 4 times	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.6	5.3	4.1	5.5	5.0	5.5	3.9	4.6	5.5
5 or more times	7.7	4.4	7.3	5.2	7.1	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.9	8.3	6.1	10.0
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.9	96.2	93.5	93.7	94.4	92.2	95.1	91.9	94.7	93.4	95.4	89.7
Once	2.6	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.3	4.6	2.9	1.1	2.6	4.1
Twice	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.6
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	2.2
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.7	1.4
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.0	92.6	92.6	94.8	94.6	91.8	94.7	95.0	93.3	92.7	95.3	88.5
Once	3.4	4.6	4.1	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	6.9
Twice	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.5
5 or more times	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.0
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	72.5	83.1	72.3	80.7	75.0	78.6	71.7	81.1	72.8	80.5	75.5	72.4
Once	12.6	9.7	11.5	6.1	11.6	8.0	13.1	8.0	12.5	9.0	11.0	9.7
Twice	7.9	2.6	8.5	7.3	6.8	5.2	8.1	3.6	7.1	3.4	6.6	6.2
3 or 4 times	4.0	1.3	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.7
5 or more times	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	4.6	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.9	2.5	6.0
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.0	96.8	98.1	97.2	98.1	98.3	97.3	98.2	96.8	96.6	97.1	95.6
Once	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3
Twice	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	(b)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3
5 or more times	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	86.6	88.9	86.0	87.9	87.4	88.0	85.8	88.2	84.7	89.2	86.6	81.5
Once	6.7	5.2	6.6	5.7	6.9	4.0	8.1	5.6	6.6	4.5	6.2	8.3
Twice	3.4	0.9	4.3	2.7	2.4	4.3	3.0	3.9	4.1	2.6	3.6	4.3
3 or 4 times	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.5
5 or more times	1.9	4.1	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	0.9	2.5	1.5	1.4	2.4
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	93.4	95.6	93.1	95.1	93.4	95.7	93.8	96.3	93.7	94.1	94.5	90.5
Once	3.1	1.1	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.2
Twice	1.9	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.9
5 or more times	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.1
Been arrested or taken to a police station?												
Not at all	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	91.0	90.6	91.5	88.5
Once	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5.7	6.1	5.4	6.2
Twice	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.8
3 or 4 times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6
5 or more times	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.44 and 3.46. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis question was omitted from schools in California beginning in 1997.

^bLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109; *1993*, pp. 107-110; *1995*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109; *1994*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000		Class of 2001	
White (N=1,841)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,628)	Black (N=287)	White (N=1,726)	Black (N=343)	White (N=1,741)	Black (N=326)	White (N=1,564)	Black (N=282)	White (N=1,425)	Black (N=286)	White (N=1,366)	Black (N=239)
72.1%	62.2%	69.1%	64.5%	67.6%	65.7%	72.6%	70.5%	74.5%	71.6%	72.3%	69.2%	70.4%	71.1%
11.7	13.6	12.3	12.8	11.7	9.6	12.4	10.7	10.1	13.4	11.3	10.4	11.2	12.8
5.2	6.3	7.2	6.3	7.3	9.3	6.3	6.6	5.6	3.8	5.6	9.0	6.2	5.3
5.5	5.7	5.0	6.9	7.0	7.5	3.5	5.9	3.8	2.4	4.2	5.1	4.6	3.9
5.5	12.2	6.4	9.6	6.4	7.9	5.3	6.3	6.0	8.7	6.6	6.3	7.5	6.8
96.1	90.7	95.6	94.0	95.6	88.2	96.6	94.5	93.7	92.2	96.3	92.2	93.6	94.8
2.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	5.8	2.2	3.1	4.2	3.9	2.6	2.7	3.9	1.1
0.6	3.4	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.3	0.5	1.5	0.9	2.3	0.5	2.4	1.2	1.5
0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5
0.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.0
95.8	90.4	95.8	94.5	95.2	92.8	95.8	95.0	96.5	94.8	95.4	95.6	96.2	94.0
2.1	4.9	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.5	3.0	3.3	1.8	3.1
1.0	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.9
0.4	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2
0.6	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.8
77.5	74.9	75.5	79.8	74.1	79.8	75.1	77.7	76.0	81.1	76.7	79.9	74.4	79.6
10.8	11.3	11.5	6.7	11.9	6.5	11.0	11.9	11.8	6.3	10.3	10.0	13.1	10.1
5.9	5.2	6.9	8.3	7.2	7.8	6.8	5.3	6.0	6.5	7.2	4.7	6.4	4.8
3.3	2.0	3.9	2.4	3.8	3.1	4.0	3.3	3.3	2.0	3.4	2.9	3.6	0.6
2.5	6.7	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	1.7	2.8	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	5.0
97.8	96.7	97.5	96.0	97.6	97.3	98.3	98.4	98.1	96.8	97.5	97.5	97.3	97.7
1.3	2.1	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.5
0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0
0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0
0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8
85.7	87.0	86.1	85.8	84.7	88.3	86.1	86.0	87.2	86.7	86.2	87.9	85.5	90.2
6.7	6.2	7.1	7.9	8.3	6.0	7.8	7.2	6.3	4.9	7.7	6.9	7.6	3.2
3.4	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.6	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	5.1
2.7	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.5	0.0
1.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.6	3.1	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.6
93.8	93.9	94.5	91.4	93.2	93.7	92.5	96.4	93.2	95.3	93.1	91.7	92.8	93.9
3.5	2.7	3.1	4.9	2.8	3.5	3.8	1.0	3.6	1.8	3.1	7.2	3.6	1.9
1.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.4	2.1	3.1
0.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
0.8	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.8
92.0	87.7	91.7	87.0	91.6	87.3	90.3	90.9	90.8	92.7	92.1	89.7	92.7	87.6
5.7	7.8	5.1	5.5	4.9	7.2	7.0	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.0	5.9	5.0	5.8
1.6	1.2	2.1	4.6	1.9	2.6	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.6	1.3	3.9
0.2	2.5	0.6	1.4	0.7	2.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.9
0.5	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	(b)	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.8

Table 3.53

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1989-2001

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)	Class of 1995 (N=15,876)	Class of 1996 (N=14,824)	Class of 1997 (N=15,963)	Class of 1998 (N=15,780)	Class of 1999 (N=14,056)	Class of 2000 (N=13,286)	Class of 2001 (N=13,304)
None	68.1%	67.7%	68.4%	69.1%	71.3%	70.5%	68.9%	68.9%	68.9%	68.2%	66.7%	68.8%	68.2%
Once	19.5	19.4	19.2	18.6	17.8	17.7	19.1	18.4	19.1	18.8	19.6	19.1	19.3
Twice	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.1
Three times	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.1
Four or more times	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.44. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.54

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
	Male (N=8,156)	Female (N=8,471)	Male (N=7,862)	Female (N=7,241)	Male (N=7,617)	Female (N=7,277)	Male (N=7,582)	Female (N=8,053)	Male (N=7,708)	Female (N=8,310)	Male (N=7,095)	Female (N=8,075)
None	59.1%	76.6%	59.3%	76.7%	59.9%	77.0%	61.1%	76.5%	64.4%	77.7%	62.9%	77.2%
Once	22.9	16.3	21.8	16.8	22.3	16.1	21.6	15.9	20.0	15.6	20.3	15.6
Twice	9.7	4.5	10.9	4.4	9.4	4.4	9.5	4.8	8.9	4.8	9.0	4.8
Three times	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.4	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.7	3.5	1.3	4.1	1.7
Four or more times	3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.7	1.0	3.3	0.6	3.7	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.44. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.55

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
	White (N=12,250)	Black (N=2,038)	White (N=11,410)	Black (N=1,614)	White (N=10,754)	Black (N=1,757)	White (N=11,029)	Black (N=2,244)	White (N=11,274)	Black (N=2,045)	White (N=10,786)	Black (N=1,761)
None	64.6%	84.7%	64.3%	82.9%	65.4%	81.8%	65.4%	82.9%	67.8%	83.1%	67.0%	83.0%
Once	21.7	10.2	21.5	11.2	21.0	11.1	21.2	10.3	19.7	10.9	19.6	10.4
Twice	7.7	2.8	8.5	3.8	7.4	4.2	7.5	4.8	7.7	4.2	7.6	4.2
Three times	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.8	3.3	1.4	2.7	1.1	3.2	1.3
Four or more times	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.7	2.5	1.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.44 and 3.46. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, p. 22; *1991*, p. 22; *1993*, p. 22; *1995*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, p. 22; *1992*, p. 22; *1994*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000		Class of 2001	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(N=7,293)	(N=7,891)	(N=6,806)	(N=7,261)	(N=7,269)	(N=7,793)	(N=7,286)	(N=7,618)	(N=6,485)	(N=6,804)	(N=5,991)	(N=6,492)	(N=5,962)	(N=6,543)
61.4%	75.4%	62.1%	75.4%	61.5%	75.5%	60.8%	75.1%	58.8%	74.3%	61.5%	75.4%	61.4%	74.6%
22.0	16.8	20.5	16.4	21.6	16.9	21.1	16.9	22.2	17.1	22.2	16.4	22.0	17.0
8.7	4.8	9.3	5.1	8.9	5.1	9.5	5.3	10.2	5.3	8.3	5.5	8.7	5.5
4.3	2.0	4.4	2.1	4.1	1.7	4.5	1.6	4.4	2.1	4.4	1.6	4.3	1.8
3.6	1.0	3.7	1.0	3.9	0.8	4.1	1.1	4.4	1.3	3.7	1.1	3.5	1.0

Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000		Class of 2001	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
(N=11,012)	(N=1,693)	(N=9,890)	(N=1,719)	(N=10,210)	(N=2,001)	(N=10,280)	(N=1,885)	(N=9,499)	(N=1,692)	(N=8,447)	(N=1,707)	(N=8,187)	(N=1,567)
65.8%	81.1%	65.7%	78.2%	65.5%	79.2%	63.4%	82.5%	63.3%	78.7%	65.5%	78.1%	63.9%	77.2%
21.0	11.7	20.6	13.0	21.1	13.2	21.7	10.6	21.9	11.4	21.4	14.4	22.0	15.3
7.3	4.3	7.6	5.7	7.8	4.3	8.5	3.9	8.3	5.4	7.6	4.7	8.0	4.6
3.4	1.9	3.6	1.9	3.1	2.1	3.4	1.8	3.4	2.5	3.1	1.5	3.6	1.4
2.5	1.0	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.3	3.0	1.2	3.1	1.9	2.5	1.2	2.5	1.5

Table 3.56

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997	Class of 1998	Class of 1999	Class of 2000	Class of 2001
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	88.4%	89.8%	90.0%	91.2%	92.3%	91.1%	91.1%	91.2%	90.8%	91.1%	92.2%	92.6%	92.4%
One	8.8	8.1	8.2	6.3	5.8	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.4
Two	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.6
Three	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Four or more	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	95.8	96.9	97.1	97.9	96.6	94.9	94.7	93.3	93.1	93.6	93.8	93.7	94.5
One	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.5
Two	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1
Three	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Four or more	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.3	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.6	98.4	97.7	97.4	97.8	98.1	98.7	98.0
One	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.4
Two	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Three	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.44. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.53 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.57

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

By type of drug and sex, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	86.8%	91.4%	88.4%	92.9%	88.6%	92.5%	89.1%	94.8%	90.4%	95.3%	88.4%	94.9%
One	9.6	7.2	9.3	5.8	9.0	6.5	7.6	4.2	7.1	3.9	8.4	4.4
Two	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.9	0.6
Three	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
Four or more	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	94.7	97.6	96.3	98.3	96.4	98.5	97.3	98.8	95.6	97.9	94.2	96.5
One	3.4	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.6	4.0	3.0
Two	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4
Three	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Four or more	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	97.9	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.8	99.5	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.1	98.4	99.2
One	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
Two	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
Three	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.3	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.44. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.54 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000		Class of 2001	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
89.1%	94.3%	89.1%	94.4%	89.0%	93.6%	89.1%	94.3%	90.4%	94.8%	91.2%	95.2%	90.7%	94.9%
7.9	4.8	7.4	4.6	7.6	5.1	7.8	4.8	7.6	4.3	6.5	3.8	6.4	3.6
1.9	0.7	2.3	0.5	2.1	0.7	2.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	2.1	1.1
0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2
93.4	96.9	91.3	96.6	91.4	95.5	92.3	95.9	92.9	95.0	91.9	96.4	93.4	96.7
4.1	2.5	6.1	2.6	5.1	2.9	4.9	3.2	4.8	3.9	5.6	2.6	4.0	2.5
1.1	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.6
0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
0.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
98.1	99.3	97.1	98.9	96.8	98.4	97.1	99.0	97.7	98.6	98.5	99.1	97.6	98.7
1.3	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.9	2.0	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.6	1.1
0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0

Table 3.58

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

By type of drug and race, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	88.2%	92.2%	89.4%	91.6%	89.3%	95.7%	91.3%	95.2%	92.0%	96.9%	90.9%	94.4%
One	9.1	3.5	8.4	7.0	8.6	3.4	6.3	2.7	6.2	1.7	6.8	3.9
Two	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6
Three	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4
Four or more	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	95.7	97.0	96.9	97.8	97.1	98.3	98.0	98.2	96.3	97.9	95.1	94.4
One	2.9	0.9	2.2	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.7	3.6	3.3
Two	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0
Three	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7
Four or more	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	98.6	97.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	100.0	99.2	98.7	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.8
One	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.5
Two	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Three	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.44 and 3.46. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.55 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, pp. 22, 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, pp. 22, 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.59

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1989-2001

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

Number of accidents	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)	Class of 1995 (N=15,876)	Class of 1996 (N=14,824)	Class of 1997 (N=15,963)	Class of 1998 (N=15,780)	Class of 1999 (N=14,056)	Class of 2000 (N=13,286)	Class of 2001 (N=13,304)
None	74.0%	73.9%	75.7%	76.9%	76.1%	75.7%	75.3%	74.1%	74.4%	74.4%	75.1%	75.1%	75.5%
One	19.6	19.4	18.3	17.5	18.2	18.6	18.7	19.1	19.3	19.3	18.7	18.7	18.4
Two	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.4
Three	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
Four or more	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.44. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or scratches in parking lots" (Source, *1992*, p. 23). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, p. 23; *1995*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23; *1994*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1995		Class of 1996		Class of 1997		Class of 1998		Class of 1999		Class of 2000		Class of 2001	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
91.0%	92.3%	91.3%	93.5%	90.1%	95.8%	90.7%	96.6%	91.9%	96.3%	92.3%	95.2%	92.1%	96.5%
6.8	7.4	6.3	4.1	7.4	2.6	7.2	1.7	6.7	1.5	6.3	1.3	5.5	1.5
1.6	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.8
0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	(a)
0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1
94.8	96.3	93.1	95.2	92.6	96.0	93.7	94.9	94.3	94.9	93.9	94.6	94.6	96.3
3.6	2.3	5.1	2.4	4.8	1.9	4.4	3.4	4.2	2.7	4.7	2.3	3.5	1.3
0.7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.9
0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4
98.8	99.7	98.0	97.8	97.6	97.0	97.9	99.1	98.2	99.3	99.1	96.4	98.1	99.3
0.9	0.0	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.6	2.0	1.4	0.7
0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	(a)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0
0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0

Table 3.60

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of alcohol or drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were. . ."

Type of drug	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997	Class of 1998	Class of 1999	Class of 2000	Class of 2001
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	91.9%	92.2%	93.5%	93.4%	94.7%	94.6%	94.6%	94.8%	94.4%	94.5%	94.6%	95.6%	95.0%
One	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.7	3.6	4.0
Two	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5
Three	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Four or more	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	97.0	97.9	98.1	98.2	97.8	97.6	97.0	96.5	95.7	96.1	95.9	96.0	96.3
One	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.6
Two	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
Three	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Four or more	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.8	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.5	98.6	98.4	98.8	98.4
One	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1
Two	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Three	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.44 and 3.59. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.59 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, p. 23; *1991*, p. 23; *1993*, pp. 23, 24; *1995*, pp. 23, 24 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, p. 23; *1992*, p. 23; *1994*, pp. 23, 24 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.61

Students reporting problem behaviorsBy grade level of respondent, 2000-2001^a

	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	A lot
Have you been in trouble with the police?	77.9%	12.9%	5.3%	1.9%	2.0%
Grades 6 to 8	82.0	10.2	4.2	1.7	1.8
Grades 9 to 12	73.9	15.5	6.3	2.1	2.2
12th grade	72.6	16.8	6.4	1.8	2.4
Do you take part in gang activities?	90.9	4.1	2.3	1.0	1.8
Grades 6 to 8	91.2	4.2	2.3	0.9	1.5
Grades 9 to 12	90.6	3.9	2.4	1.1	2.0
12th grade	91.9	3.0	1.9	0.9	2.3
Have you thought about committing suicide?	72.8	13.4	7.7	2.8	3.3
Grades 6 to 8	78.3	10.8	5.8	2.2	2.9
Grades 9 to 12	67.5	15.8	9.6	3.4	3.6
12th grade	67.8	16.9	9.5	2.7	3.1
Do you drink alcohol at home?	74.6	13.0	8.2	2.3	1.9
Grades 6 to 8	85.2	8.9	3.9	1.1	1.0
Grades 9 to 12	64.2	17.0	12.5	3.5	2.7
12th grade	58.8	19.2	14.6	4.0	3.3
Do you use drugs at home?	89.0	4.2	3.2	1.6	2.0
Grades 6 to 8	94.1	2.6	1.6	0.8	1.0
Grades 9 to 12	84.0	5.8	4.9	2.4	3.0
12th grade	81.8	6.4	5.5	2.7	3.5
Have you threatened to harm a teacher?	94.0	3.4	1.3	0.5	0.9
Grades 6 to 8	95.3	2.7	1.0	0.3	0.6
Grades 9 to 12	92.7	4.0	1.6	0.6	1.1
12th grade	92.6	3.7	1.7	0.7	1.3
Have you threatened to harm one or both of your parents, guardian, etc.?	91.1	5.3	2.1	0.7	1.0
Grades 6 to 8	92.8	4.2	1.6	0.5	0.8
Grades 9 to 12	89.4	6.3	2.5	0.8	1.1
12th grade	90.2	5.3	2.2	0.8	1.4

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between August 2000 and June 2001 by PRIDE Surveys. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the anonymous, self-report survey. Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 2000-2001 academic year, survey results are based on students from 23 States. The following States participated in the 2000-2001 PRIDE survey: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. Therefore, no State comprises more than 10% of the sample. The results presented are based on a sample consisting of 75,804 students drawn from the total number of students who completed the PRIDE questionnaire.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "2000-01 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2001. (Mimeographed.) P. 60, Table 5.15; p. 61; p. 63, Table 5.24; p. 64, Tables 5.25 and 5.26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.62

High school students reporting involvement in delinquent and risk-related behaviors, and drug, alcohol, and cigarette use

United States, selected years, 1991-2001

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
<u>Delinquent/risk-related behavior</u>						
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ^a	39.9%	35.3%	38.8%	36.6%	33.1%	30.7%
Carried a weapon ^b	26.1	22.1	20.0	18.3	17.3	17.4
Carried a gun ^c	NA	7.9	7.6	5.9	4.9	5.7
In a physical fight ^d	42.5	41.8	38.7	36.6	35.7	33.2
Felt too unsafe to go to school ^c	NA	4.4	4.5	4.0	5.2	6.6
Carried a weapon on school property ^b	NA	11.8	9.8	8.5	6.9	6.4
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ^d	NA	7.3	8.4	7.4	7.7	8.9
In a physical fight on school property ^d	NA	16.2	15.5	14.8	14.2	12.5
Seriously considered suicide ^e	29.0	24.1	24.1	20.5	19.3	19.0
Attempted suicide ^d	7.3	8.6	8.7	7.7	8.3	8.8
<u>Drug, alcohol, cigarette use</u>						
Marijuana use, lifetime ^f	31.3	32.8	42.4	47.1	47.2	42.4
Marijuana use, current ^a	14.7	17.7	25.3	26.2	26.7	23.9
Cocaine use, lifetime ^g	5.9	4.9	7.0	8.2	9.5	9.4
Cocaine use, current ^a	1.7	1.9	3.1	3.3	4.0	4.2
Illegal steroid use, lifetime ^f	2.7	2.2	3.7	3.1	3.7	5.0
Alcohol use, current ^c	50.8	48.0	51.6	50.8	50.0	47.1
Episodic heavy drinking ^h	31.3	30.0	32.6	33.4	31.5	29.9
Cigarette use, lifetime ⁱ	70.1	69.5	71.3	70.2	70.4	63.9
Cigarette use, current ^c	27.5	30.5	34.8	36.4	34.8	28.5
Cigarette use, frequent ^j	12.7	13.8	16.1	16.7	16.8	13.8
<u>On school property</u>						
Alcohol use ^c	NA	5.2	6.3	5.6	4.9	4.9
Marijuana use ^a	NA	5.6	8.8	7.0	7.2	5.4
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug ^e	NA	24.0	32.1	31.7	30.2	28.5

Note: These data are from the national school-based survey conducted biennially as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). The data were collected and analyzed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aOne or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^bCarried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^cOn 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^dOne or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

^eDuring the 12 months preceding the survey.

^fEver used.

^gEver tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase).

^hDrank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

ⁱEver tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

^jSmoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, **Fact Sheet: Youth Risk Behavior Trends** [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbstrend.htm> [June 9, 2000]; and Jo Anne Grunbaum et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 2001," CDC Surveillance Summaries, **Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report** 51 No. SS-4 (Washington, DC: USGPO, June 28, 2002), pp. 25-27, 29, 31, 33, 38, 40, 42, 46. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63

High school students reporting involvement in delinquent and risk-related behaviors

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 2001

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Total	Sex		Race, ethnicity			Grade level			
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol ^a	30.7%	31.8%	29.6%	30.3%	27.6%	38.3%	30.4%	30.6%	29.1%	32.8%
Drove after drinking alcohol ^a	13.3	17.2	9.5	14.7	7.7	13.1	6.6	10.4	16.7	22.1
Carried a weapon ^b	17.4	29.3	6.2	17.9	15.2	16.5	19.8	16.7	16.8	15.1
Carried a gun ^c	5.7	10.3	1.3	5.5	6.5	4.8	6.8	4.9	5.7	4.7
In a physical fight ^d	33.2	43.1	23.9	32.2	36.5	35.8	39.5	34.7	29.1	26.5
Injured in a physical fight ^{d,e}	4.0	5.2	2.9	3.4	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.1	3.4
Physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend on purpose ^f	9.5	9.1	9.8	9.1	11.2	9.9	8.5	9.3	9.5	10.7
Forced to have sexual intercourse	7.7	5.1	10.3	6.9	9.6	8.9	7.3	7.5	7.1	9.0
Felt too unsafe to go to school ^c	6.6	5.8	7.4	5.0	9.8	10.2	8.8	6.3	5.9	4.4
Carried a weapon on school property ^b	6.4	10.2	2.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.0
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ^d	8.9	11.5	6.5	8.5	9.3	8.9	12.7	9.1	6.9	5.3
In a physical fight on school property ^d	12.5	18.0	7.2	11.2	16.8	14.1	17.3	13.5	9.4	7.5
Seriously considered suicide ^f	19.0	14.2	23.6	19.7	13.3	19.4	20.8	19.0	18.9	16.4
Made a suicide plan ^f	14.8	11.8	17.7	15.3	10.3	14.1	16.0	14.9	15.2	12.2
Attempted suicide ^d	8.8	6.2	11.2	7.9	8.8	12.1	11.0	9.5	8.3	5.5
Suicide attempt required medical attention ^f	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.2	1.6

Note: See Note, table 3.62. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^eInjured seriously enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

^fDuring the 12 months preceding the survey.

^aOne or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^bCarried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^cOn 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^dOne or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Jo Anne Grunbaum et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 2001," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51 No. SS-4 (Washington, DC: USGPO, June 28, 2002), pp. 25-27, 29, 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.64

Students reporting involvement in delinquent activities at school				
By grade level of respondent, 2000-2001 ^a				
Question: "While at school have you. . .?"				
	Never	One time	2 to 5 times	6 or more times
Carried a gun	97.4%	1.0%	0.5%	1.1%
Grades 6 to 8	98.1	0.8	0.3	0.8
Grades 9 to 12	96.8	1.2	0.6	1.5
12th grade	96.2	1.2	0.7	1.9
Carried a knife, club or other weapon	87.1	6.1	2.8	4.1
Grades 6 to 8	90.2	5.9	1.8	2.0
Grades 9 to 12	83.9	6.3	3.7	6.1
12th grade	83.9	4.9	3.3	7.9
Threatened a student with a gun, knife or club	95.2	2.2	1.1	1.4
Grades 6 to 8	96.2	2.0	0.9	1.0
Grades 9 to 12	94.3	2.4	1.4	1.9
12th grade	95.1	1.7	1.1	2.1
Threatened to hurt a student by hitting, slapping or kicking	63.1	13.7	12.5	10.7
Grades 6 to 8	62.9	15.0	11.7	10.4
Grades 9 to 12	63.4	12.4	13.3	11.0
12th grade	70.4	10.3	10.4	8.9
Hurt a student by using a gun, knife or club	96.9	1.4	0.7	1.1
Grades 6 to 8	97.5	1.2	0.5	0.8
Grades 9 to 12	96.3	1.6	0.8	1.3
12th grade	96.4	1.3	0.7	1.6
Hurt a student by hitting, slapping or kicking	70.6	13.5	9.2	6.7
Grades 6 to 8	68.3	15.2	9.5	6.9
Grades 9 to 12	72.9	11.8	8.9	6.4
12th grade	80.3	8.6	6.3	4.8

Note: See Note, table 3.61.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "2000-01 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2001. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 93, 94. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.65

Students reporting victimization experiences at school				
By grade level of respondent, 2000-2001 ^a				
Question: "While at school have you. . .?"				
	Never	One time	2 to 5 times	6 or more times
Been threatened with a gun, knife or club by a student	89.6%	6.1%	2.4%	1.8%
Grades 6 to 8	89.5	6.5	2.4	1.5
Grades 9 to 12	89.8	5.7	2.5	2.1
12th grade	91.9	4.2	1.9	2.1
Had a student threaten to hit, slap or kick you	61.4	17.1	12.9	8.6
Grades 6 to 8	57.3	19.0	14.0	9.6
Grades 9 to 12	65.4	15.1	11.8	7.6
12th grade	74.4	11.3	8.4	5.9
Been afraid a student may hurt you	76.6	13.8	5.8	3.8
Grades 6 to 8	72.5	15.8	7.0	4.7
Grades 9 to 12	80.5	11.8	4.7	3.0
12th grade	86.2	8.4	3.1	2.4
Been hurt by a student using a gun, knife or club	97.1	1.5	0.6	0.9
Grades 6 to 8	97.4	1.5	0.5	0.7
Grades 9 to 12	96.8	1.5	0.6	1.1
12th grade	96.9	1.3	0.6	1.3
Been hurt by a student who hit, slapped or kicked you	80.1	11.1	5.2	3.6
Grades 6 to 8	74.3	14.3	6.9	4.5
Grades 9 to 12	85.8	7.9	3.6	2.7
12th grade	90.5	5.0	2.3	2.2

Note: See Note, table 3.61.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "2000-01 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2001. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 95, 96. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.66

Number and rate (per 1,000 students) of nonfatal violent crimes against students age 12 to 18 occurring at school or going to or from school

By type of crime and student characteristics, United States, 1994-99^a

Student characteristics	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c
Number of offenses												
Total	1,424,000	322,400	1,290,000	222,500	1,134,400	225,400	1,055,200	201,800	1,153,200	252,700	884,100	185,600
Sex												
Male	844,000	200,600	779,400	144,800	756,100	148,200	677,200	133,100	721,300	144,200	513,000	111,200
Female	580,000	121,700	510,500	77,600	378,200	77,200	378,000	68,700	431,900	108,400	371,200	74,300
Age												
12 to 14 years	893,400	201,800	850,400	145,900	695,700	103,400	631,900	114,200	705,800	162,200	543,200	127,000
15 to 18 years	530,600	120,600	439,600	76,600	438,700	122,000	432,200	87,600	447,400	90,500	340,900	58,600
Race, ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	944,300	179,700	917,800	123,000	789,200	114,600	754,900	122,900	785,500	157,100	582,200	95,300
Black, non-Hispanic	232,700	60,000	190,500	53,300	125,900	46,100	148,500	33,100 ^d	198,200	48,100	178,200	58,900
Hispanic	197,700	70,200	151,300	36,900	178,000	52,600	116,900	36,300	129,200	42,600	84,100	25,700
Other, non-Hispanic	37,200	12,500 ^d	25,100	9,300 ^d	38,900	12,100 ^d	22,700 ^d	5,300 ^d	38,100	4,900 ^d	31,000	5,600 ^d
Community												
Urban	443,400	140,300	342,000	95,200	364,800	102,300	313,100	89,000	361,400	99,100	215,100	63,700
Suburban	742,900	153,600	709,800	93,400	627,100	101,400	603,500	101,900	548,400	91,700	514,900	110,400
Rural	237,700	28,500	238,100	33,800	142,500	21,700 ^d	138,600	10,900 ^d	243,400	61,900	154,100	11,400 ^d
Rate per 1,000 students												
Total	56	13	50	9	43	9	40	8	43	9	33	7
Sex												
Male	65	15	59	11	56	11	50	10	52	10	37	8
Female	47	10	41	6	30	6	29	5	33	8	28	6
Age												
12 to 14 years	78	18	73	13	60	9	54	10	60	14	46	11
15 to 18 years	38	9	31	5	30	8	29	6	30	6	23	4
Race, ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	55	11	54	7	45	7	43	7	45	9	34	6
Black, non-Hispanic	59	15	47	13	32	12	36	8 ^d	48	12	43	14
Hispanic	63	22	46	11	51	15	32	10	34	11	21	6
Other, non-Hispanic	39	13 ^d	23	9 ^d	36	11 ^d	19 ^d	5 ^d	32	4 ^d	26	5 ^d
Community												
Urban	65	21	49	14	50	14	42	12	49	13	29	9
Suburban	62	13	57	7	48	8	46	8	40	7	36	8
Rural	37	4	39	5	24	4 ^d	24	2 ^d	43	11	28	2 ^d

Note: These data are from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) conducted annually for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau. The data presented are estimates based on a continuous survey of a representative sample of households in the United States. For more information on the NCVS, see [Note](#), [table 3.1](#) and [Appendix 8](#).

^aNumbers are rounded to the nearest 100; due to rounding or missing cases, detail may not add to total.

^bIncludes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault.

^cIncludes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Serious violent crimes also are included in violent crimes.

^dEstimate is based on fewer than 10 cases.

Source: Phillip Kaufman et al., *Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2001*, NCES 2002-113/NCJ 190075 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 2001), pp. 45-50. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67

Students age 12 to 18 reporting victimization, bullying, hate-related behavior, and gangs at school

By student characteristics, United States, 1999

Student characteristics	Criminal victimization				Bullying	Hate-related behavior		Street gangs present at school
	Total ^a	Theft	Violent ^b	Serious violent ^c		Target of hate-related words	Saw hate-related graffiti	
Total	7.6%	5.7%	2.3%	0.5%	5.1%	13.2%	36.3%	17.3%
<u>Sex</u>								
Male	7.8	5.7	2.5	0.6	5.4	12.3	33.8	17.5
Female	7.3	5.7	2.0	0.5	4.8	14.3	38.9	17.1
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>								
White, non-Hispanic	7.5	5.8	2.1	0.4	5.3	12.6	36.4	13.1
Black, non-Hispanic	9.9	7.4	3.5	1.2	5.5	16.5	37.6	24.7
Hispanic	5.7	3.9	1.9	0.6	4.4	12.1	35.6	28.3
Other, non-Hispanic	6.4	4.4	2.2	(d)	2.5	15.5	32.2	17.9
<u>Grade</u>								
6th	8.0	5.2	3.8	1.3	10.5	13.0	30.3	9.2
7th	8.2	6.0	2.6	0.9	9.0	15.7	34.9	12.0
8th	7.6	5.9	2.4	0.5	5.5	16.0	35.6	12.9
9th	8.9	6.5	3.2	0.6	5.0	13.2	39.2	22.7
10th	8.0	6.5	1.7	0.5	3.2	11.8	38.9	22.1
11th	7.2	5.5	1.8	0.1	2.6	10.5	37.0	19.6
12th	4.8	4.0	0.8	0.3	1.2	11.7	35.6	20.0
<u>Community</u>								
Urban	8.4	6.9	2.3	0.7	5.0	14.0	37.0	25.1
Suburban	7.6	5.4	2.4	0.5	4.9	13.3	37.3	15.8
Rural	6.4	5.0	1.9	0.4	5.8	12.2	32.7	11.1
<u>Type of school</u>								
Public	7.9	5.9	2.5	0.6	5.3	13.8	38.0	18.6
Private	4.5	4.3	0.3	(d)	2.8	8.1	20.7	4.4

Note: These data are from the School Crime Supplement (SCS) to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The NCVS is a continuous survey of a representative sample of households in the United States conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The SCS is an additional questionnaire fielded with the 1999 NCVS and was administered to a nationally representative sample of 8,398 students 12 to 18 years of age. Eligible respondents were asked the supplemental SCS questions only after completing the NCVS interview. Persons eligible for the SCS were those NCVS respondents who were enrolled in grades 6 through 12 at a school leading to a high school diploma and had attended school at any time during the 6 months preceding the interview. "At school" includes inside the school building, on school property, or on the way to or from school. These data are not directly comparable to data presented in table 3.66 because those data are derived from the larger NCVS dataset rather than the SCS.

^aTotal victimization is a combination of violent victimization and theft. If the student reported an incident of either, he or she is counted as having experienced "total" victimization. If the student reported having experienced both, he or she is counted once under "total" victimization.

^bIncludes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault.

^cIncludes rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault. Serious violent crimes also are included in violent crimes.

^dNo cases of this type occurred in the data.

Source: Phillip Kaufman et al., *Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 2001*, NCES 2002-113/NCJ 190075 (Washington, DC: U.S. Departments of Education and Justice, 2001), pp. 57, 60, 79, 80. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.68

High school students reporting drug, alcohol, and cigarette use

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 2001

(Percent reporting engaging in the behavior)

	Race, ethnicity									
	Sex			White, non-			Grade level			
	Total	Male	Female	Hispanic	Black, non-	Hispanic	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade
Marijuana use, lifetime ^a	42.4%	46.5%	38.4%	42.8%	40.2%	44.7%	32.7%	41.7%	47.2%	51.5%
Marijuana use, current ^b	23.9	27.9	20.0	24.4	21.8	24.6	19.4	24.8	25.8	26.9
Cocaine use, lifetime ^c	9.4	10.3	8.4	9.9	2.1	14.9	7.2	8.6	10.4	12.1
Cocaine use, current ^b	4.2	4.7	3.7	4.2	1.3	7.1	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.5
Illegal steroid use, lifetime ^a	5.0	6.0	3.9	5.3	3.2	4.2	5.8	4.9	4.3	4.3
Injected illegal drugs, lifetime ^d	2.3	3.1	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.1
Heroin use, lifetime ^e	3.1	3.8	2.5	3.3	1.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.0
Methamphetamine use, lifetime ^f	9.8	10.5	9.2	11.4	2.1	9.1	8.1	9.7	9.2	12.8
Sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances, lifetime ^g	14.7	14.5	14.9	16.3	5.8	15.2	17.4	14.0	13.8	12.5
Sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances, current ^h	4.7	5.1	4.2	4.9	2.6	5.5	6.2	4.8	4.0	2.9
Alcohol use, lifetime ⁱ	78.2	78.6	77.9	80.1	69.1	80.8	73.1	76.3	80.4	85.1
Alcohol use, current ^j	47.1	49.2	45.0	50.4	32.7	49.2	41.1	45.2	49.3	55.2
Episodic heavy drinking ^k	29.9	33.5	26.4	34.0	11.1	30.1	24.5	28.2	32.2	36.7
Cigarette use, lifetime ^l	63.9	66.3	61.6	64.8	58.3	69.3	58.4	62.6	65.9	71.1
Cigarette use, current ^m	28.5	29.2	27.7	31.9	14.7	26.6	23.9	26.9	29.8	35.2
Cigarette use, frequent ⁿ	13.8	14.9	12.9	17.2	4.6	7.3	8.9	12.3	15.2	21.0
Before age 13										
Smoked whole cigarette	22.1	24.5	19.8	23.6	14.2	22.6	26.2	22.9	18.5	19.0
Drank alcohol ^o	29.1	34.2	24.2	28.4	28.2	33.7	39.7	28.8	23.4	21.2
Tried marijuana	10.2	13.2	7.5	9.5	11.4	12.9	11.6	12.1	8.5	7.8
On school property										
Cigarette use ^m	9.9	11.3	8.5	11.3	4.9	7.7	8.8	10.2	10.0	10.8
Alcohol use ^m	4.9	6.1	3.8	4.2	5.3	7.0	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3
Marijuana use ^b	5.4	8.0	2.9	4.8	6.1	7.4	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.9
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug ^p	28.5	34.6	22.7	28.3	21.9	34.2	29.0	29.0	28.7	26.9

Note: See Note, table 3.62. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aEver used.

^bOne or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^cEver tried any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, or freebase).

^dEver injected illegal drugs. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they (a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and (b) answered "one or more times" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used heroin, (also called smack, junk, or China White)?"; "During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?"; "During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?"

^eEver used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White).

^fEver used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice).

^gEver sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paint sprays to become intoxicated.

^hEver sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to become intoxicated one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

ⁱEver had one or more drinks of alcohol.

^jDrank alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^kDrank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^lEver tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

^mOn 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

ⁿSmoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^oMore than a few sips.

^pDuring the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: Jo Anne Grunbaum et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 2001," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51 No. SS-4 (Washington, DC: USGPO, June 28, 2002), pp. 33, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.69

Students reporting use of alcohol and drugs

By grade level of respondent and frequency of use, 2000-2001

	Grades 6 to 8 (N=37,653)		Grades 9 to 12 (N=38,151)		12th grade (N=8,136)	
	Annual use ^a	Monthly use ^b	Annual use ^a	Monthly use ^b	Annual use ^a	Monthly use ^b
Any alcohol	36.5%	11.0%	67.5%	37.0%	74.6%	46.4%
Beer	24.5	7.9	54.5	30.9	62.4	40.1
Wine coolers	27.4	7.7	50.6	22.3	54.4	25.3
Liquor	17.3	6.0	52.8	28.7	62.5	37.0
Any illicit drugs	13.7	7.0	35.3	22.5	41.4	26.6
Marijuana	9.3	5.3	32.3	20.5	39.0	24.2
Cocaine ^c	2.1	1.2	5.5	3.0	7.9	4.2
Inhalants	5.4	2.1	5.6	2.7	5.6	3.1
Hallucinogens ^d	2.2	1.3	7.9	3.9	11.3	5.3
Heroin	1.6	1.0	3.2	2.1	4.4	2.8
Steroids	2.6	1.3	3.5	2.2	4.0	2.7

Note: See Note, table 3.61.

^aUsed one or more times in the past year.^bUsed once a month or more in the past year.^cIncludes crack.^dIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE Surveys, "2000-01 National Summary, Grades 6 through 12," Bowling Green, KY: PRIDE Surveys, 2001. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 9, 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.70

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 2000 and 2001

Questions: "On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink in your lifetime? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 12 months? On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages to drink during the last 30 days?"

	2000					2001				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors	19.7%	80.3%	50.0%	23.2%	7.1%	20.3%	79.7%	49.8%	23.5%	6.4%
<u>Sex</u>										
Male	19.1	80.9	54.0	20.4	6.5	19.7	80.3	54.7	20.5	5.1
Female	20.5	79.5	46.1	26.0	7.4	21.0	79.0	45.1	26.4	7.5
<u>Region</u>										
Northeast	15.3	84.7	58.0	21.8	4.9	17.8	82.2	54.3	22.9	5.0
North Central	17.4	82.6	52.3	23.3	7.0	17.7	82.3	54.5	22.2	5.6
South	22.9	77.1	44.9	24.0	8.8	22.9	77.1	45.9	23.8	7.4
West	21.3	78.7	48.3	23.2	7.2	22.3	77.7	44.9	25.7	7.1
<u>Population density</u>										
Large SMSA	20.4	79.6	51.2	22.0	6.4	20.1	79.9	49.7	23.7	6.5
Other SMSA	18.9	81.1	48.8	25.1	7.2	20.1	79.9	49.6	24.0	6.3
Non-SMSA	20.4	79.6	50.8	21.2	7.6	21.1	78.9	50.0	22.6	6.3
<u>College plans</u>										
None or under 4 years	15.1	84.9	54.3	23.5	7.1	16.5	83.5	55.5	21.0	7.0
Complete 4 years	21.0	79.0	48.3	23.6	7.1	21.5	78.5	47.9	24.4	6.2

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 2001. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, approximately 65% of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from approximately 83% of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also were included in the survey. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the Ns that are

shown in the tables also refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to the nearest hundred) of weighted cases. The number of respondents for 2000 and 2001 were approximately 13,300 and 12,800, respectively, excluding cases with missing data. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Gerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.71

Reported marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 2000 and 2001

Questions: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

	Marijuana					Cocaine					Heroin ^a				
	Most recent use					Most recent use					Most recent use				
	Never used	Ever used	Within last 12 months, but not last 12 months			Never used	Ever used	Within last 12 months, but not last 12 months			Never used	Ever used	Within last 12 months, but not last 12 months		
			Within last 30 days	but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
<u>2000</u>															
All seniors (N=13,300)	51.2%	48.8%	21.6%	14.9%	12.3%	91.4%	8.6%	2.1%	2.9%	3.6%	97.6%	2.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
<u>Sex</u>															
Male	48.5	51.5	24.7	14.5	12.3	90.7	9.3	2.7	3.1	3.5	97.3	2.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
Female	54.3	45.7	18.3	15.1	12.3	92.3	7.7	1.6	2.3	3.8	97.9	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.9
<u>Region</u>															
Northeast	47.5	52.5	26.0	16.3	10.2	92.4	7.6	2.1	2.0	3.5	97.9	2.1	0.4	0.6	1.1
North Central	53.1	46.9	19.3	15.2	12.4	91.5	8.5	1.9	2.9	3.7	97.7	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.9
South	56.4	43.6	17.4	13.3	12.9	92.0	8.0	2.2	2.5	3.3	97.6	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
West	43.9	56.1	27.2	15.9	13.0	89.4	10.6	2.4	3.9	4.3	97.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	1.2
<u>Population density</u>															
Large SMSA	50.9	49.1	22.6	14.5	12.0	92.9	7.1	1.7	2.4	3.0	97.1	2.9	1.1	0.8	1.0
Other SMSA	49.8	50.2	22.6	15.5	12.1	91.4	8.6	2.1	2.8	3.7	97.9	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.8
Non-SMSA	54.1	45.9	18.6	14.3	13.0	89.7	10.3	2.7	3.4	4.2	97.5	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.2
<u>College plans</u>															
None or under 4 years	44.8	55.2	26.0	14.3	14.9	87.6	12.4	3.1	4.0	5.3	96.9	3.1	1.0	1.2	0.9
Complete 4 years	54.1	45.9	19.6	15.0	11.3	92.7	7.3	1.8	2.4	3.1	98.0	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.9
<u>2001</u>															
All seniors (N=12,800)	51.0	49.0	22.4	14.6	12.0	91.8	8.2	2.1	2.7	3.4	98.2	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.9
<u>Sex</u>															
Male	48.1	51.9	25.6	14.5	11.8	91.4	8.6	2.5	2.9	3.2	97.8	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.9
Female	54.3	45.7	19.1	14.5	12.1	92.5	7.5	1.6	2.5	3.4	98.6	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.8
<u>Region</u>															
Northeast	45.1	54.9	28.4	15.4	11.1	91.4	8.6	2.3	2.5	3.8	97.8	2.2	0.7	0.5	1.0
North Central	51.8	48.2	22.7	14.2	11.3	91.8	8.2	2.5	3.2	2.5	97.6	2.4	0.5	0.8	1.1
South	55.1	44.9	18.1	14.3	12.5	93.0	7.0	1.6	2.3	3.1	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
West	48.8	51.2	23.5	14.9	12.8	90.1	9.9	2.1	2.9	4.9	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
<u>Population density</u>															
Large SMSA	49.9	50.1	23.4	15.8	10.9	92.7	7.3	2.0	2.3	3.0	98.1	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.8
Other SMSA	50.9	49.1	22.5	14.2	12.4	91.1	8.9	1.9	3.1	3.9	98.3	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
Non-SMSA	52.5	47.5	21.2	13.9	12.4	92.1	7.9	2.7	2.5	2.7	98.1	1.9	0.3	0.6	1.0
<u>College plans</u>															
None or under 4 years	44.1	55.9	27.5	14.0	14.4	86.8	13.2	4.1	4.1	5.0	96.9	3.1	0.7	0.6	1.8
Complete 4 years	53.4	46.6	20.4	14.9	11.3	93.4	6.6	1.5	2.2	2.9	98.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.7

Note: See Note, table 3.70. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

^aBeginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

Table 3.72

Reported drug and alcohol use in last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 12 months?"

(Percent who used in last 12 months)

Type of drug	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)	Class of 1995 (N=15,400)	Class of 1996 (N=14,300)	Class of 1997 (N=15,400)	Class of 1998 (N=15,200)	Class of 1999 (N=13,600)	Class of 2000 (N=12,800)	Class of 2001 (N=12,800)
Marijuana/hashish	29.6%	27.0%	23.9%	21.9%	26.0%	30.7%	34.7%	35.8%	38.5%	37.5%	37.8%	36.5%	37.0%
Inhalants ^a	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.9	4.5
Adjusted ^{a,b}	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2	8.4	8.5	7.3	7.1	6.0	6.2	4.9
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^c	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.6
Hallucinogens ^d	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	10.1	9.8	9.0	9.4	8.1	8.4
Adjusted ^e	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8	9.7	10.7	10.0	9.2	9.8	8.7	9.0
LSD	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	8.8	8.4	7.6	8.1	6.6	6.6
PCP ^c	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.8
MDMA (ecstasy) ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6	4.0	3.6	5.6	8.2	9.2
Cocaine	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.2	5.0	4.8
Crack ^f	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.1
Other cocaine ^g	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.2	5.0	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.4
Heroin ^h	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.9
Other narcotics ⁱ	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.7	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.0	6.7
Amphetamines ⁱ	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.9
Methamphetamine ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7	4.3	3.9
Crystal methamphetamine ^j	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.5
Sedatives ^{k,l}	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.9	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.9
Barbiturates ⁱ	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.2	5.7
Methaqualone ^{i,j}	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.8
Tranquilizers ⁱ	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.8	5.7	6.5
Alcohol ^m	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	73.7	72.5	74.8	74.3	73.8	73.2	73.3
Steroids ⁿ	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.4

Note: See Note, table 3.70. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. "Other cocaine" refers to noncrack forms of this drug. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aData based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-98; N is five-sixths of N indicated. Beginning in 1999, data are based on three questionnaire forms; N is one-half of N indicated.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cData based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-sixth of N indicated.

^dIn 2001, the question text was changed from "other psychedelics" to "other hallucinogens" and "shrooms" was added to the list of examples.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fData based on two questionnaire forms in 1989; N is one-third of N indicated in 1989. Data based on all six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

^gData based on a single questionnaire form in 1989; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-2001; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

^hBeginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

ⁱOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^jData based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

^kData based on six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; and six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

^lData based six questionnaire forms in 1989 and one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

^mData based on six questionnaire forms in 1989-92. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." N is one-half of N indicated for 1993. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording and data are based on all six forms.

ⁿData based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90. Beginning in 1991, data are based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2001*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2002), p. 160. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.73

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1989-2001

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 30 days?"

(Percent who used in last 30 days)

Type of drug	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)	Class of 1995 (N=15,400)	Class of 1996 (N=14,300)	Class of 1997 (N=15,400)	Class of 1998 (N=15,200)	Class of 1999 (N=13,600)	Class of 2000 (N=12,800)	Class of 2001 (N=12,800)
Marijuana/hashish	16.7%	14.0%	13.8%	11.9%	15.5%	19.0%	21.2%	21.9%	23.7%	22.8%	23.1%	21.6%	22.4%
Inhalants ^a	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.7
Adjusted ^{a,b}	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.1
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^c	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
Hallucinogens ^d	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.6	3.2
Adjusted ^e	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.0	3.4
LSD	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.7	1.6	2.3
PCP ^c	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5
MDMA (ecstasy) ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.5	3.6	2.8
Cocaine	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1
Crack ^f	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other cocaine ^g	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.8
Heroin ^h	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
Other narcotics ⁱ	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0
Amphetamines ⁱ	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.6
Methamphetamine ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	1.9	1.5
Crystal methamphetamine ^j	NA	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1
Sedatives ^{i,k}	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0
Barbiturates ⁱ	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8
Methaqualone ^{i,l}	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Tranquilizers ⁱ	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.0
Alcohol ^m	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1	51.3	50.8	52.7	52.0	51.0	50.0	49.8
Steroids ⁿ	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.3
Cigarettes	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2	33.5	34.0	36.5	35.1	34.6	31.4	29.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70 and 3.72. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1988 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aData based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-98; N is five-sixths of N indicated. Beginning in 1999, data are based on three questionnaire forms; N is one-half of N indicated.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cData based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-sixth of N indicated.

^dIn 2001, the question text was changed from "other psychedelics" to "other hallucinogens" and "shrooms" was added to the list of examples.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fData based on two questionnaire forms in 1989; N is one-third of N indicated in 1989. Data based on all six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

^gData based on a single questionnaire form in 1989; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990-2001; N is two-thirds of N indicated.

^hBeginning in 1995, the heroin question was changed in half of the questionnaire forms. Separate questions were asked for use with injection and without injection. Data presented here represent the combined data from all forms.

ⁱOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^jData based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

^kData based on six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; and six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

^lData based on six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form beginning in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated beginning in 1990.

^mData based on six questionnaire forms in 1989-92. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three of six forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." N is one-half of N indicated for 1993. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording and data are based on all six forms.

ⁿData based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90. Beginning in 1991, data are based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2001*, Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2002), p. 161. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74

Reported drug use and most recent use among students

By type of drug and grade level, United States, 1991-2001

Type of drug	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Ever used											
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>											
Eighth grade	10.2%	11.2%	12.6%	16.7%	19.9%	23.1%	22.6%	22.2%	22.0%	20.3%	20.4%
Tenth grade	23.4	21.4	24.4	30.4	34.1	39.8	42.3	39.6	40.9	40.3	40.1
Twelfth grade	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	41.7	44.9	49.6	49.1	49.7	48.8	49.0
<u>Inhalants^a</u>											
Eighth grade	17.6	17.4	19.4	19.9	21.6	21.2	21.0	20.5	19.7	17.9	17.1
Tenth grade	15.7	16.6	17.5	18.0	19.0	19.3	18.3	18.3	17.0	16.6	15.2
Twelfth grade ^b	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	17.4	16.6	16.1	15.2	15.4	14.2	13.0
<u>Hallucinogens^{a,c}</u>											
Eighth grade	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	5.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.0
Tenth grade	6.1	6.4	6.8	8.1	9.3	10.5	10.5	9.8	9.7	8.9	7.8
Twelfth grade	9.6	9.2	10.9	11.4	12.7	14.0	15.1	14.1	13.7	13.0	12.8
<u>LSD</u>											
Eighth grade	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.4
Tenth grade	5.6	5.8	6.2	7.2	8.4	9.4	9.5	8.5	8.5	7.6	6.3
Twelfth grade	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	11.7	12.6	13.6	12.6	12.2	11.1	10.9
<u>MDMA (ecstasy)</u>											
Eighth grade ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.7	4.3	5.2
Tenth grade ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	5.7	5.1	6.0	7.3	8.0
Twelfth grade ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1	6.9	5.8	8.0	11.0	11.7
<u>Cocaine</u>											
Eighth grade	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.3
Tenth grade	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.3	5.0	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.7	6.9	5.7
Twelfth grade	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	7.1	8.7	9.3	9.8	8.6	8.2
<u>Amphetamines^f</u>											
Eighth grade	10.5	10.8	11.8	12.3	13.1	13.5	12.3	11.3	10.7	9.9	10.2
Tenth grade	13.2	13.1	14.9	15.1	17.4	17.7	17.0	16.0	15.7	15.7	16.0
Twelfth grade	15.4	13.9	15.1	15.7	15.3	15.3	16.5	16.4	16.3	15.6	16.2
Used in last 12 months											
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>											
Eighth grade	6.2	7.2	9.2	13.0	15.8	18.3	17.7	16.9	16.5	15.6	15.4
Tenth grade	16.5	15.2	19.2	25.2	28.7	33.6	34.8	31.1	32.1	32.2	32.7
Twelfth grade	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	34.7	35.8	38.5	37.5	37.8	36.5	37.0
<u>Inhalants^a</u>											
Eighth grade	9.0	9.5	11.0	11.7	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.1	10.3	9.4	9.1
Tenth grade	7.1	7.5	8.4	9.1	9.6	9.5	8.7	8.0	7.2	7.3	6.6
Twelfth grade ^b	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.9	4.5
<u>Hallucinogens^{a,c}</u>											
Eighth grade	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.5
Tenth grade	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.8	7.2	7.8	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.1	5.2
Twelfth grade	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	9.3	10.1	9.8	9.0	9.4	8.1	8.4
<u>LSD</u>											
Eighth grade	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.2
Tenth grade	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.5	6.9	6.7	5.9	6.0	5.1	4.1
Twelfth grade	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	8.4	8.8	8.4	7.6	8.1	6.6	6.6
<u>MDMA (ecstasy)</u>											
Eighth grade ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	3.1	3.5
Tenth grade ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6	3.9	3.3	4.4	5.4	6.2
Twelfth grade ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6	4.0	3.6	5.6	8.2	9.2
<u>Cocaine</u>											
Eighth grade	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5
Tenth grade	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.4	3.6
Twelfth grade	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.2	5.0	4.8
<u>Amphetamines^f</u>											
Eighth grade	6.2	6.5	7.2	7.9	8.7	9.1	8.1	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.7
Tenth grade	8.2	8.2	9.6	10.2	11.9	12.4	12.1	10.7	10.4	11.1	11.7
Twelfth grade	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.74

Reported drug use and most recent use among students

By type of drug and grade level, United States, 1991-2001--Continued

Type of drug	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Used in last 30 days											
<u>Marijuana/hashish</u>											
Eighth grade	3.2%	3.7%	5.1%	7.8%	9.1%	11.3%	10.2%	9.7%	9.7%	9.1%	9.2%
Tenth grade	8.7	8.1	10.9	15.8	17.2	20.4	20.5	18.7	19.4	19.7	19.8
Twelfth grade	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0	21.2	21.9	23.7	22.8	23.1	21.6	22.4
<u>Inhalants^a</u>											
Eighth grade	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.0
Tenth grade	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4
Twelfth grade ^b	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.7
<u>Hallucinogens^{a,c}</u>											
Eighth grade	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Tenth grade	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.1
Twelfth grade	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.6	3.2
<u>LSD</u>											
Eighth grade	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Tenth grade	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.5
Twelfth grade	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6	4.0	2.5	3.1	3.2	2.7	1.6	2.3
<u>MDMA (ecstasy)</u>											
Eighth grade ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.8
Tenth grade ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.6
Twelfth grade ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.5	3.6	2.8
<u>Cocaine</u>											
Eighth grade	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Tenth grade	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.3
Twelfth grade	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1
<u>Amphetamines^f</u>											
Eighth grade	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2
Tenth grade	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.6
Twelfth grade	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70 and 3.72. Approximate weighted Ns range from 16,700 to 18,600 for the eighth grade surveys; 13,600 to 17,000 for the tenth grade surveys; and 12,800 to 16,300 for the twelfth grade surveys. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aInhalants are unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites; hallucinogens are unadjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^bFor twelfth graders, data based on five questionnaire forms in 1991-98; N is five-sixths of N indicated. Beginning in 1999, data based on three of six questionnaire forms; N is one-half of N indicated.

^cIn 2001, the question text was changed from "other psychedelics" to "other hallucinogens" and "shrooms" was added to the list of examples.

^dData based on one form in 1996; N is one-half of N indicated. Beginning in 1997, data based on one-third of N indicated due to changes on the questionnaire forms.

^eData based on one questionnaire form; N is one-sixth of N indicated.

^fOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2001*. Vol. 1, Secondary School Students, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2002), pp. 163-168. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.75

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1986-2001

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months															
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Marijuana	40.9%	37.0%	34.6%	33.6%	29.4%	26.5%	27.7%	27.9%	29.3%	31.2%	33.1%	31.6%	35.9%	35.2%	34.0%	35.6%
Inhalants ^a	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.8
Hallucinogens	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	8.2	6.9	7.7	7.2	7.8	6.7	7.5
LSD	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	6.9	5.2	5.0	4.4	5.4	4.3	4.0
MDMA (ecstasy) ^b	NA	NA	NA	2.3	2.3	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.5	2.4	2.8	2.4	3.9	5.5	9.1	9.2
Cocaine	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7
Crack ^c	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Heroin	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4
Other narcotics ^d	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.8	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.7
Stimulants ^d	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.4	4.2	5.7	5.1	5.8	6.6	7.2
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Sedatives ^d	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^d	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.7	3.8
Methaqualone ^d	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^d	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.2	5.1
Alcohol ^f	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9	85.1	82.7	83.2	83.0	82.4	84.6	83.6	83.2	83.0
Cigarettes	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	38.8	37.6	39.3	41.4	43.6	44.3	44.5	41.3	39.0

Note: See Note, table 3.70. These data are from a followup survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report that they are enrolled in a 2- or 4-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1986, 1,190; 1987, 1,220; 1988, 1,310; 1989, 1,300; 1990, 1,400; 1991, 1,410; 1992, 1,490; 1993, 1,490; 1994, 1,410; 1995, 1,450; 1996, 1,450; 1997, 1,480; 1998, 1,440; 1999, 1,440; 2000, 1,350; 2001, 1,340. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1980 through 1985 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic for earlier years. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from these new questions. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-98, and in three of the six questionnaire forms in 1999-2001.

^bThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

^cThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^eThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms.

^fIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2001*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1986-2001

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used ... during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days															
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Marijuana	22.3%	20.3%	16.8%	16.3%	14.0%	14.1%	14.6%	14.2%	15.1%	18.6%	17.5%	17.7%	18.6%	20.7%	20.0%	20.2%
Inhalants ^a	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.4
Hallucinogens	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	3.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.8
LSD	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.5	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0
MDMA (ecstasy) ^b	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.1	2.5	1.5
Cocaine	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.9
Crack ^c	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Heroin	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(d)	0.0	0.1	(d)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other narcotics ^e	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.7
Stimulants ^e	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.2	0.9	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.3
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sedatives ^e	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^e	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5
Methaqualone ^e	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^e	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.5
Alcohol ^g	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	70.1	67.8	67.5	67.0	65.8	68.1	69.9	67.4	67.0
Cigarettes	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	24.5	23.5	26.8	27.9	28.3	30.0	30.6	28.2	25.7

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70 and 3.75. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1980 through 1985 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-98, and in three of the six questionnaire forms in 1999-2001.

^bThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

^cThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-2001.

^dLess than 0.05%.

^eOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^fThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms.

^gIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2001*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.77

Reported daily use in last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1986-2001

Type of drug	Percent who used daily in last 30 days															
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Marijuana	2.1%	2.3%	1.8%	2.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	3.7%	2.8%	3.7%	4.0%	4.0%	4.6%	4.5%
Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stimulants ^b	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<u>Alcohol</u>																
Daily ^c	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.2	4.5	3.9	4.5	3.6	4.7
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0	42.8	41.4	40.2	40.2	38.6	38.3	40.7	38.9	40.0	39.3	40.9
<u>Cigarettes</u>																
Daily	12.7	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	13.8	14.1	15.2	13.2	15.8	15.9	15.2	18.0	19.3	17.8	15.0
Half-pack or more per day	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.2	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.0	10.2	8.5	9.1	11.3	11.0	10.1	7.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70 and 3.75. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1980 through 1985 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05%.

^bOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^cIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2001*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.78

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-2001

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months															
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Marijuana	36.5%	34.8%	31.8%	29.0%	26.1%	23.8%	25.2%	25.1%	25.5%	26.5%	27.0%	26.8%	27.4%	27.6%	27.9%	29.2%
Inhalants ^a	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.7
Adjusted ^b	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrites ^c	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
Adjusted ^d	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.4
PCP ^e	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6
MDMA (ecstasy) ^f	NA	NA	NA	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.6	7.2	7.5
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.8
Crack ^g	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3
Other cocaine ^h	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.3
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other narcotics ⁱ	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.1	5.0
Stimulants ^j	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.8
Crystal metham- phetamine ^k	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1
Sedatives ^l	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ⁱ	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.7
Methaqualone ⁱ	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ⁱ	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.7	4.6	5.5
Alcohol ^j	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	85.3	83.7	84.7	84.0	84.3	84.0	84.1	84.0	84.3
Steroids ^l	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3	38.8	40.3	41.8	41.6	41.1	40.9	41.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70 and 3.75. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for young adults combined. The approximate N for each year is as follows: 1986, 6,900; 1987, 6,800; 1988, 6,700; 1989, 6,600; 1990, 6,700; 1991, 6,600; 1992, 6,800; 1993, 6,700; 1994, 6,500; 1995, 6,400; 1996, 6,300; 1997, 6,400; 1998, 6,200; 1999, 6,000; 2000, 5,700; 2001, 5,800. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-98, and in three of the six questionnaire forms in 1999-2001.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

^cThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-88, and in one of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

^dAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^eThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-88, and in one of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

^fThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

^gThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

^hThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

ⁱOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^jIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2001*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.79

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-2001

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . .during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days															
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Marijuana	22.0%	20.7%	17.9%	15.5%	13.9%	13.5%	13.3%	13.4%	14.1%	14.0%	15.1%	15.0%	14.9%	15.6%	16.1%	16.7%
Inhalants ^a	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4
Adjusted ^b	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nitrites ^c	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.2	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Adjusted ^e	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
PCP ^f	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
MDMA (ecstasy) ^g	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.8
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.2
Crack ^h	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other cocaine ⁱ	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other narcotics ^j	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7
Stimulants ^j	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.4
Crystal metham- phetamine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sedatives ^j	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^j	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7
Methaqualone ^j	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^j	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.1
Alcohol ^k	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	68.3	67.7	68.1	66.7	67.5	66.9	68.2	66.8	67.2
Steroids ^g	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	28.0	29.2	30.1	29.9	30.9	30.3	30.1	30.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70, 3.75, and 3.78. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-98, and in three of the six questionnaire forms in 1999-2001.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

^cThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-88, and in one of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Questions about nitrites were dropped in 1995.

^dLess than 0.05%.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-88, and in one of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

^gThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

^hThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

ⁱThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-2001.

^jOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^kIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2001*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.80

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-2001

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last 30 days															
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Marijuana	4.1%	4.2%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%	3.3%	3.3%	3.8%	3.7%	4.4%	4.2%	5.0%
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1
Stimulants ^b	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
<u>Alcohol</u>																
Daily ^c 5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.8	4.1	4.4
	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.3	34.7	34.2	34.4	33.7	32.6	33.6	34.4	34.1	35.8	34.7	35.9
<u>Cigarettes</u>																
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7	20.9	20.8	20.7	21.2	21.8	20.6	21.9	21.5	21.8	21.2
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.7	15.3	14.6	15.6	15.1	15.1	14.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.70, 3.75, and 3.78. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.2% in all years. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCE-BOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2001*, Vol. 2, College Students and Young Adults, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming). Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

^aLess than 0.05%.

^bOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^cIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 are from the revised question. Beginning in 1994, all forms include the revised wording.

Table 3.81

Reported drinking behaviors among college studentsBy sex, United States, 1993, 1997, 1999, and 2001^a

(Percent reporting the behavior)

Drinking behavior	1993 (N=15,282)	1997 (N=14,428)	1999 (N=13,954)	2001 (N=10,904)
Abstainer ^b	16.4%	19.6%	19.8%	19.3%
Male	15.7	18.9	20.5	20.1
Female	17.0	20.3	19.2	18.7
Drank in past year	83.6	80.3	79.8	80.7
Male	84.2	81.0	79.0	79.9
Female	82.9	79.7	80.5	81.3
Nonbinge drinking ^c	39.7	37.2	35.7	36.3
Male	35.1	32.6	29.4	31.3
Female	44.0	41.4	41.4	40.4
Binge drinking ^d	43.9	43.2	44.5	44.4
Male	49.2	48.5	50.2	48.6
Female	39.0	38.4	39.4	40.9
Occasional binge drinking ^e	24.3	22.2	21.9	21.6
Male	26.8	25.3	24.9	23.4
Female	21.9	19.4	19.2	20.0
Frequent binge drinking ^f	19.7	21.0	22.6	22.8
Male	22.4	23.2	25.3	25.2
Female	17.1	18.9	20.3	20.9

Note: These data are from the 1993, 1997, 1999, and 2001 College Alcohol Studies, conducted by the Harvard School of Public Health. The colleges and universities in the study were selected from the American Council on Education's list of accredited 4-year colleges and universities, using probability sampling proportionate to the size of the institution. This resulted in the inclusion of a cross-section of institutions in terms of type, size, and location. Random samples of full-time undergraduate students were provided from each college participating in the study. In each of the study years, students were mailed questionnaires asking about their drinking behaviors in the previous year, month, and 2-week period before completion of the questionnaire. The data presented are from 119 colleges that participated in all four surveys. The inclusion criteria for data analysis differed from previous survey years, i.e., six schools were reintroduced that had participated in earlier surveys but had been excluded from previous analyses. Therefore, data presented for 1993, 1997, and 1999 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

^bStudents who did not consume alcohol in the past year.

^cStudents who consumed alcohol in the past year but did not binge in the previous 2-week period.

^dStudents who consumed five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more in a row for women, on one or more occasions during the 2 weeks prior to the survey.

^eStudents who binged one or two times in the previous 2-week period.

^fStudents who binged three or more times in the previous 2-week period.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Trends in College Binge Drinking During a Period of Increased Prevention Efforts," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 50 (March 2002), p. 207, Table 2. Reprinted with permission from the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation. Published by Heldref Publications, 1319 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036-1802. Copyright 2002. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82

Prevalence of binge drinking among college students

By selected characteristics, United States, 1993, 1997, 1999, and 2001

Characteristics	Percent binge drinkers			
	1993	1997	1999	2001
All students	43.9%	43.2%	44.5%	44.4%
Sex				
Male	49.2	48.5	50.2	48.6
Female	39.0	38.4	39.4	40.9
Race, ethnicity				
White	49.5	48.2	50.1	50.2
Black	16.7	18.5	17.5	21.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	23.1	24.4	23.3	26.2
Native American Indian/other	39.3	37.9	42.6	33.6
Hispanic	39.7	37.7	41.0	34.4
Non-Hispanic	44.3	43.7	44.8	45.2
Age				
20 years or younger	45.5	44.6	44.9	43.6
21 to 23 years	48.1	47.5	50.3	50.2
24 years or older	28.5	28.8	29.1	30.9
Year in school				
Freshman	42.9	42.8	42.0	42.4
Sophomore	45.4	44.6	44.9	42.8
Junior	44.4	44.8	46.3	45.9
Senior	42.8	41.7	45.6	44.9
Living arrangement				
Non-substance-free residence hall	46.7	45.8	44.5	45.3
Substance-free residence hall	34.7	32.5	32.1	35.3
Fraternity/sorority house	83.4	82.6	80.3	75.4
Off campus, alone or with a roommate	54.1	53.5	56.2	54.5
Off campus with a spouse	18.5	20.8	22.9	26.5
Off campus with parents	29.7	28.3	29.8	30.1
Fraternity/sorority member	67.4	67.4	65.2	64.3

Note: See Note, table 3.81. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Trends in College Binge Drinking During a Period of Increased Prevention Efforts," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 50 (March 2002), p. 207, Table 2 and p. 208. Reprinted with permission from the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation. Published by Heldref Publications, 1319 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036-1802. Copyright 2002. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.83

Drinking behaviors among college students reporting alcohol consumption in past year

By sex, United States, 1993, 1997, 1999, and 2001

(Percent reporting the behavior in the past year)

Drinking behavior	Total				Male				Female			
	1993	1997	1999	2001	1993	1997	1999	2001	1993	1997	1999	2001
Drank on 10 or more occasions in the past 30 days	18.1%	21.1%	23.1%	22.6%	23.9%	27.2%	30.1%	29.2%	12.3%	15.1%	16.4%	16.8%
Was drunk three or more times in the past month	23.4	29.0	30.2	29.4	28.0	33.6	35.8	34.9	18.9	24.4	25.0	24.6
Drinks to get drunk ^a	39.9	53.5	47.7	48.2	44.4	59.1	53.8	55.2	35.6	48.4	42.4	42.4

Note: See Note, table 3.81. This table includes only those students who reported drinking alcohol in the past year. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aStudents reporting that getting drunk is an important reason for drinking.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Trends in College Binge Drinking During a Period of Increased Prevention Efforts," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 50 (March 2002), p. 209, Table 4. Reprinted with permission from the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation. Published by Heldref Publications, 1319 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036-1802. Copyright 2002. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.84

Alcohol-related problems among college students

United States, 1993, 1997, 1999, and 2001

Problem	1993	1997	1999	2001
Missed a class	26.9%	31.1%	29.9%	29.5%
Got behind in school work	20.5	24.1	24.1	21.6
Did something you regret	32.1	37.0	36.1	35.0
Forgot where you were or what you did	24.7	27.4	27.1	26.8
Argued with friends	19.6	24.0	22.5	22.9
Engaged in unplanned sexual activities	19.2	23.3	21.6	21.3
Did not use protection when you had sex	9.8	11.2	10.3	10.4
Damaged property	9.3	11.7	10.8	10.7
Got into trouble with campus or local police	4.6	6.4	5.8	6.5
Got hurt or injured	9.3	12.0	12.4	12.8
Required medical treatment for an overdose	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8
Drove after drinking alcohol	26.6	29.5	28.8	29.0
Had five or more different alcohol-related problems	16.6	20.8	19.9	20.3

Note: See Note, table 3.81. This table includes only those students who reported drinking alcohol in the past year and reported having the problem one or more times since the beginning of the school year. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Trends in College Binge Drinking During a Period of Increased Prevention Efforts," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 50 (March 2002), p. 210. Reprinted with permission from the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation. Published by Heldref Publications, 1319 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036-1802. Copyright 2002. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.85

Binge drinking among underage and legal age college students

By living arrangement, United States, 2001

Living arrangement	Total	Underage (N=4,231)	Legal age (N=4,547)
Off campus with parents	29.9%	24.9%	35.7%
Substance-free residence hall	35.5	35.8	33.8
Off campus without parents	53.9	49.6	56.2
Non-substance-free residence hall	49.9	50.7	47.1
Fraternity/sorority house	76.0	69.9	83.4
Controlled living arrangement ^a	32.0	30.3	35.4
Uncontrolled living arrangement ^b	53.1	51.1	55.5

Note: See Note, table 3.81. These data are limited to students participating in the 2001 College Alcohol Study who were 23 years of age and younger. "Underage" students are those under 21 years of age; "legal age" students are those 21 to 23 years of age. "Binge drinking" is the consumption of five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more drinks in a row for women, on one or more occasions during the 2 weeks prior to the survey.

^aIncludes substance-free residence hall and off campus with parents.

^bIncludes non-substance-free residence hall, off campus without parents, and fraternity/sorority house.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Underage College Students' Drinking Behavior, Access to Alcohol, and the Influence of Deterrence Policies," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 50 (March 2002), p. 227. Reprinted with permission from the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation. Published by Heldref Publications, 1319 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036-1802. Copyright 2002. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.86

Alcohol-related effects experienced by underage college students

By living arrangement, United States, 2001

Effect experienced	Living arrangement				
	Off campus with parents	Substance-free residence	Off campus without parents	Non-substance-free residence hall	Fraternity/sorority house
Been insulted/humiliated	17.9%	31.0%	32.4%	36.4%	45.0%
Had a serious argument/quarrel	18.7	24.6	29.9	27.8	46.9
Been pushed, hit/assaulted	8.2	13.1	13.1	14.8	20.5
Had property damaged	8.0	15.2	23.0	19.1	28.3
Had to take care of drunken student	34.7	55.9	60.1	64.6	83.7
Had studying/sleeping interrupted	16.3	55.9	50.1	62.4	77.0
Experienced unwanted sexual advance	15.0	25.1	30.6	29.9	34.5
Been victim of sexual assault or date rape ^a	0.8	2.1	1.4	2.5	6.8
Experienced at least one of the above problems	48.3	78.1	77.3	86.5	98.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.81 and 3.85.

^aFemale respondents only.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Underage College Students' Drinking Behavior, Access to Alcohol, and the Influence of Deterrence Policies," *Journal of American College Health*, Vol. 50 (March 2002), p. 228. Reprinted with permission from the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation. Published by Heldref Publications, 1319 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036-1802. Copyright 2002. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.87

College students and underage college students reporting alcohol use

By frequency of use, United States, 1998, 1999, and 2000

	College students' alcohol use			Underage college students' alcohol use	
	In past year	In past 30 days	Binge drinking ^a	In past year	In past 30 days
1998	85.2%	73.1%	45.6%	83.3%	70.4%
1999	85.1	73.2	46.8	83.4	70.7
2000	84.1	72.1	46.5	82.2	69.1

Note: These data are from the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, a series of surveys of college students conducted by the Core Institute, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. These data are from samples of 2- and 4-year colleges and universities in the United States. The 1998 survey included 30,965 students from 64 colleges; the 1999 survey, 65,033 students from 157 colleges; and the 2000 survey, 55,026 students from 132 colleges. Only institutions employing random sampling techniques to collect data representative of their campuses are included. Comparisons across years should be undertaken with caution because participating institutions varied from year to year.

^a"Binge" drinking is defined as five or more drinks on the same occasion at least once during the 2 weeks prior to the survey.

Source: Core Institute, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, *College Alcohol and Drug Study* [Online]. Available: http://www.siu.edu/departments/coreinst/public_html/1998.htm; http://www.siu.edu/departments/coreinst/public_html/1999.htm; http://www.siu.edu/departments/coreinst/public_html/recent.html [June 12, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.88

College students reporting drug use

By type of drug, United States, 1998, 1999, and 2000

	Percent of college students reporting drug use					
	1998		1999		2000	
	In past year	In past 30 days	In past year	In past 30 days	In past year	In past 30 days
Marijuana	32.4%	18.8%	32.5%	18.7%	33.6%	20.0%
Cocaine	4.4	1.8	3.8	1.6	5.0	2.1
Amphetamines	6.5	2.9	6.3	3.1	7.6	3.8
Sedatives	3.4	1.6	3.0	1.4	4.1	1.9
Hallucinogens	7.3	2.4	6.6	2.2	6.6	2.0
Opiates	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.5	0.7
Inhalants	2.2	0.9	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.8
Designer drugs	3.8	1.4	5.5	2.5	9.1	3.7
Steroids	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
Other	2.3	1.0	2.2	0.9	2.5	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.87.

Source: Core Institute, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, *College Alcohol and Drug Study* [Online]. Available: http://www.siu.edu/departments/coreinst/public_html/1998.htm; http://www.siu.edu/departments/coreinst/public_html/1999.htm; http://www.siu.edu/departments/coreinst/public_html/recent.html [June 12, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.89

College students reporting experiences of violence or harassment and involvement of alcohol or drugs before the experience

United States, 1995-2000

Question: "Indicate whether any of the following have happened to you within the last year while you were in and around campus. If yes, indicate if you had consumed alcohol or other drugs shortly before these incidents."

(Percent reporting experience; percent indicating consumption of alcohol or drugs shortly before)

	Happened to respondent						Respondent reporting consumption of alcohol or drugs shortly before incident ^a					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Threats of physical violence	10.7%	9.4%	10.8%	13.3%	10.6%	9.5%	50.1%	50.6%	57.9%	43.4%	54.4%	34.2%
Ethnic or racial harassment	6.9	7.1	6.7	8.7	5.3	5.4	13.6	11.5	16.1	10.5	11.3	15.5
Actual physical violence	5.2	4.8	5.3	8.1	5.1	5.1	66.0	62.9	69.1	42.7	43.6	38.0
Forced sexual touching or fondling	5.2	4.7	6.2	8.6	5.9	5.2	69.9	70.7	75.8	50.8	52.3	40.4
Unwanted sexual intercourse	3.9	3.4	4.1	6.7	3.7	3.5	78.3	79.8	82.2	45.7	46.3	36.2
Theft involving force or threat of force	1.9	1.8	1.7	4.8	1.7	1.7	46.8	42.2	50.2	16.8	20.2	24.3

Note: See Note, table 3.87.

^aPercents are of those respondents reporting experiences of violence or harassment.

Source: Cheryl A. Presley, Jami S. Leichter, and Philip W. Meilman, *Alcohol and Drugs on American College Campuses: A Report to College Presidents* (Carbondale, IL: Core Institute, Southern Illinois University, 1998), p. 10; Core Institute, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, *College Alcohol and Drug Study* [Online]. Available: http://www.siu.edu/departments/coreinst/public_html/1998.htm; http://www.siu.edu/departments/coreinst/public_html/1999.htm; http://www.siu.edu/departments/coreinst/public_html/recent.html [June 12, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.90

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during lifetime

By type of drug and age group, United States, 1999 and 2000

(Percent reporting use during lifetime)

Type of drug	Age group									
	Total		12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Any illicit drug ^a	39.7%	38.9%	27.6%	26.9%	52.6%	51.2%	53.2%	50.9%	35.7%	35.5%
Marijuana and hashish	34.6	34.2	18.7	18.3	46.8	45.7	47.7	46.0	31.5	31.6
Cocaine	11.5	11.2	2.4	2.4	11.9	10.9	17.8	15.1	11.4	11.8
Crack	2.7	2.4	0.6	0.6	3.3	2.8	5.1	3.8	2.3	2.2
Heroin	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4
Hallucinogens	11.3	11.7	5.7	5.8	19.3	19.3	16.4	15.8	9.4	10.1
LSD	8.7	8.8	3.8	3.6	14.7	14.0	12.4	11.8	7.3	7.8
PCP	2.6	2.6	0.9	1.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.8	3.0	3.1
Inhalants	7.8	7.5	9.1	8.9	14.1	12.8	11.4	11.0	5.3	5.3
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	15.4	14.5	10.9	10.9	20.9	19.5	18.6	16.9	14.2	13.5
Pain relievers	9.0	8.6	8.2	8.4	15.2	14.6	11.0	10.4	7.3	6.9
Tranquilizers	6.3	5.8	2.5	2.5	7.9	7.4	8.2	6.9	6.1	5.8
Stimulants	7.2	6.6	3.9	4.0	9.0	7.6	8.2	6.8	7.1	6.7
Methamphetamine	4.3	4.0	1.4	1.3	5.2	4.1	5.4	4.8	4.3	4.2
Sedatives	3.5	3.2	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.6	2.5	2.1	4.5	4.2
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ^c	24.1	23.6	18.3	18.1	33.3	31.9	32.8	30.4	21.0	21.1

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews conducted throughout the year. In 1999, the sample consisted of 66,706 persons; in 2000, the sample consisted of 71,764 persons.

In 1999, the NHSDA underwent significant methodological changes involving the size of the survey, the sample design, and the questionnaire administration. Because this new methodology produces estimates that are not directly comparable to previous estimates, only NHSDA estimates for 1999 and 2000 are presented. For survey methodology, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001), pp. 132-134, 141, 142. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.91

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year

By type of drug and age group, United States, 1999 and 2000

(Percent reporting use during past year)

Type of drug	Age group									
	Total		12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Any illicit drug ^a	11.5%	11.0%	19.8%	18.6%	29.1%	27.9%	13.5%	13.4%	5.9%	5.5%
Marijuana and hashish	8.6	8.3	14.2	13.4	24.5	23.7	10.3	10.3	4.0	3.8
Cocaine	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	5.2	4.4	2.4	2.1	0.8	0.7
Crack	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2
Heroin	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Hallucinogens	1.4	1.6	3.8	3.9	6.8	6.8	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.2
LSD	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.2	4.0	3.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
PCP	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	B	0.1	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	0.9	0.9	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	4.2	3.9	7.1	7.1	9.9	9.3	4.6	4.4	2.4	2.1
Pain relievers	3.0	2.9	5.5	5.4	7.6	7.3	3.1	3.2	1.6	1.5
Tranquilizers	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.0	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7
Stimulants	1.0	0.9	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4
Methamphetamine	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
Sedatives	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ^c	6.1	5.8	11.6	11.3	15.7	14.8	6.6	6.6	3.0	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.90. For survey methodology, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001), pp. 132-134, 141, 142. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month

By type of drug and age group, United States, 1999 and 2000

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Type of drug	Age group									
	Total		12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Any illicit drug ^a	6.3%	6.3%	9.8%	9.7%	16.4%	15.9%	6.8%	7.8%	3.4%	3.3%
Marijuana and hashish	4.7	4.8	7.2	7.2	14.2	13.6	5.4	5.9	2.2	2.3
Cocaine	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.3
Crack	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
LSD	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	B
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	B	0.0	B	0.0
Inhalants	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	1.8	1.7	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.6	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.0
Pain relievers	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.7
Tranquilizers	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Stimulants	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Methamphetamine	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sedatives	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ^c	2.7	2.6	4.5	4.6	6.1	5.9	2.7	3.1	1.7	1.4

Note: See Note, table 3.90. For survey methodology, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001), pp. 132-134, 141, 142. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month among persons age 12 to 17

By age group and type of drug, United States, 1999 and 2000

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Type of drug	Age group					
	12 to 13 years		14 to 15 years		16 to 17 years	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Any illicit drug ^a	3.9%	3.0%	9.8%	9.8%	15.4%	16.4%
Marijuana and hashish	1.5	1.1	6.9	6.9	13.2	13.7
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.1
Crack	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.3
LSD	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.1
PCP	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Inhalants	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	1.8	1.6	3.4	3.0	3.4	4.3
Pain relievers	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.3
Tranquilizers	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8
Stimulants	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2
Methamphetamine	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
Sedatives	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Any illicit drug other than marijuana ^c	2.9	2.3	4.9	4.6	5.6	6.9

Note: See Note, table 3.90. For survey methodology, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes use at least once of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.^bIncludes nonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.^cIncludes use at least once of any of these listed drugs, regardless of marijuana/hashish use; marijuana/hashish users who also have used any of the other listed drugs are included.Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001), pp. 136-138. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94

Estimated prevalence of criminal behaviors in the past year among persons age 12 to 17

By age group and past year drug use, United States, 2000

Criminal behaviors	Percent reporting the behavior
Carried a handgun	2.9%
Age group	
12 to 13 years	1.8
14 to 15 years	3.1
16 to 17 years	3.8
Past year drug use ^a	
None	17.8
One or more times	47.1
Got into a serious fight at school or work	17.9
Age group	
12 to 13 years	21.5
14 to 15 years	18.5
16 to 17 years	13.5
Past year drug use ^a	
None	16.0
One or more times	30.7
Took part in a group-against-group fight	15.0
Age group	
12 to 13 years	16.3
14 to 15 years	15.1
16 to 17 years	13.7
Past year drug use ^a	
None	15.9
One or more times	34.3

Note: See Note, table 3.90. For survey methodology, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes use at least once in the past year of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings From the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001), pp. 202-204. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.95

Respondents reporting whether drug abuse has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2000

Question: "Has drug abuse ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	22%	78%
Sex		
Male	20	80
Female	23	77
Race		
White	21	79
Nonwhite	26	74
Black	33	67
Age		
18 to 29 years	23	77
30 to 49 years	25	75
50 to 64 years	20	80
50 years and older	17	83
65 years and older	13	87
Education		
College post graduate	18	82
College graduate	14	86
Some college	23	77
High school graduate or less	24	76
Income		
\$75,000 and over	16	84
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18	82
\$30,000 to \$49,999	22	78
\$20,000 to \$29,999	29	71
Less than \$20,000	24	76
Community		
Urban area	27	73
Suburban area	21	79
Rural area	16	84
Region		
East	18	82
Midwest	15	85
South	25	75
West	27	73
Politics		
Republican	19	81
Democrat	24	76
Independent	21	79

Note: These data are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,012 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted Aug. 29-Sept. 5, 2000. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.96

Drug abuse-related emergency department episodes

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1994-2000

Patient and episode characteristics	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total number of drug episodes	518,880	513,519	513,933	526,818	542,432	554,767	601,563
Rate per 100,000 population	225	221	218	221	225	228	243
Sex							
Male	263,823	256,049	257,490	269,919	281,263	292,018	309,607
Female	250,182	252,137	250,826	252,035	256,211	257,983	281,793
Unknown	4,875	5,333	5,616	4,864	4,958	4,766	10,162
Race, ethnicity							
White, non-Hispanic	278,747	277,538	273,690	284,026	295,346	309,964	334,819
Black, non-Hispanic	141,351	139,388	135,303	134,895	136,474	132,981	133,735
Hispanic	50,368	47,354	55,026	52,697	57,162	56,840	68,282
Other race ^a	6,038	5,533	6,020	6,097	5,382	5,585	5,160
Unknown	42,377	43,705	43,895	49,102	48,068	49,397	59,568
Age							
6 to 17 years	61,294	62,219	65,051	63,157	60,037	53,870	64,467
18 to 25 years	112,273	103,704	98,614	104,630	103,373	109,579	123,310
26 to 34 years	151,419	143,930	139,545	138,890	138,471	131,254	135,464
35 years and older	190,446	202,287	209,864	218,422	239,140	259,256	277,283
Unknown	B	1,379	859	1,719	1,412	809	1,038
Drug use motive							
Psychic effect	85,656	91,001	97,177	94,336	97,399	105,460	118,700
Dependence	165,961	163,990	167,376	178,561	189,091	202,692	217,122
Suicide	199,554	201,018	191,166	191,246	189,798	174,812	193,010
Other	5,530	4,747	5,065	5,686	5,482	7,503	8,408
Unknown motive	62,180	52,763	53,150	56,989	60,662	64,299	64,323
Reason for emergency department contact							
Unexpected reaction	66,529	57,377	61,899	68,685	71,176	78,340	92,508
Overdose	269,442	271,622	252,720	244,686	245,064	232,183	264,121
Chronic effects	56,307	60,166	53,383	49,273	50,110	49,885	52,168
Withdrawal	14,051	15,127	15,011	15,176	17,978	25,910	22,497
Seeking detoxification	52,329	50,482	59,922	67,888	73,043	72,960	90,625
Accident, injury	16,452	16,184	17,992	20,399	19,016	20,550	16,074
Other	21,602	23,904	27,282	28,006	37,570	47,670	36,248
Unknown reason	22,168	18,657	25,726	32,706	28,477	27,269	27,321

Note: These data were collected through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes from a stratified random sample of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals with 24-hour emergency departments in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 9.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and other racial/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Emergency Department Trends from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Preliminary Estimates January-June 2001 with Revised Estimates 1994-2000*, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-20, pp. T-103, T-137, T-173 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1994, 1995, 1999, and 2000

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug															
	Marijuana/hashish				Heroin				Cocaine/crack				Methamphetamine/speed			
	1994	1995	1999	2000	1994	1995	1999	2000	1994	1995	1999	2000	1994	1995	1999	2000
Total number of drug mentions	40,034	45,259	87,068	96,426	63,158	69,556	82,192	94,804	143,337	135,711	168,751	174,881	17,537	15,933	10,447	13,505
Sex																
Male	27,901	31,269	58,043	61,621	43,592	48,502	55,561	62,719	96,471	89,688	109,271	113,355	11,341	10,323	6,054	8,381
Female	11,764	13,215	28,208	33,334	19,062	20,164	26,054	30,146	45,762	44,599	58,253	59,314	6,136	5,484	4,312	4,841
Unknown	369	775	817	1,471	504	890	578	B	1,104	1,424	1,227	2,212	60	126	B	B
Race, ethnicity																
White, non-Hispanic	18,810	20,883	45,395	49,015	22,516	26,113	31,827	38,426	40,813	39,950	56,724	59,820	12,223	10,259	7,180	8,600
Black, non-Hispanic	14,896	16,895	25,607	26,446	25,996	27,047	28,646	30,934	77,106	73,414	78,017	75,889	983	927	B	837
Hispanic	3,100	3,743	9,064	11,739	9,423	9,814	11,779	14,944	13,355	11,495	20,456	23,728	2,607	2,865	1,489	2,177
Other race ^a	305	401	716	602	285	365	440	376	899	541	709	850	112	409	B	318
Unknown	2,924	3,337	6,285	8,624	4,938	6,217	9,501	10,125	11,163	10,311	12,846	14,594	1,612	1,473	982	1,573
Age																
6 to 17 years	6,521	7,998	12,930	15,792	366	398	676	1,052	2,078	2,051	3,299	4,402	1,963	1,438	844	1,122
18 to 25 years	13,671	14,798	27,266	30,413	8,336	8,376	14,901	18,065	25,430	21,110	25,264	25,753	5,432	4,787	3,289	3,711
26 to 34 years	11,489	12,473	21,410	21,841	21,413	22,544	20,153	23,742	60,686	54,881	54,058	51,007	5,804	5,481	2,988	4,211
35 years and older	8,308	9,877	25,387	28,271	32,887	38,145	46,356	51,698	54,463	57,341	85,869	93,357	4,327	4,221	3,316	4,456
Unknown	46	B	75	108	157	93	106	247	B	328	261	362	11	7	10	B
Drug use motive																
Psychic effect	12,987	15,487	31,725	36,970	4,787	6,288	5,789	5,657	21,498	23,501	32,661	34,231	4,676	3,877	2,516	3,412
Dependence	14,996	18,139	29,760	30,762	50,363	55,120	67,272	79,383	91,430	86,750	99,250	103,351	7,141	7,245	6,705	8,004
Suicide	3,914	4,423	10,055	11,454	1,919	2,198	2,750	2,719	11,699	12,055	15,254	15,999	923	1,097	523	711
Other	242	155	B	615	126	64	174	457	459	404	473	604	35	B	7	B
Unknown motive	7,896	7,056	15,048	16,626	5,964	5,885	6,207	6,588	18,252	13,002	21,114	20,696	B	B	696	1,203
Reason for emergency department contact																
Unexpected reaction	11,322	12,012	23,139	31,218	6,299	6,127	8,666	8,751	33,750	25,935	37,004	43,725	6,367	5,166	2,869	3,104
Overdose	7,038	7,738	16,629	18,722	13,119	15,108	15,413	15,667	22,233	21,169	25,499	27,792	4,382	4,054	1,883	2,423
Chronic effects	4,220	6,445	6,889	8,620	16,632	17,679	15,221	16,151	27,161	31,143	23,328	24,926	2,562	2,879	1,281	2,522
Withdrawal	610	427	B	1,401	6,792	8,147	9,016	10,400	3,351	3,475	5,422	3,221	B	B	B	B
Seeking detoxification	6,135	7,164	11,907	14,109	14,714	16,258	26,471	36,070	35,789	33,562	43,111	49,527	1,374	1,098	1,190	B
Accident, injury	4,074	4,056	6,986	5,632	1,875	1,814	1,635	1,775	8,342	7,549	7,816	6,815	531	321	102	407
Other	4,434	5,485	13,192	10,521	1,804	2,630	3,835	3,943	6,305	8,206	16,773	11,151	888	B	B	B
Unknown reason	2,201	1,933	5,995	6,202	1,923	1,792	1,935	2,047	6,406	4,674	9,797	7,726	799	414	389	511

Note: See Note, table 3.96. For 1994, there was an estimated total of 518,880 drug abuse-related emergency department episodes involving 899,600 drug mentions; for 1995, an estimated total of 513,519 episodes involving 900,287 drug mentions; for 1999, an estimated total of 554,767 episodes involving 1,014,243 drug mentions; and for 2000, an estimated total of 601,563 episodes involving 1,099,306 drug mentions. A "drug mention" refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each emergency department drug abuse episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the total number of episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mentioned may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode in multiple-drug abuse cases. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance still should be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors. (Source, 2001, p. 126.)

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 9.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and other racial/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Emergency Department Trends from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Preliminary Estimates January-June 2001 with Revised Estimates 1994-2000**, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-20 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002), pp. T-129, T-131, T-133, T-135, T-163, T-165, T-167, T-169. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Type and rate (per 100,000 population) of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency department episodes

By patient characteristics, United States, 1994, 1995, 1999, and 2000

Patient characteristics	Type of drug															
	Marijuana/hashish				Heroin				Cocaine/crack				Methamphetamine/speed			
	1994	1995	1999	2000	1994	1995	1999	2000	1994	1995	1999	2000	1994	1995	1999	2000
Total rate of drug mentions ^a	17	19	36	39	27	30	34	38	62	58	69	71	8	7	4	5
Sex																
Male	25	28	49	52	39	43	47	52	87	80	93	95	10	9	5	7
Female	10	11	22	26	16	17	21	24	38	37	46	46	5	5	3	4
Age																
12 to 17 years	30	36	55	67	2	2	3	5	10	9	14	19	9	7	4	5
18 to 25 years	49	53	97	105	30	30	53	62	91	76	89	89	19	17	12	13
26 to 34 years	32	35	64	66	59	63	60	72	167	154	162	155	16	15	9	13
35 years and older	7	8	19	21	27	31	34	37	45	46	64	68	4	3	2	3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.96 and 3.97. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Emergency Department Trends from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Preliminary Estimates January-June 2001 with Revised Estimates 1994-2000*, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-20 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002), pp. T-287, T-289, T-291, T-293. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aTotal rate includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

Table 3.99

Reported alcohol use

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-2001

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

(Percent of respondents reporting that they use alcoholic beverages)

	National	Male	Female
1939	58%	70%	45%
1945	67	75	60
1946	67	NA	NA
1947	63	72	54
1949	58	66	49
1950	60	NA	NA
1951	59	70	46
1952	60	68	53
1956	60	NA	NA
1957	58	67	50
1958	55	66	45
1960	62	NA	NA
1964	63	NA	NA
1966	65	70	61
1969	64	NA	NA
1974	68	77	61
1976	71	NA	NA
1977	71	77	65
1978	71	75	64
1979	69	74	64
1981	70	75	66
1982	65	69	61
1983	65	71	58
1984	64	73	57
1985	67	72	62
1987	65	72	57
1988	63	72	55
1989	56	64	48
1990	57	64	51
1992	64	72	57
1994	65	70	61
1996	61	66	55
1997	61	63	58
1999	64	70	58
2000	64	67	60
2001	61	68	55

Note: Sample sizes vary from year to year; the data for 2001 are based on telephone interviews with a randomly selected national sample of 1,038 adults, 18 years of age and older, conducted July 19-22, 2001. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288, p. 14; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 303, p. 4; No. 317, p. 46 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 16, 1994), p. 2; The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr001204.asp> [Dec. 11, 2000]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.100

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2001

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, total abstainer
National	61%	38%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	68	31
Female	55	45
<u>Race</u>		
White	64	36
Nonwhite	50	48
Black	43	55
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	68	31
30 to 49 years	65	35
50 to 64 years	61	39
50 years and older	55	45
65 years and older	45	55
<u>Education</u>		
College post graduate	75	25
College graduate	78	22
Some college	61	39
High school graduate or less	53	47
<u>Income</u>		
\$75,000 and over	74	26
\$50,000 to \$74,999	74	26
\$30,000 to \$49,999	65	35
\$20,000 to \$29,999	64	36
Under \$20,000	38	62
<u>Community</u>		
Urban area	59	41
Suburban area	68	32
Rural area	51	48
<u>Region</u>		
East	67	33
Midwest	62	38
South	51	48
West	70	30
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	60	40
Democrat	59	41
Independent	66	33

Note: [See Note, table 3.99](#). The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 5](#).

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.101

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2001

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more alcoholic beverages than you think you should?"

	Yes	No
National	20%	80%
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	25	75
Female	14	86
<u>Race</u>		
White	20	80
Nonwhite	18	82
Black	22	78
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	32	68
30 to 49 years	19	81
50 to 64 years	16	84
50 years and older	15	85
65 years and older	12	88
<u>Education</u>		
College post graduate	14	85
College graduate	23	77
Some college	22	78
High school graduate or less	19	81
<u>Income</u>		
\$75,000 and over	16	84
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15	84
\$30,000 to \$49,999	22	78
\$20,000 to \$29,999	30	70
Under \$20,000	23	77
<u>Community</u>		
Urban area	26	74
Suburban area	17	83
Rural area	18	81
<u>Region</u>		
East	23	77
Midwest	17	83
South	20	80
West	19	81
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	18	82
Democrat	16	84
Independent	25	75

Note: [See Note, table 3.99](#). This question was asked of the 61% of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" presented in table 3.100. The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, [see Appendix 5](#).

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.102

Respondents reporting alcohol use in the past month

By age group, level of use, and demographic characteristics, United States, 1999 and 2000

(Percent reporting use in past month)

	Total						Under 21 years					
	Any use		"Binge" use ^a		Heavy use ^a		Any use		"Binge" use ^a		Heavy use ^a	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Total	46.4%	46.6%	20.2%	20.6%	5.7%	5.6%	27.7%	27.5%	18.5%	18.7%	6.0%	6.0%
Sex												
Male	53.2	53.6	28.1	28.3	9.2	8.7	29.0	28.6	21.5	21.3	8.1	7.9
Female	40.2	40.2	12.9	13.5	2.4	2.7	26.4	26.4	15.4	15.9	3.9	4.1
Age group												
12 to 17 years	16.5	16.4	10.1	10.4	2.4	2.6	X	X	X	X	X	X
18 to 25 years	57.2	56.8	37.9	37.8	13.3	12.8	X	X	X	X	X	X
26 years and older	48.7	49.0	18.6	19.1	4.9	4.8	X	X	X	X	X	X
Race, ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	50.3	50.7	21.1	21.2	6.2	6.2	30.8	30.7	21.5	21.4	7.3	7.5
Black, non-Hispanic	34.3	33.7	16.3	17.7	3.6	4.0	18.4	18.6	10.1	10.3	2.3	2.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	33.9	35.1	20.0	26.2	5.8	7.2	27.4	29.3	22.4	20.3	4.4	4.4
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Asian	30.7	28.0	10.8	11.6	2.5	1.4	19.8	13.5	6.8	7.9	1.7	1.5
More than one race	41.4	41.6	20.2	17.5	7.7	5.2	27.0	25.5	16.2	17.3	6.7	5.8
Hispanic	38.6	39.8	21.7	22.7	5.4	4.4	24.7	24.8	16.1	17.2	4.7	4.4

Note: See Note, table 3.90. For survey methodology, see Appendix 7.

^a"Binge" alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. "Occasion" means at the same time or within a couple hours of each other. Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days; all heavy alcohol users are also "binge" alcohol users.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001), pp. 173, 178. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.103

Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

United States, selected years 1947-2001

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
1947	15%	85%
1950	14	86
1966	12	88
1974	12	88
1976	17	83
1978	22	78
1981	22	78
1984	18	82
1985	21	79
1987	24	76
1989	19	81
1990	23	76
1992	24	76
1994	27	72
1996	23	77
1997	30	70
1999	36	64
2000	36	64
2001	36	64

Note: See Note, table 3.99. The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 384 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1997), p. 24; and The Gallup Organization, Inc., *The Gallup Poll* [Online]. Available: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr001204.asp> [Dec. 11, 2000]; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.104

Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 2001

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	36%	64%
Sex		
Male	30	69
Female	41	59
Race		
White	35	65
Nonwhite	39	58
Black	44	54
Age		
18 to 29 years	41	58
30 to 49 years	37	62
50 to 64 years	35	65
50 years and older	32	68
65 years and older	28	72
Education		
College post graduate	31	69
College graduate	34	66
Some college	38	62
High school graduate or less	36	64
Income		
\$75,000 and over	32	68
\$50,000 to \$74,999	35	65
\$30,000 to \$49,999	35	64
\$20,000 to \$29,999	38	62
Under \$20,000	41	59
Community		
Urban area	38	61
Suburban area	34	66
Rural area	36	63
Region		
East	32	68
Midwest	35	65
South	39	60
West	36	63
Politics		
Republican	35	65
Democrat	35	64
Independent	37	62

Note: See Note, table 3.99. The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.105

Respondents reporting having driven a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs during the past year

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1999 and 2000

	Respondents reporting that they drove under the influence in the past year					
	Total		Alcohol use in the past year		Illicit drug use in the past year ^a	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Total	11.6%	10.7%	10.9%	10.0%	3.4%	3.1%
Sex						
Male	16.4	14.9	15.5	14.0	4.9	4.3
Female	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.3	2.1	2.0
Age group						
12 to 17 years	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1
18 to 25 years	24.0	21.8	21.9	19.9	11.9	10.7
26 years and older	10.5	9.7	10.1	9.2	2.1	1.8
Race, ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	13.0	12.1	12.3	11.3	3.6	3.3
Black, non-Hispanic	7.6	7.0	7.2	6.5	2.9	2.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.9	10.0	7.7	9.1	5.7	4.7
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	B	4.5	B	4.5	B	0.9
Asian	5.8	4.8	5.4	4.7	1.5	0.8
More than one race	10.6	11.2	9.6	9.5	5.9	7.4
Hispanic	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.0	3.1	2.5

Note: See Note, table 3.90. For survey methodology, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes use at least once in the past year of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens (including PCP and LSD), inhalants, or any prescription-type psychotherapeutic used nonmedically.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001), p. 158. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.106

Total fatalities and fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashesBy highest blood alcohol concentration level in the crash, United States, 1982-2000^a

	Total fatalities in motor vehicle crashes	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				0.00		0.01 to 0.09		0.10 or more	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	43,945	25,165	57%	18,780	43%	4,809	11%	20,356	46%
1983	42,589	23,646	56	18,943	44	4,472	10	19,174	45
1984	44,257	23,758	54	20,499	46	4,766	11	18,992	43
1985	43,825	22,716	52	21,109	48	4,604	11	18,111	41
1986	46,087	24,045	52	22,042	48	5,109	11	18,936	41
1987	46,390	23,641	51	22,749	49	5,112	11	18,529	40
1988	47,087	23,626	50	23,461	50	4,895	10	18,731	40
1989	45,582	22,404	49	23,178	51	4,541	10	17,863	39
1990	44,599	22,084	50	22,515	50	4,434	10	17,650	40
1991	41,508	19,887	48	21,621	52	3,957	10	15,930	38
1992	39,250	17,858	45	21,392	55	3,625	9	14,234	36
1993	40,150	17,473	44	22,677	56	3,496	9	13,977	35
1994	40,716	16,580	41	24,136	59	3,480	9	13,100	32
1995	41,817	17,247	41	24,570	59	3,746	9	13,501	32
1996	42,065	17,218	41	24,847	59	3,774	9	13,444	32
1997	42,013	16,189	39	25,824	61	3,480	8	12,710	30
1998	41,501	16,020	39	25,481	61	3,526	8	12,494	30
1999	41,717	15,976	38	25,741	62	3,523	8	12,453	30
2000	41,821	16,653	40	25,168	60	3,761	9	12,892	31

Note: These data are based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) and the National Automotive Sampling System/General Estimates System (GES). FARS contains data from a census of fatal traffic crashes occurring in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FARS data include crashes involving motor vehicles traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public and resulting in the death of a vehicle occupant or a nonmotorist within 30 days of the crash. GES data are obtained from a nationally representative probability sample selected from all police-reported crashes. To be eligible for the GES sample, a police accident report must be completed and the crash must involve at least one motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway, and result in property damage, injury, or death.

A fatal crash is defined as alcohol-related or alcohol-involved if either a driver or a nonmotorist (usually a pedestrian) had a measurable or estimated blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.01 or more grams per deciliter. BAC values are estimated by the Source when alcohol test results are unknown.

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 2000* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2001), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.107

Blood alcohol concentration level of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1988-2000

Blood alcohol concentration	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Ages 15 and younger													
0.01 or more	14%	11	12	14	12	10	10	10	9	6	10	9	9
0.10 or more	6%	6	6	5	4	4	7	4	3	3	5	4	4
Total number	448	402	409	364	350	383	397	410	413	345	361	333	317
Ages 16 to 20													
0.01 or more	32%	30	32	30	27	25	23	21	21	22	22	21	23
0.10 or more	21%	20	21	20	18	16	14	13	14	14	14	14	15
Total number	10,171	9,442	8,821	8,002	7,192	7,256	7,723	7,725	7,824	7,719	7,767	7,985	7,956
Ages 21 to 24													
0.01 or more	46%	45	45	44	41	39	37	37	37	35	36	36	37
0.10 or more	35%	35	35	34	31	31	28	28	27	26	28	27	27
Total number	8,555	7,723	7,195	6,748	6,323	6,406	6,291	6,263	6,205	5,705	5,613	5,639	5,895
Ages 25 to 34													
0.01 or more	41%	40	41	40	38	36	34	34	33	31	31	30	31
0.10 or more	33%	32	33	32	31	29	27	27	26	24	24	24	24
Total number	16,398	15,928	15,764	14,151	13,049	13,038	12,891	13,048	12,889	12,453	11,925	11,763	11,630
Ages 35 to 44													
0.01 or more	31%	31	32	31	30	29	27	29	28	27	27	27	28
0.10 or more	25%	25	26	25	24	23	22	23	22	22	21	21	22
Total number	10,077	10,106	10,177	9,482	9,284	9,738	9,951	10,677	10,955	10,904	11,241	11,059	11,039
Ages 45 to 54													
0.01 or more	23%	24	23	23	21	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	20
0.10 or more	18%	19	18	18	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	16
Total number	5,761	6,038	5,867	5,458	5,672	5,970	6,493	6,815	7,127	7,522	7,690	7,708	8,139
Ages 55 to 64													
0.01 or more	18%	18	17	16	16	16	14	16	14	13	13	13	14
0.10 or more	14%	14	13	12	11	12	11	12	11	10	9	10	10
Total number	4,320	4,202	4,068	3,695	3,688	3,824	3,828	4,079	4,237	4,394	4,478	4,608	4,718
Ages 65 to 74													
0.01 or more	14%	12	12	12	12	10	11	10	11	10	9	10	10
0.10 or more	9%	9	8	8	8	7	8	7	7	7	6	6	7
Total number	3,079	3,107	3,161	3,017	3,024	3,031	3,194	3,251	3,319	3,401	3,399	3,251	3,102
Ages 75 and older													
0.01 or more	7%	7	7	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
0.10 or more	4%	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total number	2,297	2,324	2,340	2,454	2,450	2,817	2,867	2,989	3,068	3,314	3,291	3,346	3,124

Note: See Note, table 3.106. The "0.01 or more" category includes the "0.10 or more" category. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 2000* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2001), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.108

Total fatalities and fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

By highest blood alcohol concentration level in the crash and jurisdiction, 2000

Jurisdiction	Total fatalities in motor vehicle crashes	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				0.00		0.01 to 0.09		0.10 or more	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total ^a	41,821	16,653	40%	25,168	60%	3,761	9%	12,892	31%
Alabama	995	399	40	596	60	74	7	326	33
Alaska	103	53	52	50	48	9	9	44	43
Arizona	1,036	456	44	580	56	102	10	354	34
Arkansas	652	200	31	452	69	61	9	139	21
California	3,753	1,401	37	2,352	63	340	9	1,061	28
Colorado	681	256	38	425	62	58	8	198	29
Connecticut	342	158	46	184	54	40	12	119	35
Delaware	123	60	49	63	51	11	9	49	40
District of Columbia	49	19	39	30	61	5	10	14	29
Florida	2,999	1,191	40	1,808	60	261	9	930	31
Georgia	1,541	570	37	971	63	132	9	438	28
Hawaii	131	54	41	77	59	17	13	37	28
Idaho	276	114	41	162	59	33	12	81	29
Illinois	1,418	614	43	804	57	126	9	489	34
Indiana	875	270	31	605	69	56	6	214	24
Iowa	445	124	28	321	72	24	6	100	22
Kansas	461	154	33	307	67	36	8	118	26
Kentucky	820	256	31	564	69	53	6	203	25
Louisiana	937	447	48	490	52	95	10	352	38
Maine	169	51	30	118	70	13	7	38	22
Maryland	588	225	38	363	62	64	11	161	27
Massachusetts	433	218	50	215	50	65	15	153	35
Michigan	1,382	506	37	876	63	109	8	397	29
Minnesota	625	255	41	370	59	48	8	207	33
Mississippi	949	379	40	570	60	89	9	289	30
Missouri	1,157	511	44	646	56	124	11	387	33
Montana	237	110	46	127	54	18	8	92	39
Nebraska	276	103	37	173	63	33	12	70	25
Nevada	323	145	45	178	55	32	10	112	35
New Hampshire	126	49	39	77	61	9	7	40	31
New Jersey	731	319	44	412	56	88	12	231	32
New Mexico	430	205	48	225	52	46	11	159	37
New York	1,458	419	29	1,039	71	126	9	293	20
North Carolina	1,472	523	36	949	64	103	7	419	28
North Dakota	86	41	48	45	52	5	6	36	42
Ohio	1,351	516	38	835	62	105	8	411	30
Oklahoma	652	221	34	431	66	53	8	169	26
Oregon	451	188	42	263	58	56	12	132	29
Pennsylvania	1,520	618	41	902	59	107	7	511	34
Rhode Island	80	41	51	39	49	10	12	31	38
South Carolina	1,065	422	40	643	60	94	9	329	31
South Dakota	173	81	47	92	53	15	9	66	38
Tennessee	1,306	511	39	795	61	112	9	399	31
Texas	3,769	1,898	50	1,871	50	448	12	1,450	38
Utah	373	89	24	284	76	21	6	68	18
Vermont	79	31	39	48	61	4	5	27	34
Virginia	930	341	37	589	63	85	9	257	28
Washington	632	275	44	357	56	59	9	217	34
West Virginia	410	175	43	235	57	26	6	149	36
Wisconsin	799	345	43	454	57	57	7	288	36
Wyoming	152	45	30	107	70	6	4	40	26
Puerto Rico ^a	566	277	49	289	51	73	13	203	36

Note: See Note, table 3.106.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 2000* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 2001), pp. 160, 161. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aData for Puerto Rico are not included in the totals.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-2000

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses										
1960	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963	3,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975	11,292,400	1,039,710	10,252,700	20,510	56,090	470,500	492,620	3,265,300	5,977,700	1,009,600
1976	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,129,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983	12,108,630	1,258,087	10,850,543	19,308	78,918	506,567	653,294	3,129,851	6,712,759	1,007,933
1984	11,881,755	1,273,282	10,608,473	18,692	84,233	485,008	685,349	2,984,434	6,591,874	1,032,165
1985	12,430,357	1,327,767	11,102,590	18,976	87,671	497,874	723,246	3,073,348	6,926,380	1,102,862
1986	13,211,869	1,489,169	11,722,700	20,613	91,459	542,775	834,322	3,241,410	7,257,153	1,224,137
1987	13,508,708	1,483,999	12,024,709	20,096	91,111	517,704	855,088	3,236,184	7,499,851	1,288,674
1988	13,923,086	1,566,221	12,356,865	20,675	92,486	542,968	910,092	3,218,077	7,705,872	1,432,916
1989	14,251,449	1,646,037	12,605,412	21,500	94,504	578,326	951,707	3,168,170	7,872,442	1,564,800
1990	14,475,613	1,820,127	12,655,486	23,438	102,555	639,271	1,054,863	3,073,909	7,945,670	1,635,907
1991	14,872,883	1,911,767	12,961,116	24,703	106,593	687,732	1,092,739	3,157,150	8,142,228	1,661,738
1992	14,438,191	1,932,274	12,505,917	23,760	109,062	672,478	1,126,974	2,979,884	7,915,199	1,610,834
1993	14,144,794	1,926,017	12,218,777	24,526	106,014	659,870	1,135,607	2,834,808	7,820,909	1,563,060
1994	13,989,543	1,857,670	12,131,873	23,326	102,216	618,949	1,113,179	2,712,774	7,879,812	1,539,287
1995	13,862,727	1,798,792	12,063,935	21,606	97,470	580,509	1,099,207	2,593,784	7,997,710	1,472,441
1996	13,493,863	1,688,540	11,805,323	19,645	96,252	535,594	1,037,049	2,506,400	7,904,685	1,394,238
1997	13,194,571	1,636,096	11,558,475	18,208	96,153	498,534	1,023,201	2,460,526	7,743,760	1,354,189
1998	12,485,714	1,533,887	10,951,827	16,974	93,144	447,186	976,583	2,332,735	7,376,311	1,242,781
1999	11,634,378	1,426,044	10,208,334	15,522	89,411	409,371	911,740	2,100,739	6,955,520	1,152,075
2000	11,605,751	1,424,289	10,181,462	15,517	90,186	407,842	910,744	2,049,946	6,965,957	1,165,559
Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)^c										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,298.5	487.8	4,810.7	9.6	26.3	220.8	231.1	1,532.1	2,804.8	473.7
1976	5,287.3	467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0
1977	5,077.6	475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	240.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9
1978	5,140.3	497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5
1979	5,565.5	548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6
1980	5,950.0	596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	5,850.0	593.5	5,256.5	9.8	36.0	258.4	289.3	1,647.2	3,135.3	474.1
1982	5,600.5	570.8	5,029.7	9.1	34.0	238.8	289.0	1,488.0	3,083.1	458.6
1983	5,179.2	538.1	4,641.1	8.3	33.8	216.7	279.4	1,338.7	2,871.3	431.1
1984	5,038.4	539.9	4,498.5	7.9	35.7	205.7	290.6	1,265.5	2,795.2	437.7
1985	5,224.5	558.1	4,666.4	8.0	36.8	209.3	304.0	1,291.7	2,911.2	463.5
1986	5,501.9	620.1	4,881.8	8.6	38.1	226.0	347.4	1,349.8	3,022.1	509.8
1987	5,575.5	612.5	4,963.0	8.3	37.6	213.7	352.9	1,335.7	3,095.4	531.9
1988	5,694.5	640.6	5,054.0	8.5	37.8	222.1	372.2	1,316.2	3,151.7	586.1
1989	5,774.0	669.9	5,107.1	8.7	38.3	234.3	385.6	1,283.6	3,189.6	634.0
1990	5,802.7	729.6	5,073.1	9.4	41.1	256.3	422.9	1,232.2	3,185.1	655.8

See notes on next page.

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-2000--Continued

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)^c-- continued										
1991	5,898.4	758.2	5,140.2	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.4	1,252.1	3,229.1	659.0
1992	5,661.4	757.7	4,903.7	9.3	42.8	263.7	441.9	1,168.4	3,103.6	631.6
1993	5,487.1	747.1	4,740.0	9.5	41.1	256.0	440.5	1,099.7	3,033.9	606.3
1994	5,373.8	713.6	4,660.2	9.0	39.3	237.8	427.6	1,042.1	3,026.9	591.3
1995	5,274.9	684.5	4,590.5	8.2	37.1	220.9	418.3	987.0	3,043.2	560.3
1996	5,087.6	636.6	4,451.0	7.4	36.3	201.9	391.0	945.0	2,980.3	525.7
1997	4,927.3	611.0	4,316.3	6.8	35.9	186.2	382.1	918.8	2,891.8	505.7
1998	4,620.1	567.6	4,052.5	6.3	34.5	165.5	361.4	863.2	2,729.5	459.9
1999	4,266.5	523.0	3,743.6	5.7	32.8	150.1	334.3	770.4	2,550.7	422.5
2000	4,124.0	506.1	3,617.9	5.5	32.0	144.9	323.6	728.4	2,475.3	414.2

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count (Source, 2000, p. 397).

The UCR Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index." Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the UCR Program and therefore may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and tables 3.110 and 3.111 present data from all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program, including those submitting less than 12 months of data. Estimates for nonreporting areas are included and are based on agencies reporting.

Due to ongoing National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) conversion efforts as well as other reporting problems, complete data were not available for a small number of States for certain years. As a result, the Source estimated State totals for these States for the years in question, but did not include these States in detailed breakdowns of the data. For instance, in 2000, complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana. Therefore, estimates for these States were included in tables displaying State totals by offense type. However, these States were omitted from tables displaying detailed breakdowns. For definitions of offenses and a list of States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cAll rates were calculated on the number of offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; *1995*, p. 58; *2000*, p. 66 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 2000

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	281,421,906	11,605,751	1,424,289	10,181,462	15,517	90,186	407,842	910,744	2,049,946	6,965,957	1,165,559
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,124.0	506.1	3,617.9	5.5	32.0	144.9	323.6	728.4	2,475.3	414.2
Metropolitan Statistical Area	224,805,902										
Area actually reporting ^c	92.6%	9,397,904	1,206,574	8,191,330	12,889	68,359	378,602	746,724	1,602,509	5,547,197	1,041,624
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,954,479	1,261,958	8,692,521	13,368	74,660	388,817	785,113	1,696,990	5,916,697	1,078,834
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,428.0	561.4	3,866.7	5.9	33.2	173.0	349.2	754.9	2,631.9	479.9
Other cities	22,738,278										
Area actually reporting ^c	80.7%	833,503	76,568	756,935	718	6,467	11,430	57,953	142,304	576,717	37,914
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,019,808	91,290	928,518	873	8,013	13,622	68,782	172,636	710,592	45,290
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,485.0	401.5	4,083.5	3.8	35.2	59.9	302.5	759.2	3,125.1	199.2
Rural	33,877,726										
Area actually reporting ^c	79.8%	530,110	60,873	469,237	1,018	5,929	4,662	49,264	151,037	283,512	34,688
Estimated totals	100.0%	631,464	71,041	560,423	1,276	7,513	5,403	56,849	180,320	338,668	41,435
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	1,864.0	209.7	1,654.3	3.8	22.2	15.9	167.8	532.3	999.7	122.3

Note: See Note, table 3.109. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.111. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 403). Complete data for 2000 were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^aPopulations are U.S. Census Bureau 2000 decennial census counts and are subject to change.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cThe percentage representing "area actually reporting" is based on the population covered by law enforcement agencies providing 3 or more months of crime reports to the FBI.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 67, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 2000

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,102,882										
Area actually reporting	89.6%	149,103	15,419	133,684	250	1,076	4,707	9,386	29,110	94,554	10,020
Estimated totals	100.0%	163,483	16,832	146,651	270	1,170	5,058	10,334	31,877	103,942	10,832
Cities outside metropolitan areas	566,532										
Area actually reporting	64.4%	18,993	2,406	16,587	24	143	369	1,870	3,480	12,305	802
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,312	3,713	25,599	37	219	565	2,892	5,372	18,995	1,232
Rural	777,686										
Area actually reporting	59.5%	5,569	639	4,930	13	55	47	524	1,833	2,654	443
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,364	1,075	8,289	22	93	79	881	3,082	4,462	745
State total	4,447,100	202,159	21,620	180,539	329	1,482	5,702	14,107	40,331	127,399	12,809
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,545.9	486.2	4,059.7	7.4	33.3	128.2	317.2	906.9	2,864.8	288.0
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	260,900										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,866	1,524	11,342	10	195	346	973	1,533	8,799	1,010
Cities outside metropolitan areas	170,892										
Area actually reporting	72.5%	6,495	1,028	5,467	4	116	90	818	758	4,098	611
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,963	1,419	7,544	6	160	124	1,129	1,046	5,655	843
Rural	195,140										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,812	611	4,201	11	142	20	438	1,320	2,384	497
State total	626,932	26,641	3,554	23,087	27	497	490	2,540	3,899	16,838	2,350
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,249.4	566.9	3,682.5	4.3	79.3	78.2	405.1	621.9	2,685.8	374.8
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,511,366										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	278,715	25,362	253,353	346	1,511	7,338	16,167	48,057	163,534	41,762
Estimated totals	100.0%	280,096	25,457	254,639	347	1,518	7,360	16,232	48,338	164,377	41,924
Cities outside metropolitan areas	304,632										
Area actually reporting	98.6%	13,753	1,019	12,734	11	45	98	865	2,312	9,623	799
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,955	1,034	12,921	11	46	99	878	2,346	9,764	811
Rural	314,634										
Area actually reporting	78.4%	3,952	619	3,333	1	10	35	573	955	2,010	368
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,041	790	4,251	1	13	45	731	1,218	2,564	469
State total	5,130,632	299,092	27,281	271,811	359	1,577	7,504	17,841	51,902	176,705	43,204
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,829.5	531.7	5,297.8	7.0	30.7	146.3	347.7	1,011.6	3,444.1	842.1
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,309,487										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	70,272	7,271	63,001	95	597	1,486	5,093	12,337	45,880	4,784
Cities outside metropolitan areas	517,139										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	27,142	3,159	23,983	33	159	418	2,549	5,345	17,434	1,204
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,177	3,163	24,014	33	159	419	2,552	5,352	17,456	1,206
Rural	846,774										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	12,403	1,451	10,952	40	91	95	1,225	3,704	6,319	929
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,570	1,470	11,100	40	92	96	1,242	3,754	6,404	942
State total	2,673,400	110,019	11,904	98,115	168	848	2,001	8,887	21,443	69,740	6,932
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,115.3	445.3	3,670.0	6.3	31.7	74.8	332.4	802.1	2,608.7	259.3
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	32,735,730										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,231,988	206,253	1,025,735	2,028	9,466	59,749	135,010	213,040	633,596	179,099
Cities outside metropolitan areas	496,419										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	20,326	2,472	17,854	24	135	372	1,941	4,348	11,837	1,669
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,428	2,485	17,943	24	136	374	1,951	4,370	11,896	1,677
Rural	639,499										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,298	1,793	12,505	27	183	126	1,457	4,883	6,363	1,259
State total	33,871,648	1,266,714	210,531	1,056,183	2,079	9,785	60,249	138,418	222,293	651,855	182,035
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,739.7	621.6	3,118.2	6.1	28.9	177.9	408.7	656.3	1,924.5	537.4
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,595,433										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	145,204	12,550	132,654	118	1,533	2,884	8,015	23,361	93,677	15,616
Estimated totals	100.0%	148,722	12,805	135,917	121	1,562	2,945	8,177	23,812	96,099	16,006
Cities outside metropolitan areas	322,921										
Area actually reporting	89.7%	14,865	964	13,901	7	141	71	745	2,000	11,357	544
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,568	1,074	15,494	8	157	79	830	2,229	12,659	606
Rural	382,907										
Area actually reporting	94.2%	5,666	460	5,206	5	52	9	394	1,029	3,848	329
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,014	488	5,526	5	55	10	418	1,092	4,085	349
State total	4,301,261	171,304	14,367	156,937	134	1,774	3,034	9,425	27,133	112,843	16,961
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,982.6	334.0	3,648.6	3.1	41.2	70.5	219.1	630.8	2,623.5	394.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 2000--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,836,568										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	99,866	9,740	90,126	97	607	3,720	5,316	15,154	62,619	12,353
Cities outside metropolitan areas	72,942										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,295	227	2,068	0	9	33	185	370	1,577	121
Rural	496,055										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,930	1,091	6,839	1	62	79	949	1,912	4,302	625
State total	3,405,565	110,091	11,058	99,033	98	678	3,832	6,450	17,436	68,498	13,099
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,232.7	324.7	2,908.0	2.9	19.9	112.5	189.4	512.0	2,011.4	384.6
DELAWARE^c											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	642,152										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	25,526	22	NA	1,280	2,796	4,193	18,333	3,000
Cities outside metropolitan areas	34,223										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	1,795	0	NA	66	216	293	1,449	53
Rural	107,225										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	2,406	3	NA	48	508	730	1,578	98
State total	783,600	35,090	5,363	29,727	25	424	1,394	3,520	5,216	21,360	3,151
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,478.1	684.4	3,793.6	3.2	54.1	177.9	449.2	665.6	2,725.9	402.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^d											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	572,059										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	41,626	8,626	33,000	239	251	3,554	4,582	4,745	21,655	6,600
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
Total	572,059	41,626	8,626	33,000	239	251	3,554	4,582	4,745	21,655	6,600
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,276.5	1,507.9	5,768.6	41.8	43.9	621.3	801.0	829.5	3,785.4	1,153.7
FLORIDA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	14,863,033										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	859,616	122,600	737,016	840	6,574	30,780	84,406	160,867	489,951	86,198
Estimated totals	100.0%	863,932	123,095	740,837	842	6,597	30,914	84,742	161,641	492,580	86,616
Cities outside metropolitan areas	244,578										
Area actually reporting	90.3%	15,475	2,179	13,296	18	110	452	1,599	3,066	9,405	825
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,147	2,415	14,732	20	122	501	1,772	3,397	10,421	914
Rural	874,767										
Area actually reporting	93.1%	27,063	3,972	23,091	38	315	367	3,252	7,316	14,238	1,537
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,075	4,267	24,808	41	338	394	3,494	7,860	15,297	1,651
State total	15,982,378	910,154	129,777	780,377	903	7,057	31,809	90,008	172,898	518,298	89,181
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,694.7	812.0	4,882.7	5.6	44.2	199.0	563.2	1,081.8	3,242.9	558.0
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,660,230										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	284,929	30,084	254,845	474	1,462	11,304	16,844	49,389	172,496	32,960
Estimated totals	100.0%	291,302	30,604	260,698	481	1,489	11,476	17,158	50,278	176,886	33,534
Cities outside metropolitan areas	918,038										
Area actually reporting	86.8%	51,239	5,946	45,293	75	246	1,186	4,439	7,801	35,321	2,171
Estimated totals	100.0%	59,050	6,853	52,197	86	284	1,367	5,116	8,990	40,705	2,502
Rural	1,608,185										
Area actually reporting	83.0%	32,028	3,205	28,823	70	162	338	2,635	7,651	18,960	2,212
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,597	3,862	34,735	84	195	407	3,176	9,220	22,849	2,666
State total	8,186,453	388,949	41,319	347,630	651	1,968	13,250	25,450	68,488	240,440	38,702
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,751.1	504.7	4,246.4	8.0	24.0	161.9	310.9	836.6	2,937.0	472.8
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	883,621										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	46,659	2,302	44,357	20	240	984	1,058	6,946	32,197	5,214
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	327,916										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,328	652	15,676	15	106	139	392	3,719	11,057	900
State total	1,211,537	62,987	2,954	60,033	35	346	1,123	1,450	10,665	43,254	6,114
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,198.9	243.8	4,955.1	2.9	28.6	92.7	119.7	880.3	3,570.2	504.6
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	499,021										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,692	1,489	18,203	6	156	112	1,215	3,412	13,840	951
Cities outside metropolitan areas	374,974										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	14,524	1,050	13,474	2	125	89	834	2,361	10,448	665
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,978	1,083	13,895	2	129	92	860	2,435	10,774	686
Rural	419,958										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,558	695	5,863	8	99	19	569	1,483	3,931	449
State total	1,293,953	41,228	3,267	37,961	16	384	223	2,644	7,330	28,545	2,086
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,186.2	252.5	2,933.7	1.2	29.7	17.2	204.3	566.5	2,206.0	161.2
ILLINOIS^e											
State total	12,419,293	532,315	81,567	450,748	891	4,090	25,758	50,828	81,913	312,692	56,143
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,286.2	656.8	3,629.4	7.2	32.9	207.4	409.3	659.6	2,517.8	452.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 2000--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,364,592										
Area actually reporting	86.0%	157,922	16,254	141,668	285	1,256	5,564	9,149	28,208	97,222	16,238
Estimated totals	100.0%	175,947	17,418	158,529	298	1,367	5,780	9,973	31,088	109,856	17,585
Cities outside metropolitan areas	592,106										
Area actually reporting	86.2%	24,661	1,171	23,490	21	146	297	707	3,734	18,374	1,382
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,747	1,412	28,335	25	176	358	853	4,504	22,164	1,667
Rural	1,123,787										
Area actually reporting	41.6%	9,341	999	8,342	12	90	60	837	2,296	5,281	765
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,441	2,400	20,041	29	216	144	2,011	5,516	12,687	1,838
State total	6,080,485	228,135	21,230	206,905	352	1,759	6,282	12,837	41,108	144,707	21,090
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,751.9	349.1	3,402.8	5.8	28.9	103.3	211.1	676.1	2,379.9	346.8
IOWA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,224,746										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	57,878	5,183	52,695	36	445	902	3,800	9,343	39,635	3,717
Estimated totals	100.0%	58,316	5,213	53,103	36	449	906	3,822	9,404	39,953	3,746
Cities outside metropolitan areas	804,708										
Area actually reporting	86.2%	25,209	1,826	23,383	8	160	136	1,522	4,083	18,303	997
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,231	2,118	27,113	9	186	158	1,765	4,734	21,223	1,156
Rural	896,870										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,083	465	6,618	1	41	7	416	2,204	3,942	472
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,083	465	6,618	1	41	7	416	2,204	3,942	472
State total	2,926,324	94,630	7,796	86,834	46	676	1,071	6,003	16,342	65,118	5,374
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,233.7	266.4	2,967.3	1.6	23.1	36.6	205.1	558.4	2,225.2	183.6
KANSAS^c											
State total	2,688,418	118,527	10,470	108,057	169	1,022	2,048	7,231	21,484	80,077	6,496
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,408.8	389.4	4,019.4	6.3	38.0	76.2	269.0	799.1	2,978.6	241.6
KENTUCKY^c											
State total	4,041,769	119,626	11,903	107,723	193	1,091	3,256	7,363	25,308	73,141	9,274
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,959.7	294.5	2,665.2	4.8	27.0	80.6	182.2	626.2	1,809.6	229.5
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,360,587										
Area actually reporting	96.1%	197,577	23,500	174,077	467	1,214	6,848	14,971	36,624	117,875	19,578
Estimated totals	100.0%	204,275	24,250	180,025	474	1,250	6,983	15,543	37,834	122,155	20,036
Cities outside metropolitan areas	385,778										
Area actually reporting	77.1%	16,191	2,285	13,906	22	81	248	1,934	3,157	10,295	454
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,002	2,965	18,037	29	105	322	2,509	4,095	13,353	589
Rural	722,611										
Area actually reporting	92.8%	15,835	2,993	12,842	53	132	211	2,597	4,045	8,199	598
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,067	3,225	13,842	57	142	227	2,799	4,360	8,837	645
State total	4,468,976	242,344	30,440	211,904	560	1,497	7,532	20,851	46,289	144,345	21,270
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,422.8	681.1	4,741.7	12.5	33.5	168.5	466.6	1,035.8	3,229.9	475.9
MAINE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	477,927										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,787	654	14,133	2	167	164	321	2,717	10,903	513
Cities outside metropolitan areas	432,856										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	13,180	553	12,627	4	109	65	375	2,087	10,063	477
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,309	559	12,750	4	110	66	379	2,107	10,161	482
Rural	364,140										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,304	184	5,120	9	43	17	115	1,951	2,842	327
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,304	184	5,120	9	43	17	115	1,951	2,842	327
State total	1,274,923	33,400	1,397	32,003	15	320	247	815	6,775	23,906	1,322
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,619.8	109.6	2,510.2	1.2	25.1	19.4	63.9	531.4	1,875.1	103.7
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,909,697										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	240,480	39,516	200,964	417	1,427	13,279	24,393	36,654	136,299	28,011
Cities outside metropolitan areas	93,537										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,455	1,160	7,295	2	49	212	897	1,260	5,731	304
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,455	1,160	7,295	2	49	212	897	1,260	5,731	304
Rural	293,252										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,150	987	5,163	11	67	69	840	1,512	3,393	258
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,150	987	5,163	11	67	69	840	1,512	3,393	258
State total	5,296,486	255,085	41,663	213,422	430	1,543	13,560	26,130	39,426	145,423	28,573
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,816.1	786.6	4,029.5	8.1	29.1	256.0	493.3	744.4	2,745.7	539.5
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	6,039,346										
Area actually reporting	97.5%	178,018	26,952	151,066	120	1,589	5,721	19,522	27,897	98,159	25,010
Estimated totals	100.0%	182,831	28,920	153,911	121	1,611	5,774	21,414	28,393	100,180	25,338
Cities outside metropolitan areas	300,054										
Area actually reporting	91.8%	8,235	920	7,315	4	77	38	801	2,021	4,805	489
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,273	1,304	7,969	4	84	41	1,175	2,202	5,234	533
Rural	9,697										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	27	6	21	0	1	0	5	5	11	5
Estimated totals	100.0%	27	6	21	0	1	0	5	5	11	5
State total	6,349,097	192,131	30,230	161,901	125	1,696	5,815	22,594	30,600	105,425	25,876
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,026.1	476.1	2,550.0	2.0	26.7	91.6	355.9	482.0	1,660.5	407.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 2000--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
MICHIGAN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,197,026										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	358,981	50,794	308,187	629	3,892	13,461	32,812	59,573	195,545	53,069
Estimated totals	100.0%	363,797	51,242	312,555	631	3,937	13,554	33,120	60,261	198,665	53,629
Cities outside metropolitan areas	597,951										
Area actually reporting	91.4%	17,946	1,209	16,737	5	261	74	869	2,161	13,918	658
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,629	1,322	18,307	5	285	81	951	2,364	15,223	720
Rural	1,143,467										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	24,567	2,547	22,020	32	788	76	1,651	7,032	13,638	1,350
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,030	2,595	22,435	33	803	77	1,682	7,165	13,895	1,375
State total	9,938,444	408,456	55,159	353,297	669	5,025	13,712	35,753	69,790	227,783	55,724
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,109.9	555.0	3,554.9	6.7	50.6	138.0	359.7	702.2	2,291.9	560.7
MINNESOTA^f											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,457,850										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	134,564	11,620	122,944	123	1,617	3,582	6,298	18,591	93,254	11,099
Estimated totals	100.0%	134,589	11,621	122,968	123	1,617	3,582	6,299	18,594	93,274	11,100
Cities outside metropolitan areas	556,013										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,758	1,265	20,493	10	304	95	856	3,012	16,341	1,140
Rural	905,616										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,264	927	14,337	18	319	36	554	4,510	8,635	1,192
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,264	927	14,337	18	319	36	554	4,510	8,635	1,192
State total	4,919,479	171,611	13,813	157,798	151	2,240	3,713	7,709	26,116	118,250	13,432
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,488.4	280.8	3,207.6	3.1	45.5	75.5	156.7	530.9	2,403.7	273.0
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,024,685										
Area actually reporting	84.2%	45,463	3,266	42,197	53	369	1,165	1,679	9,150	29,786	3,261
Estimated totals	100.0%	50,740	3,601	47,139	64	421	1,255	1,861	10,560	33,045	3,534
Cities outside metropolitan areas	680,988										
Area actually reporting	70.8%	30,544	2,357	28,187	61	268	769	1,259	6,493	20,116	1,578
Estimated totals	100.0%	43,120	3,325	39,795	86	379	1,084	1,776	9,168	28,403	2,224
Rural	1,138,985.0										
Area actually reporting	41.2%	8,254	1,375	6,879	43	90	150	1,092	2,960	3,421	498
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,051	3,341	16,710	105	219	364	2,653	7,190	8,310	1,210
State total	2,844,658	113,911	10,267	103,644	255	1,019	2,703	6,290	26,918	69,758	6,968
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,004.4	360.9	3,643.5	9.0	35.8	95.0	221.1	946.3	2,452.2	245.0
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,803,850										
Area actually reporting	95.2%	204,680	22,606	182,074	308	959	7,208	14,131	31,510	127,993	22,571
Estimated totals	100.0%	210,469	23,026	187,443	312	988	7,294	14,432	32,389	132,058	22,996
Cities outside metropolitan areas	531,581										
Area actually reporting	87.7%	23,126	2,018	21,108	10	181	224	1,603	3,470	16,858	780
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,375	2,300	24,075	11	206	255	1,828	3,958	19,227	890
Rural	1,259,780										
Area actually reporting	51.4%	8,482	1,076	7,406	12	81	25	958	2,745	4,245	416
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,494	2,093	14,401	24	157	49	1,863	5,338	8,254	809
State total	5,595,211	253,338	27,419	225,919	347	1,351	7,598	18,123	41,685	159,539	24,695
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,527.8	490.0	4,037.7	6.2	24.1	135.8	323.9	745.0	2,851.3	441.4
MONTANA^g											
State total	902,195	31,878	2,171	29,707	16	301	249	1,605	3,946	23,805	1,956
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,533.4	240.6	3,292.7	1.8	33.4	27.6	177.9	437.4	2,638.6	216.8
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	892,842										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	47,967	4,665	43,302	46	303	1,065	3,251	6,283	32,674	4,345
Cities outside metropolitan areas	409,604										
Area actually reporting	90.0%	14,489	577	13,912	7	77	65	428	2,078	11,288	546
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,093	641	15,452	8	86	72	475	2,308	12,538	606
Rural	408,817										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	5,666	281	5,385	8	44	9	220	1,449	3,674	262
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,025	300	5,725	9	47	10	234	1,540	3,906	279
State total	1,711,263	70,085	5,606	64,479	63	436	1,147	3,960	10,131	49,118	5,230
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,095.5	327.6	3,767.9	3.7	25.5	67.0	231.4	592.0	2,870.3	305.6
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,730,344										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	78,498	9,637	68,861	122	769	4,469	4,277	16,059	40,008	12,794
Cities outside metropolitan areas	54,155										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,885	147	1,738	1	18	27	101	287	1,356	95
Rural	213,758										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,914	690	4,224	6	73	47	564	1,180	2,761	283
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,914	690	4,224	6	73	47	564	1,180	2,761	283
State total	1,998,257	85,297	10,474	74,823	129	860	4,543	4,942	17,526	44,125	13,172
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,268.6	524.2	3,744.4	6.5	43.0	227.3	247.3	877.1	2,208.2	659.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 2000--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW HAMPSHIRE⁹											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	752,094										
Area actually reporting	73.8%	15,892	1,260	14,632	12	243	366	639	2,503	10,748	1,381
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,452	1,482	17,970	12	315	399	756	3,077	13,226	1,667
Cities outside metropolitan areas	393,235										
Area actually reporting	62.8%	6,227	363	5,864	1	104	32	226	1,049	4,533	282
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,916	579	9,337	2	166	51	360	1,670	7,218	449
Rural	90,457										
Area actually reporting	72.3%	506	77	429	6	30	2	39	177	229	23
Estimated totals	100.0%	700	106	594	8	41	3	54	245	317	32
State total	1,235,786	30,068	2,167	27,901	22	522	453	1,170	4,992	20,761	2,148
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,433.1	175.4	2,257.8	1.8	42.2	36.7	94.7	404.0	1,680.0	173.8
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,414,350										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	265,935	32,298	233,637	289	1,357	13,553	17,099	43,924	155,562	34,151
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	8,414,350	265,935	32,298	233,637	289	1,357	13,553	17,099	43,924	155,562	34,151
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,160.5	383.8	2,776.6	3.4	16.1	161.1	203.2	522.0	1,848.8	405.9
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,039,880										
Area actually reporting	90.4%	63,650	7,902	55,748	68	452	1,987	5,395	13,129	36,811	5,808
Estimated totals	100.0%	67,070	8,464	58,606	76	487	2,067	5,834	14,055	38,427	6,124
Cities outside metropolitan areas	454,432										
Area actually reporting	84.9%	23,712	3,555	20,157	33	273	320	2,929	4,865	14,455	837
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,914	4,185	23,729	39	321	377	3,448	5,727	17,017	985
Rural	324,734										
Area actually reporting	87.9%	4,751	999	3,752	18	100	48	833	1,368	2,180	204
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,407	1,137	4,270	20	114	55	948	1,557	2,481	232
State total	1,819,046	100,391	13,786	86,605	135	922	2,499	10,230	21,339	57,925	7,341
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,518.9	757.9	4,761.0	7.4	50.7	137.4	562.4	1,173.1	3,184.4	403.6
NEW YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	17,434,460										
Area actually reporting	84.3%	500,024	97,093	402,931	887	2,887	39,656	53,663	71,216	280,647	51,068
Estimated totals	100.0%	554,374	101,681	452,693	927	3,291	40,240	57,223	80,875	318,500	53,318
Cities outside metropolitan areas	629,016										
Area actually reporting	95.4%	17,903	1,559	16,344	7	119	210	1,223	2,851	13,050	443
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,776	1,635	17,141	7	125	220	1,283	2,990	13,686	465
Rural	912,981										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,039	1,795	13,244	18	114	79	1,584	4,081	8,715	448
State total	18,976,457	588,189	105,111	483,078	952	3,530	40,539	60,090	87,946	340,901	54,231
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,099.6	553.9	2,545.7	5.0	18.6	213.6	316.7	463.4	1,796.4	285.8
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,403,858										
Area actually reporting	97.5%	284,891	29,747	255,144	359	1,492	10,270	17,626	65,064	170,778	19,302
Estimated totals	100.0%	289,810	30,113	259,697	363	1,516	10,357	17,877	66,310	173,829	19,558
Cities outside metropolitan areas	814,422										
Area actually reporting	95.1%	54,211	5,150	49,061	70	266	1,446	3,368	12,187	34,484	2,390
Estimated totals	100.0%	56,996	5,415	51,581	74	280	1,520	3,541	12,813	36,255	2,513
Rural	1,831,033										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	48,817	4,491	44,326	122	382	713	3,274	18,632	22,522	3,172
Estimated totals	100.0%	49,166	4,523	44,643	123	385	718	3,297	18,765	22,683	3,195
State total	8,049,313	395,972	40,051	355,921	560	2,181	12,595	24,715	97,888	232,767	25,266
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,919.3	497.6	4,421.8	7.0	27.1	156.5	307.0	1,216.1	2,891.8	313.9
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	278,722										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	8,624	298	8,326	2	102	40	154	1,044	6,701	581
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,721	300	8,421	2	103	40	155	1,053	6,782	586
Cities outside metropolitan areas	147,559										
Area actually reporting	87.8%	3,572	138	3,434	2	41	14	81	449	2,763	222
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,067	157	3,910	2	47	16	92	511	3,146	253
Rural	215,919										
Area actually reporting	85.3%	1,625	56	1,569	0	16	0	40	451	993	125
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,906	66	1,840	0	19	0	47	529	1,164	147
State total	642,200	14,694	523	14,171	4	169	56	294	2,093	11,092	986
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,288.1	81.4	2,206.6	0.6	26.3	8.7	45.8	325.9	1,727.2	153.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 2000--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,181,985										
Area actually reporting	76.9%	336,161	32,048	304,113	335	3,298	13,939	14,476	66,109	205,378	32,626
Estimated totals	100.0%	396,618	35,112	361,506	361	3,796	14,992	15,963	76,037	249,402	36,067
Cities outside metropolitan areas	800,149										
Area actually reporting	60.6%	23,546	1,146	22,400	13	172	313	648	3,657	17,848	895
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,767	1,889	36,878	22	283	514	1,070	6,018	29,387	1,473
Rural	1,371,006										
Area actually reporting	62.5%	14,687	584	14,103	22	120	65	377	4,115	9,059	929
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,489	934	22,555	35	192	104	603	6,581	14,488	1,486
State total	11,353,140	458,874	37,935	420,939	418	4,271	15,610	17,636	88,636	293,277	39,026
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,041.8	334.1	3,707.7	3.7	37.6	137.5	155.3	780.7	2,583.2	343.7
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,089,878										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	115,825	12,128	103,697	104	1,044	2,253	8,727	21,464	72,340	9,893
Cities outside metropolitan areas	699,748										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	31,979	3,477	28,502	38	262	312	2,865	7,038	19,839	1,625
Rural	661,028										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,498	1,572	7,926	40	116	50	1,366	3,159	3,937	830
State total	3,450,654	157,302	17,177	140,125	182	1,422	2,615	12,958	31,661	96,116	12,348
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,558.6	497.8	4,060.8	5.3	41.2	75.8	375.5	917.5	2,785.4	357.8
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,489,213										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	130,811	10,250	120,561	55	1,010	2,577	6,608	18,987	89,743	11,831
Estimated totals	100.0%	130,949	10,257	120,692	55	1,011	2,579	6,612	19,007	89,843	11,842
Cities outside metropolitan areas	419,563										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	24,280	1,071	23,209	4	138	239	690	3,879	18,000	1,330
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,591	1,085	23,506	4	140	242	699	3,929	18,230	1,347
Rural	512,623										
Area actually reporting	93.9%	9,618	618	9,000	10	127	63	418	2,519	5,783	698
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,240	658	9,582	11	135	67	445	2,682	6,157	743
State total	3,421,399	165,780	12,000	153,780	70	1,286	2,888	7,756	25,618	114,230	13,932
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,845.4	350.7	4,494.7	2.0	37.6	84.4	226.7	748.8	3,338.7	407.2
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,384,031										
Area actually reporting	94.5%	316,177	46,323	269,854	558	2,647	17,475	25,643	44,835	191,876	33,143
Estimated totals	100.0%	329,701	47,592	282,109	567	2,724	17,772	26,529	46,457	201,550	34,102
Cities outside metropolitan areas	800,954										
Area actually reporting	81.6%	16,864	1,856	15,008	11	192	197	1,456	2,201	12,012	795
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,659	2,274	18,385	14	235	241	1,784	2,696	14,715	974
Rural	1,096,069										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,498	1,718	15,780	21	288	142	1,267	4,927	9,604	1,249
State total	12,281,054	367,858	51,584	316,274	602	3,247	18,155	29,580	54,080	225,869	36,325
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,995.3	420.0	2,575.3	4.9	26.4	147.8	240.9	440.4	1,839.2	295.8
PUERTO RICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,220,637										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	66,923	11,102	55,821	630	179	8,064	2,229	17,830	25,979	12,012
Cities outside metropolitan areas	587,973										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,454	1,302	7,152	63	49	693	497	3,227	2,961	964
Total	3,808,610	75,377	12,404	62,973	693	228	8,757	2,726	21,057	28,940	12,976
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	1,979.1	325.7	1,653.4	18.2	6.0	229.9	71.6	552.9	759.9	340.7
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	965,870										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	33,638	2,867	30,771	41	369	880	1,577	6,061	20,167	4,543
Cities outside metropolitan areas	82,449										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,724	225	2,499	2	34	42	147	545	1,834	120
Rural	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	82	29	53	2	9	0	18	14	37	2
State total	1,048,319	36,444	3,121	33,323	45	412	922	1,742	6,620	22,038	4,665
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,476.4	297.7	3,178.7	4.3	39.3	88.0	166.2	631.5	2,102.2	445.0
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,818,817										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	150,626	21,297	129,329	157	1,074	4,500	15,566	26,341	91,428	11,560
Estimated totals	100.0%	152,026	21,451	130,575	158	1,080	4,530	15,683	26,530	92,401	11,644
Cities outside metropolitan areas	317,673										
Area actually reporting	97.5%	22,442	4,325	18,117	20	131	607	3,567	3,825	13,277	1,015
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,007	4,434	18,573	21	134	622	3,657	3,921	13,611	1,041
Rural	875,522										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	34,449	6,408	28,041	54	297	731	5,326	8,437	17,082	2,522
State total	4,012,012	209,482	32,293	177,189	233	1,511	5,883	24,666	38,888	123,094	15,207
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,221.4	804.9	4,416.5	5.8	37.7	146.6	614.8	969.3	3,068.1	379.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 2000--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	261,285										
Area actually reporting	93.7%	8,984	735	8,249	3	179	98	455	1,279	6,535	435
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,570	744	8,796	3	195	100	476	1,357	6,983	456
Cities outside metropolitan areas	209,487										
Area actually reporting	95.7%	5,780	290	5,490	1	70	29	190	904	4,368	218
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,937	293	5,644	1	71	29	192	931	4,491	222
Rural	284,072										
Area actually reporting	56.9%	1,140	109	1,031	2	22	1	84	346	617	68
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,004	192	1,812	3	39	2	148	608	1,084	120
State total	754,844	17,511	1,259	16,252	7	305	131	816	2,896	12,558	798
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,319.8	166.8	2,153.0	0.9	40.4	17.4	108.1	383.7	1,663.7	105.7
TENNESSEE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,833,160										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	219,062	32,767	186,295	326	1,815	8,793	21,833	43,354	119,470	23,471
Estimated totals	100.0%	219,571	32,822	186,749	326	1,818	8,800	21,878	43,425	119,824	23,500
Cities outside metropolitan areas	726,456										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	35,534	4,167	31,367	39	209	521	3,398	6,005	23,353	2,009
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,712	4,188	31,524	39	210	524	3,415	6,035	23,470	2,019
Rural	1,129,667										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,935	3,223	19,712	45	158	141	2,879	6,884	10,817	2,011
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,935	3,223	19,712	45	158	141	2,879	6,884	10,817	2,011
State total	5,689,283	278,218	40,233	237,985	410	2,186	9,465	28,172	56,344	154,111	27,530
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,890.2	707.2	4,183.0	7.2	38.4	166.4	495.2	990.4	2,708.8	483.9
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	17,642,682										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	941,943	103,749	838,194	1,108	6,829	29,323	66,489	166,976	582,539	88,679
Estimated totals	100.0%	943,556	103,862	839,694	1,108	6,838	29,349	66,567	167,263	583,642	88,789
Cities outside metropolitan areas	1,491,790										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	60,444	6,055	54,389	48	604	705	4,698	11,929	39,906	2,554
Estimated totals	100.0%	61,532	6,170	55,362	49	616	718	4,787	12,135	40,625	2,602
Rural	1,717,348										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	27,975	3,588	24,387	80	398	188	2,922	9,493	13,139	1,755
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,223	3,621	24,602	81	402	190	2,948	9,577	13,255	1,770
State total	20,851,820	1,033,311	113,653	919,658	1,238	7,856	30,257	74,302	188,975	637,522	93,161
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,955.5	545.1	4,410.4	5.9	37.7	145.1	356.3	906.3	3,057.4	446.8
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,707,222										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	84,516	4,866	79,650	38	706	1,194	2,928	11,762	62,137	5,751
Estimated totals	100.0%	84,649	4,874	79,775	38	707	1,195	2,934	11,781	62,234	5,760
Cities outside metropolitan areas	276,040										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	9,877	487	9,390	3	101	31	352	1,412	7,556	422
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,197	502	9,695	3	104	32	363	1,458	7,801	436
Rural	249,907										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	4,953	325	4,628	2	50	15	258	1,074	3,297	257
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,112	335	4,777	2	52	15	266	1,109	3,403	265
State total	2,233,169	99,958	5,711	94,247	43	863	1,242	3,563	14,348	73,438	6,461
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,476.1	255.7	4,220.3	1.9	38.6	55.6	159.5	642.5	3,288.5	289.3
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	154,137										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,833	281	6,552	1	41	52	187	1,023	5,255	274
Cities outside metropolitan areas	210,024										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	7,352	250	7,102	4	65	46	135	1,150	5,679	273
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,398	251	7,147	4	65	46	136	1,157	5,715	275
Rural	244,666										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,954	159	3,795	4	34	19	102	1,321	2,214	260
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,954	159	3,795	4	34	19	102	1,321	2,214	260
State total	608,827	18,185	691	17,494	9	140	117	425	3,501	13,184	809
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,986.9	113.5	2,873.4	1.5	23.0	19.2	69.8	575.0	2,165.5	132.9
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,537,083										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	180,934	16,439	164,495	296	1,281	5,846	9,016	24,766	123,918	15,811
Estimated totals	100.0%	182,407	16,556	165,851	298	1,291	5,878	9,089	24,940	124,979	15,932
Cities outside metropolitan areas	435,213										
Area actually reporting	90.5%	13,446	1,187	12,259	28	123	183	853	1,540	10,084	635
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,851	1,311	13,540	31	136	202	942	1,701	11,138	701
Rural	1,106,219										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	16,987	2,064	14,923	72	188	214	1,590	3,770	9,980	1,173
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,090	2,076	15,014	72	189	215	1,600	3,793	10,041	1,180
State total	7,078,515	214,348	19,943	194,405	401	1,616	6,295	11,631	30,434	146,158	17,813
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,028.1	281.7	2,746.4	5.7	22.8	88.9	164.3	429.9	2,064.8	251.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 2000--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,879,956										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	255,250	19,379	235,871	155	2,264	5,454	11,506	44,284	159,129	32,458
Estimated totals	100.0%	256,674	19,461	237,213	155	2,276	5,478	11,552	44,503	160,069	32,641
Cities outside metropolitan areas	464,929										
Area actually reporting	95.9%	28,163	1,405	26,758	16	277	255	857	4,223	21,120	1,415
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,361	1,465	27,896	17	289	266	893	4,403	22,018	1,475
Rural	549,236										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,897	862	14,035	24	172	68	598	4,570	8,563	902
State total	5,894,121	300,932	21,788	279,144	196	2,737	5,812	13,043	53,476	190,650	35,018
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,105.6	369.7	4,736.0	3.3	46.4	98.6	221.3	907.3	3,234.6	594.1
WEST VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	755,448										
Area actually reporting	88.5%	23,771	2,479	21,292	20	196	522	1,741	4,849	14,660	1,783
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,353	2,746	23,607	22	209	554	1,961	5,320	16,311	1,976
Cities outside metropolitan areas	305,848										
Area actually reporting	91.9%	7,807	873	6,934	11	38	120	704	1,373	5,198	363
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,492	950	7,542	12	41	131	766	1,493	5,654	395
Rural	747,048										
Area actually reporting	89.0%	10,884	1,805	9,079	11	72	57	1,665	2,740	5,498	841
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,222	2,027	10,195	12	81	64	1,870	3,077	6,174	944
State total	1,808,344	47,067	5,723	41,344	46	331	749	4,597	9,890	28,139	3,315
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,602.8	316.5	2,286.3	2.5	18.3	41.4	254.2	546.9	1,556.1	183.3
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,626,968										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	130,111	10,661	119,450	148	840	4,411	5,262	18,123	88,615	12,712
Estimated totals	100.0%	132,238	10,754	121,484	149	852	4,431	5,322	18,438	90,233	12,813
Cities outside metropolitan areas	718,200										
Area actually reporting	96.8%	24,757	973	23,784	2	148	77	746	2,765	20,134	885
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,569	1,005	24,564	2	153	80	770	2,856	20,794	914
Rural	1,018,507										
Area actually reporting	96.3%	13,786	906	12,880	17	154	25	710	3,745	8,260	875
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,317	941	13,376	18	160	26	737	3,889	8,578	909
State total	5,363,675	172,124	12,700	159,424	169	1,165	4,537	6,829	25,183	119,605	14,636
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,209.1	236.8	2,972.3	3.2	21.7	84.6	127.3	469.5	2,229.9	272.9
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	146,231										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,614	413	5,201	6	78	44	285	734	4,225	242
Cities outside metropolitan areas	214,082										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	8,257	591	7,666	3	65	22	501	907	6,546	213
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,336	597	7,739	3	66	22	506	916	6,608	215
Rural	133,469										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,335	306	2,029	3	16	4	283	428	1,485	116
State total	493,782	16,285	1,316	14,969	12	160	70	1,074	2,078	12,318	573
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,298.0	266.5	3,031.5	2.4	32.4	14.2	217.5	420.8	2,494.6	116.0

Note: See Note, table 3.109. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 403). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cAn aggregate State total for forcible rape for 2000 was provided by the Delaware State Bureau of Investigation.

^dIncludes offenses reported by the Zoological Police.

^eComplete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.

^fForcible rape figures furnished by the State Uniform Crime Reporting Program administered by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety are not comparable to those for previous years.

^gBeginning in 2000, New Hampshire resumed submission of offense data to the FBI and these figures are not comparable to the State totals estimated by the FBI for 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), pp. 76-84. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.112

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1999 and 2000

(2000 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
11,534 agencies; total population 243,359,657:										
1999	10,300,644	1,278,514	9,022,130	13,927	76,194	379,598	808,795	1,854,154	6,113,620	1,054,356
2000	10,264,938	1,277,068	8,987,870	13,896	76,939	377,457	808,776	1,807,157	6,109,538	1,071,175
Percent change	-0.3%	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	1.0	-0.6	(c)	-2.5	-0.1	1.6
TOTAL CITIES										
8,260 cities; total population 165,538,625:										
1999	8,245,721	1,037,972	7,207,749	10,978	56,703	340,412	629,879	1,373,284	4,955,951	878,514
2000	8,235,574	1,038,931	7,196,643	11,055	57,576	338,956	631,344	1,343,116	4,962,807	890,720
Percent change	-0.1%	0.1	-0.2	0.7	1.5	-0.4	0.2	-2.2	0.1	1.4
Group I										
67 cities, 250,000 and over; population 49,762,400:										
1999	3,160,665	534,193	2,626,472	6,376	21,450	204,488	301,879	510,786	1,663,932	451,754
2000	3,148,312	532,072	2,616,240	6,359	21,743	201,775	302,195	498,306	1,657,435	460,499
Percent change	-0.4%	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	1.4	-1.3	0.1	-2.4	-0.4	1.9
10 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 23,597,803:										
1999	1,304,710	264,729	1,039,981	2,930	7,221	106,949	147,629	194,096	647,613	198,272
2000	1,297,695	264,234	1,033,461	3,007	7,226	103,870	150,131	189,294	644,937	199,230
Percent change	-0.5%	-0.2	-0.6	2.6	0.1	-2.9	1.7	-2.5	-0.4	0.5
21 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 13,582,215:										
1999	945,233	138,511	806,722	1,833	7,545	48,976	80,157	159,570	512,677	134,475
2000	938,935	139,346	799,589	1,757	7,915	50,334	79,340	156,863	505,249	137,477
Percent change	-0.7%	0.6	-0.9	-4.1	4.9	2.8	-1.0	-1.7	-1.4	2.2
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,582,382:										
1999	910,722	130,953	779,769	1,613	6,684	48,563	74,093	157,120	503,642	119,007
2000	911,682	128,492	783,190	1,595	6,602	47,571	72,724	152,149	507,249	123,792
Percent change	0.1%	-1.9	0.4	-1.1	-1.2	-2.0	-1.8	-3.2	0.7	4.0
Group II										
164 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 24,051,322:										
1999	1,362,648	155,059	1,207,589	1,704	9,335	51,240	92,780	241,496	824,737	141,356
2000	1,357,547	154,449	1,203,098	1,687	9,227	51,549	91,986	233,571	822,410	147,117
Percent change	-0.4%	-0.4	-0.4	-1.0	-1.2	0.6	-0.9	-3.3	-0.3	4.1
Group III										
366 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 24,900,541:										
1999	1,119,266	120,800	998,466	1,065	8,468	35,439	75,828	193,614	694,221	110,631
2000	1,111,414	121,025	990,389	1,087	8,600	35,267	76,071	189,660	691,609	109,120
Percent change	-0.7%	0.2	-0.8	2.1	1.6	-0.5	0.3	-2.0	-0.4	-1.4
Group IV										
679 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,521,113:										
1999	962,164	90,735	871,429	739	6,698	23,740	59,558	162,279	631,143	78,007
2000	966,203	91,279	874,924	781	6,988	24,264	59,246	160,464	637,469	76,991
Percent change	0.4%	0.6	0.4	5.7	4.3	2.2	-0.5	-1.1	1.0	-1.3
Group V										
1,561 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,532,182:										
1999	901,616	76,284	825,332	659	6,269	16,750	52,606	148,759	618,255	58,318
2000	908,387	77,990	830,397	655	6,393	17,077	53,865	146,478	625,740	58,179
Percent change	0.8%	2.2	0.6	-0.6	2.0	2.0	2.4	-1.5	1.2	-0.2
Group VI										
5,423 cities, under 10,000; population 18,771,067:										
1999	739,362	60,901	678,461	435	4,483	8,755	47,228	116,350	523,663	38,448
2000	743,711	62,116	681,595	486	4,625	9,024	47,981	114,637	528,144	38,814
Percent change	0.6%	2.0	0.5	11.7	3.2	3.1	1.6	-1.5	0.9	1.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.112

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1999 and 2000--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,118 agencies; population 52,153,682:										
1999	1,565,054	183,389	1,381,665	1,969	13,947	35,059	132,414	339,132	898,476	144,057
2000	1,537,201	182,596	1,354,605	1,895	13,827	34,241	132,633	323,547	882,884	148,174
Percent change	-1.8%	-0.4	-2.0	-3.8	-0.9	-2.3	0.2	-4.6	-1.7	2.9
RURAL COUNTIES^d										
2,156 agencies; population 25,667,350:										
1999	489,869	57,153	432,716	980	5,544	4,127	46,502	141,738	259,193	31,785
2000	492,163	55,541	436,622	946	5,536	4,260	44,799	140,494	263,847	32,281
Percent change	0.5%	-2.8	0.9	-3.5	-0.1	3.2	-3.7	-0.9	1.8	1.6
SUBURBAN AREAS^e										
5,657 agencies; population 97,556,511:										
1999	3,150,575	315,907	2,834,668	2,968	23,974	67,231	221,734	588,138	1,979,946	266,584
2000	3,132,314	316,541	2,815,773	2,942	23,766	66,859	222,974	570,291	1,974,952	270,530
Percent change	-0.6%	0.2	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	0.6	-3.0	-0.3	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.109. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1999 and 2000 (Source, p. 404). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Delaware State Bureau of Investigation and the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, and New Hampshire for 1999; and Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana for 2000. Crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses, and suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cLess than 0.1%.

^dIncludes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

^eIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties also are included in other groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), pp. 188, 189. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.113

Rank order of States according to rates (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

1999

(Rate per 100,000 population)

Rank	Violent crime ^a		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Forcible rape		Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
United States, total		524.7		5.7		32.7		150.2		336.1
1	District of Columbia	1,627.7	District of Columbia	46.4	Alaska	83.5	District of Columbia	644.3	District of Columbia	889.2
2	Florida	854.0	Louisiana	10.7	Delaware	70.2	Maryland	263.7	South Carolina	651.4
3	South Carolina	847.1	New Mexico	9.8	New Mexico	54.3	New York	240.8	New Mexico	622.2
4	New Mexico	834.5	Nevada	9.1	Nevada	52.1	Nevada	232.7	Florida	590.5
5	Maryland	743.4	Maryland	9.0	Michigan	49.2	Illinois	219.4	Louisiana	515.2
6	Delaware	734.0	Alaska	8.6	District of Columbia	47.8	Florida	211.6	Tennessee	487.0
7	Louisiana	732.7	Arizona	8.0	Washington	47.1	Delaware	197.9	Illinois	471.2
8	Illinois	732.5	Alabama	7.9	Florida	46.3	California	181.1	Delaware	462.7
9	Tennessee	694.9	Illinois	7.7	South Dakota	45.8	New Jersey	174.9	Alaska	448.0
10	Alaska	631.5	Mississippi	7.7	Tennessee	44.0	Louisiana	173.6	Maryland	440.7
11	California	627.2	Georgia	7.5	Minnesota	42.7	Georgia	166.4	Massachusetts	426.0
12	New York	588.8	North Carolina	7.2	Mississippi	41.7	North Carolina	158.0	California	411.7
13	Michigan	574.9	Tennessee	7.1	Colorado	41.4	Tennessee	156.8	Oklahoma	377.5
14	Nevada	570.0	Michigan	7.0	Oklahoma	40.9	Pennsylvania	155.7	Michigan	375.7
15	Texas	560.3	Oklahoma	6.9	South Carolina	40.8	Arizona	152.5	Texas	369.5
16	Arizona	551.2	South Carolina	6.6	Kansas	40.1	South Carolina	148.2	Arizona	361.6
17	Massachusetts	551.0	Missouri	6.6	Rhode Island	39.5	New Mexico	148.2	North Carolina	348.7
18	North Carolina	542.1	Indiana	6.6	Texas	38.0	Texas	146.7	Missouri	336.6
19	Georgia	534.0	Texas	6.1	Utah	37.8	Michigan	143.0	Georgia	330.3
20	Oklahoma	508.2	California	6.0	Oregon	36.8	Missouri	130.7	Alabama	326.5
21	Missouri	500.2	Kansas	6.0	Ohio	36.7	Ohio	128.0	Nebraska	325.9
22	Alabama	490.2	Virginia	5.7	Alabama	34.6	Connecticut	123.5	New York	323.5
23	Nebraska	430.2	Florida	5.7	Illinois	34.2	Alabama	121.2	Arkansas	312.5
24	Arkansas	425.2	Arkansas	5.6	Idaho	33.3	Mississippi	111.6	West Virginia	291.0
25	Pennsylvania	420.5	Kentucky	5.4	Louisiana	33.1	Indiana	109.3	Nevada	276.1
26	New Jersey	411.9	New York	5.0	Maryland	30.0	Virginia	101.1	Kansas	259.5
27	Kansas	382.8	Pennsylvania	4.9	Hawaii	29.9	Washington	100.9	Oregon	249.3
28	Washington	377.3	Colorado	4.6	Georgia	29.8	Massachusetts	96.0	Pennsylvania	232.5
29	Oregon	374.9	West Virginia	4.4	Arizona	28.9	Alaska	91.4	Indiana	231.7
30	Indiana	374.6	Hawaii	3.7	New Hampshire	28.7	Hawaii	88.1	Washington	226.3
31	West Virginia	350.6	Nebraska	3.6	Wyoming	28.5	Oregon	86.2	Colorado	219.2
32	Mississippi	349.3	Rhode Island	3.6	Montana	28.3	Wisconsin	84.7	New Jersey	216.1
33	Connecticut	345.6	New Jersey	3.5	North Carolina	28.2	Oklahoma	82.9	Iowa	214.7
34	Colorado	340.5	Ohio	3.5	California	28.2	Minnesota	82.0	Connecticut	198.9
35	Ohio	316.4	Wisconsin	3.4	Arkansas	27.8	Kentucky	80.0	Idaho	191.8
36	Virginia	314.7	Connecticut	3.3	Pennsylvania	27.3	Rhode Island	79.5	Kentucky	189.0
37	Kentucky	300.6	Delaware	3.2	Iowa	27.2	Arkansas	79.3	Mississippi	188.2
38	Rhode Island	286.6	Washington	3.0	Indiana	27.0	Kansas	77.1	Wyoming	186.0
39	Iowa	280.0	Vermont	2.9	Massachusetts	26.9	Nebraska	75.9	Virginia	182.8
40	Utah	275.5	Minnesota	2.8	Kentucky	26.3	Colorado	75.3	Utah	181.3
41	Minnesota	274.0	Oregon	2.7	Missouri	26.3	Utah	54.4	Rhode Island	164.0
42	Wisconsin	245.9	Montana	2.6	Virginia	25.0	Iowa	36.6	Montana	149.7
43	Idaho	244.9	South Dakota	2.5	Nebraska	24.8	West Virginia	36.6	Ohio	148.2
44	Hawaii	235.0	Wyoming	2.3	Vermont	22.9	Montana	25.8	Minnesota	146.5
45	Wyoming	232.3	Maine	2.2	North Dakota	22.4	New Hampshire	21.4	Wisconsin	137.6
46	Montana	206.5	Utah	2.1	Wisconsin	20.1	Maine	19.4	Hawaii	113.3
47	South Dakota	167.4	Idaho	2.0	Connecticut	19.9	Idaho	17.8	South Dakota	105.0
48	Vermont	113.8	Massachusetts	2.0	New York	19.6	Wyoming	15.4	Vermont	77.1
49	Maine	112.2	North Dakota	1.6	Maine	19.1	South Dakota	14.1	Maine	71.6
50	New Hampshire	96.5	New Hampshire	1.5	West Virginia	18.6	Vermont	10.9	New Hampshire	44.9
51	North Dakota	66.9	Iowa	1.5	New Jersey	17.3	North Dakota	8.8	North Dakota	34.1

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action, Research and Information Division from data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Where rates for States are reported as equal, rank was determined by calculating the rate to the decimal place necessary to make a distinction. Counts for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter include certain homicides later ruled as self-defense or other justifiable homicides. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, and New Hampshire; therefore certain crime counts were estimated by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Data for Vermont are not comparable to previous years because of changes in reporting practices.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.114

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, and number and percent of firearm-related violent crime and weapon-related murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By type of weapon and State, 1999

State	Violent crime ^a		Firearm-related violent crime		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter		Percent of all murder and nonnegligent manslaughter						
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Number	Percent of all violent crime ^a	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Percent of all violent crime ^a	Total firearm-related	Handgun-related	Rifle-related	Shotgun-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related
United States, total ^b	1,430,693	524.7	347,324	24.3%	15,533	5.7	1.1%	65.2%	51.3%	3.0%	4.0%	13.2%	6.7%
Alabama	21,421	490.2	6,545	30.6	345	7.9	1.6	86.7	73.3	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0
Alaska	3,909	631.5	930	23.8	53	8.6	1.4	50.0	13.0	15.2	8.7	19.6	13.0
Arizona	26,334	551.2	8,184	31.1	384	8.0	1.5	71.2	60.7	3.7	3.9	13.6	5.0
Arkansas	10,848	425.2	3,114	28.7	143	5.6	1.3	67.8	44.8	5.6	7.7	14.0	7.7
California	207,879	627.2	41,247	19.8	2,005	6.0	1.0	66.7	57.4	3.1	3.2	12.6	5.2
Colorado	13,811	340.5	3,228	23.4	185	4.6	1.3	61.8	45.1	2.9	1.7	17.3	10.4
Connecticut	11,342	345.6	2,198	19.4	107	3.3	0.9	69.2	61.7	1.9	3.7	15.0	4.7
Delaware	5,534	734.0	1,254	22.7	24	3.2	0.4	70.8	66.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	8.3
District of Columbia	8,448	1,627.7	NA	NA	241	46.4	2.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	129,044	854.0	NA	NA	859	5.7	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	41,585	534.0	12,924	31.1	583	7.5	1.4	69.8	61.6	2.3	4.3	12.4	5.0
Hawaii	2,785	235.0	306	11.0	44	3.7	1.6	51.2	46.5	0.0	2.3	14.0	18.6
Idaho	3,066	244.9	638	20.8	25	2.0	0.8	62.5	37.5	16.7	0.0	12.5	8.3
Illinois	88,838	732.5	NA	NA	937	7.7	1.1	71.6	58.3	0.6	0.5	9.8	8.6
Indiana	22,261	374.6	5,991	26.9	391	6.6	1.8	73.5	64.8	2.5	2.2	7.4	4.3
Iowa	8,034	280.0	912	11.4	43	1.5	0.5	51.2	36.6	0.0	4.9	22.0	2.4
Kansas	10,159	382.8	NA	NA	160	6.0	1.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	11,908	300.6	2,641	22.2	212	5.4	1.8	64.2	43.2	3.7	4.9	9.9	6.2
Louisiana	32,033	732.7	10,166	31.7	468	10.7	1.5	69.5	58.1	4.2	5.5	12.8	5.7
Maine	1,406	112.2	NA	NA	27	2.2	1.9	63.0	37.0	7.4	11.1	14.8	11.1
Maryland	38,447	743.4	9,575	24.9	465	9.0	1.2	74.4	70.1	1.0	2.5	8.6	3.8
Massachusetts	34,023	551.0	3,178	9.3	122	2.0	0.4	56.4	41.0	1.7	1.7	23.9	0.9
Michigan	56,709	574.9	16,504	29.1	695	7.0	1.2	67.9	27.7	3.2	3.9	8.5	5.5
Minnesota	13,085	274.0	2,890	22.1	134	2.8	1.0	38.8	32.6	1.6	4.7	17.8	13.2
Mississippi	9,671	349.3	3,597	37.2	213	7.7	2.2	78.3	66.4	1.4	7.0	10.5	5.6
Missouri	27,353	500.2	8,446	30.9	359	6.6	1.3	65.1	56.9	2.1	3.4	10.4	8.9
Montana	1,823	206.5	301	16.5	23	2.6	1.3	66.7	22.2	22.2	22.2	11.1	22.2
Nebraska	7,167	430.2	1,516	21.2	60	3.6	0.8	26.9	19.2	3.8	3.8	19.2	23.1
Nevada	10,311	570.0	2,584	25.1	165	9.1	1.6	62.4	52.7	1.8	4.8	13.3	6.7
New Hampshire	1,159	96.5	129	11.1	18	1.5	1.6	22.2	16.7	0.0	5.6	44.4	16.7
New Jersey	33,540	411.9	7,256	21.6	287	3.5	0.9	52.6	48.4	0.0	2.1	18.8	11.1
New Mexico	14,520	834.5	3,848	26.5	170	9.8	1.2	54.6	39.7	5.0	4.3	19.9	8.5
New York	107,147	588.8	18,377	17.2	903	5.0	0.8	56.4	52.0	1.2	3.0	19.2	10.0
North Carolina	41,474	542.1	13,555	32.7	552	7.2	1.3	67.2	43.8	5.0	7.2	13.2	5.2
North Dakota	424	66.9	40	9.4	10	1.6	2.4	50.0	12.5	0.0	37.5	25.0	0.0
Ohio	35,616	316.4	8,815	24.8	397	3.5	1.1	57.3	46.7	0.6	1.4	11.5	9.2
Oklahoma	17,066	508.2	3,444	20.2	231	6.9	1.4	66.7	53.6	6.0	7.1	21.4	3.6
Oregon	12,432	374.9	2,069	16.6	88	2.7	0.7	52.3	30.7	1.1	5.7	17.0	4.5
Pennsylvania	50,431	420.5	13,758	27.3	592	4.9	1.2	72.7	65.9	1.8	3.9	9.5	8.0
Rhode Island	2,840	286.6	563	19.8	36	3.6	1.3	55.6	36.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3
South Carolina	32,920	847.1	8,230	25.0	258	6.6	0.8	69.9	52.6	6.2	7.2	15.8	5.3
South Dakota	1,227	167.4	170	13.9	18	2.5	1.5	38.5	15.4	15.4	7.7	7.7	23.1
Tennessee	38,111	694.9	12,844	33.7	391	7.1	1.0	66.2	41.3	4.7	5.0	11.7	4.2
Texas	112,306	560.3	29,566	26.3	1,217	6.1	1.1	61.7	43.6	5.0	5.9	14.0	6.6
Utah	5,869	275.5	1,030	17.5	44	2.1	0.7	55.0	37.5	7.5	0.0	12.5	20.0
Vermont	676	113.8	88	13.0	17	2.9	2.5	41.2	5.9	11.8	11.8	11.8	5.9
Virginia	21,626	314.7	5,601	25.9	392	5.7	1.8	68.6	41.8	4.5	5.6	15.0	5.1
Washington	21,716	377.3	4,174	19.2	171	3.0	0.8	54.2	46.4	2.4	2.4	16.9	8.4
West Virginia	6,336	350.6	1,547	24.4	79	4.4	1.2	71.0	53.2	8.1	4.8	9.7	4.8
Wisconsin	12,908	245.9	3,776	29.3	179	3.4	1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	1,115	232.3	123	11.0	11	2.3	1.0	27.3	18.2	0.0	9.1	18.2	27.3

Note: See Note, table 3.113. Firearm-related figures are projections based on Uniform Crime Reporting Program data showing incomplete reports from the States and the District of Columbia. Not all States report each year; therefore comparisons between years should not be undertaken except for States that have reported consistently.

For detailed information on State and Federal restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms, see table 1.92.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bWeapon-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" include projections for nonreporting States based on data from reporting States.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.115

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery and aggravated assault, and percent of weapon-related robbery and aggravated assault

By type of weapon and State, 1999

State	Robbery						Aggravated assault					
	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Percent of all violent crime ^a	Percent of all robberies			Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Percent of all violent crime ^a	Percent of all aggravated assaults		
				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Strongarm-related				Firearm-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related
United States, total ^b	409,670	150.2	28.6%	39.9%	8.4%	41.8%	916,383	336.1	64.1%	18.0%	17.8%	28.9%
Alabama	5,297	121.2	24.7	49.6	8.3	35.4	14,266	326.5	66.6	24.3	18.1	31.4
Alaska	566	91.4	14.5	42.2	8.8	42.0	2,773	448.0	70.9	22.1	22.7	29.6
Arizona	7,288	152.5	27.7	43.5	10.5	36.1	17,279	361.6	65.6	26.6	15.3	28.5
Arkansas	2,024	79.3	18.7	53.4	6.6	31.8	7,971	312.5	73.5	23.4	17.6	37.2
California	60,039	181.1	28.9	33.2	10.1	46.9	136,472	411.7	65.6	14.0	12.9	41.7
Colorado	3,056	75.3	22.1	37.7	8.9	41.0	8,891	219.2	64.4	20.2	22.2	26.9
Connecticut	4,054	123.5	35.7	37.3	9.7	43.6	6,527	198.9	57.5	8.4	14.4	40.0
Delaware	1,492	197.9	27.0	37.6	7.9	47.3	3,489	462.7	63.0	17.9	23.4	11.2
District of Columbia	3,344	644.3	39.6	36.8	7.3	48.7	4,615	889.2	54.6	18.2	25.0	8.5
Florida	31,969	211.6	24.8	38.0	6.9	44.1	89,226	590.5	69.1	15.3	18.5	18.3
Georgia	12,962	166.4	31.2	50.1	5.3	32.6	25,721	330.3	61.9	22.5	19.8	23.7
Hawaii	1,044	88.1	37.5	10.9	7.8	78.5	1,343	113.3	48.2	10.0	10.7	55.0
Idaho	223	17.8	7.3	28.8	11.3	49.1	2,401	191.8	78.3	21.5	22.9	19.9
Illinois	26,611	219.4	30.0	NA	NA	NA	57,146	471.2	64.3	NA	NA	NA
Indiana	6,496	109.3	29.2	48.3	6.3	37.8	13,767	231.7	61.8	17.5	12.5	39.6
Iowa	1,051	36.6	13.1	25.0	11.2	46.7	6,160	214.7	76.7	8.9	16.1	46.9
Kansas	2,047	77.1	20.1	45.6	7.9	36.7	6,887	259.5	67.8	23.5	21.6	6.7
Kentucky	3,168	80.0	26.6	39.6	7.1	47.5	7,488	189.0	62.9	15.3	11.6	47.7
Louisiana	7,591	173.6	23.7	58.4	5.5	30.9	22,526	515.2	70.3	23.4	20.6	25.3
Maine	243	19.4	17.3	NA	NA	NA	897	71.6	63.8	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	13,636	263.7	35.5	41.2	10.7	42.2	22,795	440.7	59.3	15.1	21.8	20.4
Massachusetts	5,931	96.0	17.4	24.2	20.4	43.1	26,307	426.0	77.3	5.7	14.8	38.1
Michigan	14,103	143.0	24.9	47.8	6.1	32.2	37,062	375.7	65.4	23.8	20.9	14.3
Minnesota	3,917	82.0	29.9	33.8	7.5	43.8	6,996	146.5	53.5	18.7	26.6	18.0
Mississippi	3,091	111.6	32.0	51.6	5.2	33.3	5,211	188.2	53.9	33.0	21.4	21.7
Missouri	7,149	130.7	26.1	40.6	7.0	44.1	18,406	336.6	67.3	28.0	17.4	17.9
Montana	228	25.8	12.5	28.3	7.6	43.4	1,322	149.7	72.5	14.8	13.7	18.9
Nebraska	1,264	75.9	17.6	47.5	9.3	37.0	5,429	325.9	75.7	15.8	11.7	41.8
Nevada	4,209	232.7	40.8	38.8	8.8	44.6	4,994	276.1	48.4	15.1	20.6	31.8
New Hampshire	257	21.4	22.2	20.9	6.8	61.8	539	44.9	46.5	6.8	20.8	43.7
New Jersey	14,243	174.9	42.5	33.0	8.9	50.1	17,601	216.1	52.5	12.9	22.4	31.5
New Mexico	2,579	148.2	17.8	47.5	15.4	29.1	10,827	622.2	74.6	22.5	16.8	30.8
New York	43,821	240.8	40.9	28.6	11.4	51.1	58,860	323.5	54.9	8.5	16.6	46.0
North Carolina	12,087	158.0	29.1	49.4	7.1	30.7	26,680	348.7	64.3	26.3	20.1	20.1
North Dakota	56	8.8	13.2	25.5	5.5	29.1	216	34.1	50.9	2.9	18.6	48.0
Ohio	14,405	128.0	40.4	36.4	5.3	46.0	16,685	148.2	46.8	17.6	17.7	35.3
Oklahoma	2,785	82.9	16.3	40.6	8.1	45.2	12,675	377.5	74.3	15.9	15.1	32.6
Oregon	2,858	86.2	23.0	27.3	9.3	55.0	8,267	249.3	66.5	13.5	16.1	34.3
Pennsylvania	18,670	155.7	37.0	38.9	6.8	48.5	27,890	232.5	55.3	20.6	15.4	37.5
Rhode Island	788	79.5	27.7	29.8	9.3	53.2	1,625	164.0	57.2	16.6	21.7	17.0
South Carolina	5,760	148.2	17.5	43.8	8.1	36.7	25,315	651.4	76.9	21.2	21.9	24.4
South Dakota	103	14.1	8.4	18.9	18.9	44.2	770	105.0	62.8	14.3	32.2	23.2
Tennessee	8,598	156.8	22.6	55.7	7.6	26.2	26,707	487.0	70.1	28.3	20.6	13.0
Texas	29,405	146.7	26.2	44.0	9.2	36.6	74,070	369.5	66.0	20.4	22.6	20.2
Utah	1,158	54.4	19.7	32.4	10.8	48.6	3,861	181.3	65.8	14.2	21.8	30.4
Vermont	65	10.9	9.6	27.1	23.7	39.0	458	77.1	67.8	10.8	22.8	34.4
Virginia	6,947	101.1	32.1	49.2	7.8	31.5	12,567	182.8	58.1	13.9	18.4	35.9
Washington	5,808	100.9	26.7	27.8	9.2	45.4	13,026	226.3	60.0	16.8	19.5	28.3
West Virginia	661	36.6	10.4	29.6	10.1	49.2	5,259	291.0	83.0	24.0	13.0	44.6
Wisconsin	4,449	84.7	34.5	52.3	6.8	33.7	7,225	137.6	56.0	16.8	16.2	45.1
Wyoming	74	15.4	6.6	17.8	15.1	57.5	893	186.0	80.1	10.4	15.7	39.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.113 and 3.114.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.^bWeapon-related figures for "United States, total" include projections for nonreporting States based on data from reporting States.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.116

Rate (per 100,000 population) of fatal and nonfatal firearm-related injuries

By intent, United States, 1993-98

	Total	Intent		
		Unintentional	Assault/legal intervention	Intentionally self-inflicted
Fatal				
1993	15.4	0.6	7.3	7.5
1994	14.8	0.5	7.0	7.3
1995	13.7	0.5	6.1	7.1
1996	12.8	0.4	5.5	6.9
1997	12.1	0.4	5.1	6.6
1998	11.4	0.3	4.5	6.5
Nonfatal				
1993	40.4	8.3	29.7	2.5
1994	34.4	5.7	26.3	2.4
1995	32.0	6.2	23.7	2.2
1996	26.2	6.2	18.2	1.8
1997	24.0	4.9	17.7	1.4
1998	23.9	5.1	17.2	1.6

Note: Data for firearm-related deaths are from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics' National Vital Statistics System (NVSS). These data include information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data for nonfatal firearm-related injuries are from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. National estimates for nonfatal firearm injuries were calculated using weighted data for patients treated in a stratified national probability sample of hospitals in the United States with six or more beds that provide 24-hour emergency care. The sampling frame for NEISS remained the same for 1993-96, but was updated in 1997 to include children's hospitals, changing the sample size from 91 to 101 hospitals. A firearm-related injury is defined as a gunshot wound or penetrating injury from a weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile. This includes handguns, rifles, and shotguns but excludes air-powered BB and pellet guns. (Source, p. 2.) For both fatal and nonfatal injuries, cases of undetermined intent were allocated to one of the three categories of known intent based on the distribution of cases with known intent.

Source: Karen E. Gotsch et al., "Surveillance for Fatal and Nonfatal Firearm-Related Injuries--United States, 1993-1998," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 50 No. SS-2 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 13, 2001), p. 25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.117

Average annual number and rate (per 100,000 population) of fatal and nonfatal firearm-related injuriesBy intent and selected victim characteristics, United States, 1993-98 (aggregate)^a

Victim characteristics	Unintentional				Assault/legal intervention				Intentionally self-inflicted				Undetermined intent			
	Fatal		Nonfatal		Fatal		Nonfatal		Fatal		Nonfatal		Fatal		Nonfatal	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	1,181	0.4	13,688	5.2	15,371	5.8	50,067	19.0	18,227	6.9	4,513	1.7	429	0.2	11,117	4.2
Sex																
Male	1,033	0.8	12,141	9.4	12,902	10.0	44,233	34.3	15,806	12.3	3,734	2.9	357	0.3	10,028	7.8
Female	148	0.1	1,547	1.1	2,468	1.8	5,830	4.3	2,422	1.8	780	0.6	72	0.1	1,086	0.8
Race, ethnicity																
White, non-Hispanic	782	0.4	8,542	4.4	4,118	2.1	9,065	4.7	15,417	8.0	3,420	1.8	276	0.1	2,239	1.2
Black, non-Hispanic	252	0.8	2,363	7.1	7,984	24.0	27,341	82.1	1,284	3.9	346	1.0	96	0.3	6,414	19.3
Hispanic	103	0.4	1,144	4.4	2,699	10.4	9,681	37.1	921	3.5	351	1.3	41	0.2	1,004	3.8
Other/unknown	44	X	1,640	X	569	X	3,980	X	606	X	396	X	17	X	1,460	X
Age																
14 years and younger	162	0.3	1,459	2.5	420	0.7	1,535	2.7	167	0.3	102	0.2	21	0.0	423	0.7
15 to 19 years	242	1.3	2,689	14.6	2,617	14.2	12,684	68.7	1,214	6.6	512	2.8	79	0.4	2,596	14.1
20 to 24 years	178	1.0	2,234	12.4	3,307	18.4	12,660	70.5	1,694	9.4	685	3.8	69	0.4	2,686	15.0
25 to 34 years	201	0.5	3,129	7.7	4,376	10.8	13,287	32.9	3,243	8.0	1,155	2.9	88	0.2	2,857	7.1
35 to 44 years	156	0.4	2,040	4.8	2,597	6.1	6,308	14.7	3,301	7.7	898	2.1	67	0.2	1,678	3.9
45 to 64 years	153	0.3	1,821	3.4	1,640	3.1	3,004	5.6	4,427	8.3	625	1.2	66	0.1	667	1.3
65 years and older	89	0.3	310	0.9	393	1.2	379	1.1	4,176	12.4	533	1.6	37	0.1	113	0.3
Unknown	0	X	7	X	21	X	211	X	6	X	3	X	2	X	98	X

Note: See Note, table 3.116.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Karen E. Gotsch et al., "Surveillance for Fatal and Nonfatal Firearm-Related Injuries--United States, 1993-1998," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 50 No. SS-2 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 13, 2001), pp. 27, 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1999 and 2000

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1999	109,816	4,980	12	36	123	324	1,023	3,207	255	17
	2000	113,387	4,797	1	43	105	255	960	3,203	230	16
Akron, OH ^a	1999	216,620	15,829	16	166	681	1,262	2,867	9,400	1,437	92
	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Albuquerque, NM	1999	420,169	41,034	48	220	1,667	3,320	6,809	24,277	4,693	143
	2000	439,724	39,447	33	239	1,547	3,317	7,120	22,842	4,349	186
Alexandria, VA ^a	1999	119,721	5,682	2	22	158	206	556	4,036	702	12
	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Allentown, PA	1999	100,695	5,561	11	39	350	260	1,113	3,225	563	45
	2000	102,557	5,516	9	40	349	290	1,195	3,086	547	53
Amarillo, TX	1999	173,672	13,528	10	56	234	921	1,772	9,832	703	63
	2000	178,888	13,728	11	97	253	1,073	2,130	9,343	821	58
Amherst Town, NY	1999	110,918	2,189	0	6	29	41	188	1,785	140	1
	2000	109,574	2,071	0	4	26	44	169	1,697	131	3
Anaheim, CA	1999	299,477	10,104	16	85	468	1,070	1,640	5,452	1,373	53
	2000	307,240	9,909	11	84	428	890	1,570	5,374	1,552	65
Anchorage, AK	1999	257,762	12,950	19	162	398	1,106	1,543	8,471	1,251	83
	2000	260,900	12,866	10	195	346	973	1,533	8,799	1,010	101
Ann Arbor, MI	1999	110,488	4,008	3	16	100	243	859	2,581	206	33
	2000	110,581	3,979	0	24	95	184	749	2,726	201	36
Arlington, TX	1999	310,910	19,407	11	109	546	1,285	3,180	12,556	1,720	82
	2000	324,533	21,480	14	96	595	1,452	3,141	14,106	2,076	55
Arvada, CO ^b	1999	99,703	3,487	0	17	38	10	493	2,705	224	12
	2000	105,454	3,401	0	24	31	60	459	2,541	286	42
Atlanta, GA	1999	411,291	55,477	143	321	4,072	6,690	8,571	28,352	7,328	189
	2000	422,266	55,468	134	278	4,322	6,849	9,256	27,278	7,351	196
Aurora, CO	1999	255,938	14,303	11	178	464	828	2,150	8,721	1,951	65
	2000	268,243	15,526	23	169	493	854	1,860	9,648	2,479	92
Aurora, IL ^c	1999	125,596	NA	9	NA	179	590	1,006	3,492	416	29
	2000	132,474	NA	15	NA	185	586	1,139	3,557	460	39
Austin, TX ^d	1999	560,389	40,041	27	239	1,022	1,677	7,008	27,273	2,795	162
	2000	611,561	38,674	30	349	1,004	1,680	6,412	26,494	2,705	142
Bakersfield, CA	1999	213,365	11,207	24	27	357	451	2,316	6,870	1,162	113
	2000	227,226	10,279	23	25	283	385	2,304	6,104	1,155	135
Baltimore, MD ^{d,e}	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	647,955	65,886	261	366	6,613	8,763	10,688	31,337	7,858	511
Baton Rouge, LA ^a	1999	211,700	21,323	53	79	1,003	1,098	4,474	12,282	2,334	345
	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Beaumont, TX	1999	111,423	10,082	12	160	351	800	2,051	5,903	805	62
	2000	114,117	8,243	12	137	400	524	1,551	5,025	594	67
Bellevue, WA	1999	105,279	4,652	0	15	42	72	504	3,579	440	33
	2000	108,046	4,511	0	17	60	62	470	3,397	505	43
Berkeley, CA	1999	109,685	8,343	3	32	391	416	1,197	5,459	845	58
	2000	110,693	7,688	4	41	332	377	1,124	4,889	921	43
Birmingham, AL	1999	254,171	20,710	78	212	939	1,614	3,855	12,035	1,977	158
	2000	253,868	20,749	79	228	977	1,663	4,078	11,975	1,749	248
Boise, ID	1999	160,702	7,649	2	74	67	351	1,279	5,548	328	48
	2000	174,054	8,335	1	68	62	522	1,349	5,946	387	66
Boston, MA	1999	557,812	35,078	31	337	2,467	4,428	3,414	17,637	6,764	NA
	2000	570,888	35,870	39	325	2,451	4,507	4,051	17,228	7,269	NA
Bridgeport, CT	1999	137,728	8,285	30	66	725	999	1,885	2,705	1,875	236
	2000	142,198	8,900	19	85	589	1,291	1,626	3,122	2,168	NA
Brownsville, TX	1999	139,868	8,650	4	26	166	587	1,227	6,289	351	19
	2000	153,653	11,420	6	29	181	696	1,227	8,893	388	9
Buffalo, NY	1999	301,069	20,679	32	176	1,473	1,562	4,428	10,018	2,990	425
	2000	308,288	20,248	39	176	1,555	1,887	4,194	9,831	2,566	352
Burbank, CA	1999	98,857	2,813	2	8	95	206	362	1,592	548	8
	2000	101,210	3,172	1	8	86	202	420	1,902	553	3
Carrollton, TX	1999	101,910	3,581	0	12	59	168	734	2,291	317	33
	2000	107,474	3,709	0	8	68	132	781	2,406	314	41
Cedar Rapids, IA	1999	114,842	7,024	4	47	101	227	1,084	5,237	324	21
	2000	118,073	6,245	1	35	95	219	1,027	4,537	331	16
Chandler, AZ	1999	164,096	7,972	6	23	133	198	1,568	5,150	894	37
	2000	181,517	8,301	4	48	134	259	1,690	5,243	923	64
Charlotte-Mecklenberg, NC	1999	604,931	53,413	84	262	2,517	5,275	10,314	30,116	4,845	290
	2000	625,371	49,463	74	308	2,651	4,482	9,598	27,789	4,561	315
Chattanooga, TN ^d	1999	149,230	16,099	22	106	593	1,979	2,672	9,244	1,483	NA
	2000	152,630	17,984	17	109	770	1,838	3,271	9,649	2,330	102
Chicago, IL ^c	1999	2,821,032	NA	642	NA	20,461	32,803	30,319	111,632	31,524	1,323
	2000	2,866,191	NA	628	NA	19,449	26,660	28,401	105,728	35,570	1,106
Chula Vista, CA	1999	162,905	7,009	10	47	300	667	977	3,541	1,467	56
	2000	168,529	7,048	3	48	261	534	1,051	3,588	1,563	24
Cincinnati, OH ^b	1999	337,815	21,469	29	236	1,207	1,003	4,332	13,004	1,658	355
	2000	333,750	21,646	15	261	1,358	1,037	4,897	12,090	1,988	408
Clarksville, TN ^d	1999	98,933	3,656	7	53	74	370	747	2,133	272	33
	2000	102,765	4,968	3	62	110	423	782	3,307	281	28
Clearwater, FL	1999	102,802	6,920	4	50	236	747	1,209	4,314	360	28
	2000	105,697	5,794	6	52	175	632	1,111	3,427	391	25

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1999 and 2000--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Cleveland, OH ^f	1999	497,903	33,573	76	506	3,038	2,429	7,246	12,868	7,410	365
	2000	505,962	32,584	71	615	3,084	2,271	7,435	12,969	6,139	530
Colorado Springs, CO	1999	352,386	18,937	25	252	553	1,103	2,933	12,968	1,103	144
	2000	371,363	18,684	15	251	455	995	3,095	12,640	1,233	144
Columbia, SC ^b	1999	112,539	NA	14	74	510	860	1,290	NA	748	51
	2000	112,539	9,967	12	40	493	955	1,209	6,508	750	47
Columbus, GA	1999	185,701	12,345	16	27	459	486	1,611	8,587	1,159	5
	2000	190,830	11,880	19	24	439	590	1,771	7,982	1,055	4
Columbus, OH	1999	673,401	61,292	71	638	3,026	2,020	14,090	34,625	6,822	829
	2000	676,701	63,094	67	578	3,098	2,255	13,600	36,316	7,180	606
Concord, CA	1999	119,432	6,566	2	37	176	421	744	4,555	631	16
	2000	120,475	4,949	4	33	119	316	695	3,034	748	15
Coral Springs, FL	1999	113,207	3,918	1	18	59	226	641	2,556	417	15
	2000	122,831	3,985	3	22	76	205	633	2,695	351	6
Corona, CA	1999	114,468	3,638	4	27	130	134	735	2,087	521	16
	2000	122,215	3,612	6	35	123	162	700	2,009	577	23
Corpus Christi, TX	1999	285,506	20,375	15	194	388	1,888	3,521	12,859	1,510	142
	2000	293,146	20,009	17	193	437	1,457	3,537	12,979	1,389	170
Costa Mesa, CA	1999	103,847	3,608	4	29	106	180	489	2,420	380	17
	2000	106,141	3,462	2	22	72	179	437	2,266	484	10
Dallas, TX	1999	1,091,386	104,944	191	663	6,357	8,224	19,629	52,026	17,854	1,398
	2000	1,119,580	105,050	231	633	7,046	8,132	20,300	50,777	17,931	1,380
Daly City, CA	1999	100,685	2,528	7	22	98	131	253	1,624	393	6
	2000	101,381	2,128	1	24	115	188	158	1,274	368	12
Davenport, IA	1999	97,078	7,589	2	54	185	1,145	1,439	4,326	438	55
	2000	100,205	7,966	5	47	211	1,336	1,217	4,781	369	51
Dayton, OH	1999	168,180	15,997	27	181	971	610	3,653	7,629	2,926	182
	2000	170,789	16,381	29	146	1,171	698	3,742	7,392	3,203	213
Denver, CO	1999	509,624	26,786	63	249	1,038	1,559	5,409	13,475	4,993	288
	2000	529,978	26,302	32	296	1,039	1,518	4,983	12,842	5,592	356
Des Moines, IA	1999	191,345	11,679	13	92	266	374	1,609	8,492	833	82
	2000	194,745	13,652	14	98	291	312	1,729	10,250	958	73
Detroit, MI	1999	975,020	101,561	415	790	7,823	12,948	18,278	34,537	26,770	2,121
	2000	972,390	95,761	396	811	7,868	13,037	15,828	31,929	25,892	2,015
Durham, NC	1999	155,635	17,709	14	83	1,103	816	4,144	9,895	1,654	45
	2000	188,547	16,397	28	87	929	802	3,735	9,536	1,280	58
Elizabeth, NJ	1999	111,048	7,079	9	19	618	281	1,026	3,143	1,983	23
	2000	114,266	7,062	11	18	558	280	906	3,236	2,053	10
El Monte, CA	1999	113,289	3,324	8	30	345	605	495	1,281	560	14
	2000	115,359	3,668	6	32	331	701	492	1,395	711	19
El Paso, TX	1999	623,888	36,135	14	185	715	3,366	2,496	27,052	2,307	138
	2000	637,462	34,672	20	188	731	3,457	2,228	25,605	2,443	260
Erie, PA	1999	102,576	3,929	4	46	238	162	705	2,525	249	51
	2000	103,902	3,837	5	54	219	189	694	2,453	223	51
Escondido, CA	1999	122,344	4,802	3	41	153	410	616	2,597	982	31
	2000	125,230	5,099	5	35	144	485	750	2,878	802	26
Eugene, OR	1999	129,576	10,222	2	48	189	411	1,775	7,145	652	104
	2000	134,643	9,902	2	46	185	387	1,381	7,129	772	164
Evansville, IN ^d	1999	123,689	6,214	5	49	102	316	1,243	4,068	431	84
	2000	124,685	6,215	9	50	120	444	1,072	4,126	394	52
Fayetteville, NC	1999	78,363	8,762	13	48	456	206	2,317	5,079	643	29
	2000	112,542	9,197	21	64	470	188	2,424	5,320	710	40
Flint, MI	1999	132,292	14,576	39	137	740	2,180	3,718	5,966	1,796	158
	2000	131,844	11,003	36	106	492	1,194	2,424	4,624	2,127	182
Fontana, CA	1999	111,385	3,561	9	61	216	517	845	1,134	779	29
	2000	117,400	4,067	13	52	263	571	873	1,282	1,013	33
Fort Collins, CO	1999	111,241	4,849	3	72	35	279	734	3,504	222	22
	2000	120,287	4,876	0	67	37	263	679	3,619	211	24
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1999	155,740	14,309	22	60	713	776	3,014	7,935	1,789	57
	2000	162,900	12,782	13	66	760	923	2,259	7,363	1,398	59
Fort Wayne, IN	1999	187,092	12,388	20	99	538	266	1,665	8,476	1,324	62
	2000	201,262	12,115	20	90	420	290	1,819	8,220	1,256	98
Fort Worth, TX	1999	498,883	37,354	67	286	1,447	2,446	7,506	21,703	3,899	293
	2000	522,612	38,143	61	325	1,314	2,116	7,251	22,991	4,085	265
Fremont, CA	1999	207,291	5,966	1	23	115	284	993	3,981	569	17
	2000	213,193	5,309	3	27	108	249	1,025	3,415	482	45
Fresno, CA	1999	403,966	28,833	26	160	1,268	2,554	4,419	15,763	4,643	744
	2000	413,000	32,868	24	161	1,304	2,354	4,514	18,732	5,779	464
Fullerton, CA	1999	123,741	4,002	4	23	116	174	623	2,617	445	27
	2000	125,944	4,098	3	20	126	163	653	2,655	478	22
Garden Grove, CA	1999	153,480	5,480	11	26	204	468	798	2,982	991	37
	2000	156,899	5,140	4	45	255	422	728	2,895	791	38
Garland, TX	1999	196,193	8,851	1	48	151	295	1,779	5,747	830	70
	2000	201,060	8,673	4	35	204	228	1,842	5,323	1,037	47
Gary, IN	1999	109,273	6,603	75	30	484	341	2,111	2,201	1,361	NA
	2000	112,824	6,301	67	67	543	386	1,667	2,202	1,369	NA
Gilbert, AZ	1999	90,928	3,555	1	22	24	57	1,150	2,202	99	10
	2000	104,785	3,766	0	21	36	66	1,273	2,147	223	17

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1999 and 2000--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Glendale, AZ	1999	198,028	13,309	16	87	371	752	2,234	7,563	2,286	66
	2000	216,309	14,521	12	98	341	857	2,607	8,396	2,210	71
Glendale, CA	1999	187,798	4,990	3	20	177	329	723	2,995	743	44
	2000	191,000	4,909	6	20	182	518	896	2,480	807	39
Grand Prairie, TX	1999	114,961	6,698	8	54	131	272	996	4,178	1,059	0
	2000	119,536	6,521	8	59	109	270	1,019	4,004	1,052	49
Grand Rapids, MI ^e	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	186,410	12,945	17	57	594	1,446	2,612	7,359	860	111
Greensboro, NC	1999	200,645	15,531	19	105	758	938	3,198	9,174	1,339	68
	2000	209,957	14,973	21	89	895	887	2,964	9,008	1,109	73
Green Bay, WI	1999	98,293	4,268	6	43	41	254	848	2,880	196	17
	2000	100,483	3,478	1	36	64	211	658	2,321	187	17
Hampton, VA ^a	1999	138,613	5,868	11	36	237	197	959	3,966	462	38
	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hartford, CT	1999	131,843	10,261	21	52	765	647	1,542	5,830	1,404	184
	2000	133,199	11,220	17	53	862	558	1,630	6,001	2,099	139
Hayward, CA	1999	130,760	5,995	11	64	308	488	798	3,192	1,134	49
	2000	133,926	5,667	9	55	215	495	664	3,018	1,211	44
Henderson, NV	1999	158,168	5,509	0	113	181	213	1,279	2,945	778	29
	2000	183,782	5,587	8	105	193	159	1,367	2,949	806	30
Hialeah, FL	1999	214,159	14,922	10	49	530	1,203	2,200	8,132	2,798	52
	2000	224,800	13,946	8	48	499	1,114	1,865	7,636	2,776	52
Hollywood, FL	1999	131,728	9,743	9	35	360	541	1,476	6,027	1,295	34
	2000	139,428	9,616	3	52	424	602	1,266	6,056	1,213	36
Honolulu, HI	1999	866,566	42,678	37	235	907	1,019	6,087	30,396	3,997	263
	2000	883,621	46,659	20	240	984	1,058	6,946	32,197	5,214	324
Houston, TX	1999	1,812,277	131,774	241	748	8,350	12,178	24,744	66,068	19,445	1,735
	2000	1,920,350	131,711	230	813	8,256	12,192	23,254	67,102	19,864	1,642
Huntington Beach, CA	1999	198,177	4,863	5	36	111	244	1,055	2,922	490	29
	2000	203,994	4,526	0	31	93	254	959	2,698	491	35
Huntsville, AL	1999	176,701	12,949	19	106	302	1,065	2,034	8,288	1,135	NA
	2000	181,037	12,239	8	62	299	875	1,882	8,330	783	51
Independence, MO	1999	117,472	8,245	6	36	133	457	1,044	5,827	742	41
	2000	120,272	7,983	2	34	129	453	1,041	5,653	671	60
Indianapolis, IN ^g	1999	759,066	40,398	113	424	2,598	4,579	9,971	17,279	5,434	359
	2000	768,124	37,389	96	443	2,551	3,753	8,095	16,466	5,985	306
Inglewood, CA	1999	113,253	4,377	16	39	601	693	691	1,412	925	52
	2000	116,097	4,668	23	52	575	726	803	1,576	913	38
Irvine, CA	1999	138,445	3,374	2	14	44	108	755	2,150	301	20
	2000	145,873	3,208	1	20	53	147	773	1,925	289	23
Irving, TX	1999	180,820	9,212	5	56	184	492	1,291	6,143	1,041	44
	2000	186,754	9,025	10	51	225	498	1,245	6,013	983	48
Jackson, MS ^a	1999	189,930	20,072	45	248	1,096	691	4,814	9,703	3,475	32
	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jacksonville, FL	1999	702,462	50,238	83	459	1,703	5,020	9,651	28,445	4,877	309
	2000	735,992	51,072	79	443	2,022	5,662	9,955	28,378	4,533	326
Jersey City, NJ	1999	233,242	13,400	15	79	1,531	1,655	2,552	5,206	2,362	106
	2000	238,125	12,437	17	74	1,237	1,528	2,465	4,682	2,434	66
Kansas City, MO	1999	443,992	51,640	117	330	2,479	4,840	8,611	28,513	6,750	497
	2000	447,921	47,125	113	310	2,265	4,493	7,562	25,167	7,215	469
Knoxville, TN ^d	1999	167,153	9,469	20	66	567	739	1,381	5,336	1,360	102
	2000	181,421	10,736	23	79	577	1,170	1,571	5,919	1,397	120
Lafayette, LA	1999	113,695	8,617	7	51	206	552	1,524	5,648	629	22
	2000	119,396	8,259	3	82	182	589	1,292	5,536	575	18
Lakewood, CO	1999	139,819	6,811	7	51	110	168	974	4,758	743	33
	2000	146,251	7,458	3	74	134	222	1,096	5,162	767	63
Lancaster, CA	1999	120,254	4,107	5	41	183	887	988	1,612	391	48
	2000	126,679	4,323	5	63	230	878	1,049	1,674	424	63
Lansing, MI	1999	128,431	7,635	10	112	253	813	1,278	4,731	438	72
	2000	128,683	6,883	14	120	171	914	1,110	4,133	421	75
Laredo, TX	1999	178,314	13,292	8	57	167	597	1,853	9,494	1,116	63
	2000	190,540	13,384	10	65	181	716	1,749	9,875	788	77
Las Vegas, NV	1999	922,450	47,828	109	532	3,121	2,371	10,130	21,793	9,772	311
	2000	1,020,055	47,408	90	443	3,366	2,450	9,535	22,094	9,430	245
Lexington, KY	1999	243,243	14,842	24	143	530	1,216	2,483	9,522	924	67
	2000	248,767	13,657	11	115	599	1,163	2,164	8,837	768	65
Lincoln, NE	1999	213,512	13,399	9	82	162	965	1,886	9,782	513	42
	2000	221,791	14,161	3	95	147	956	1,974	10,475	511	23
Little Rock, AR	1999	175,833	17,392	30	119	660	1,036	3,490	10,884	1,173	107
	2000	184,560	17,551	31	132	536	1,188	3,252	11,116	1,296	107
Livonia, MI	1999	101,838	3,098	2	30	63	108	440	2,147	308	NA
	2000	100,918	3,042	0	22	63	105	446	2,122	284	NA
Long Beach, CA	1999	437,218	18,154	46	119	1,566	1,526	3,357	8,179	3,361	218
	2000	444,563	17,667	49	114	1,519	1,534	3,160	7,714	3,577	262
Los Angeles, CA	1999	3,650,138	167,495	425	1,288	14,411	30,716	21,521	74,457	24,677	2,307
	2000	3,713,238	180,538	550	1,459	15,527	32,705	24,422	76,235	29,640	2,345
Louisville, KY	1999	256,795	15,317	37	62	1,158	959	3,418	7,683	2,000	307
	2000	258,301	15,058	36	68	1,079	853	3,202	7,512	2,308	273

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1999 and 2000--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Lowell, MA	1999	101,534	3,307	3	33	92	661	631	1,164	723	NA
	2000	103,954	3,999	6	34	131	555	686	1,765	811	NA
Lubbock, TX	1999	193,724	12,852	14	124	307	1,949	2,352	7,410	696	60
	2000	197,658	14,493	12	141	248	2,107	2,648	8,734	603	69
Macon, GA	1999	116,521	12,353	28	81	405	547	2,471	7,183	1,638	69
	2000	119,131	11,382	15	74	334	418	2,288	6,976	1,277	57
Madison, WI ^d	1999	210,386	7,882	4	76	264	362	1,355	5,219	602	53
	2000	215,217	7,992	3	71	286	328	1,267	5,365	672	105
Manchester, NH	1999	103,782	4,085	2	35	122	65	760	2,667	434	57
	2000	105,797	3,935	2	41	145	54	603	2,683	407	53
McAllen, TX	1999	108,360	7,906	5	15	120	236	1,261	5,363	906	36
	2000	114,736	8,740	2	3	116	268	1,365	6,136	850	33
Memphis, TN	1999	609,851	51,033	118	688	3,715	4,081	13,005	21,756	7,670	NA
	2000	628,851	59,561	146	574	4,086	4,804	14,936	26,320	8,695	504
Mesa, AZ	1999	368,537	22,732	9	134	370	1,619	3,916	13,833	2,851	49
	2000	396,003	25,525	15	120	433	1,825	3,720	15,982	3,430	62
Mesquite, TX	1999	116,283	6,152	3	3	99	336	541	4,560	610	98
	2000	120,860	6,059	2	2	109	314	594	4,325	713	94
Miami, FL	1999	373,450	40,048	63	113	3,076	4,609	7,329	19,135	5,723	216
	2000	390,540	39,756	66	118	3,077	4,616	7,303	18,854	5,722	244
Miami Beach, FL	1999	98,324	14,359	10	56	561	773	2,010	9,254	1,695	17
	2000	103,496	12,393	6	61	543	713	1,669	8,077	1,324	13
Midland, TX	1999	101,055	3,651	1	77	54	227	732	2,394	166	24
	2000	102,254	3,301	5	69	54	267	683	2,074	149	15
Milwaukee, WI	1999	580,899	46,061	124	272	3,134	2,531	6,462	26,124	7,414	498
	2000	584,763	44,092	122	303	3,021	2,265	6,363	23,949	8,069	524
Minneapolis, MN ^h	1999	355,949	30,737	47	451	2,096	2,349	5,562	16,366	3,866	292
	2000	364,049	27,489	50	422	1,948	1,984	4,514	14,788	3,783	261
Mission Viejo, CA	1999	96,838	1,328	0	5	26	87	285	850	75	10
	2000	100,198	1,433	0	7	31	96	272	957	70	6
Mobile, AL ⁱ	1999	243,239	15,417	30	53	808	397	3,465	9,439	1,225	NA
	2000	243,973	17,614	20	54	896	526	3,609	10,985	1,524	60
Modesto, CA	1999	184,683	10,048	5	71	290	626	1,851	5,936	1,269	192
	2000	192,379	10,663	3	59	297	608	1,760	6,706	1,230	229
Montgomery, AL	1999	197,823	15,407	26	120	591	846	3,165	9,259	1,400	NA
	2000	199,149	16,261	31	113	605	814	3,467	9,795	1,436	112
Moreno Valley, CA	1999	146,732	5,101	6	72	201	669	1,527	2,047	579	11
	2000	152,159	6,302	1	42	261	828	1,708	2,637	825	19
Naperville, IL ^c	1999	124,300	NA	4	NA	13	43	358	1,726	124	15
	2000	125,943	NA	0	NA	15	68	276	1,823	100	13
Nashville, TN	1999	522,935	46,456	68	460	1,960	5,917	6,962	26,100	4,989	NA
	2000	533,484	48,590	72	395	2,201	6,233	7,634	26,732	5,323	195
Newark, NJ	1999	268,348	21,149	69	103	2,432	2,263	3,087	7,928	5,267	196
	2000	271,839	19,663	58	95	1,923	2,016	2,765	7,364	5,442	217
New Haven, CT	1999	123,489	12,009	12	56	831	1,018	1,962	6,762	1,368	59
	2000	126,794	9,726	18	58	658	962	1,484	5,236	1,310	NA
New Orleans, LA ^d	1999	465,828	35,761	158	280	2,733	2,760	5,626	17,086	7,118	221
	2000	471,134	34,001	204	227	2,421	2,478	5,230	15,575	7,866	207
Newport News, VA ^f	1999	180,760	10,242	16	106	427	943	1,539	6,062	1,149	86
	2000	184,497	9,957	20	95	448	777	1,460	5,952	1,205	106
New York, NY	1999	7,429,263	299,523	671	1,702	36,100	40,511	40,469	140,377	39,693	NA
	2000	7,746,511	288,368	673	1,630	32,562	40,880	37,112	139,664	35,847	NA
Norfolk, VA ^e	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	232,632	15,913	44	121	772	726	2,304	10,192	1,754	31
North Las Vegas, NV	1999	97,581	6,048	15	42	358	783	1,124	2,700	1,026	87
	2000	112,480	6,864	10	39	402	746	1,200	3,188	1,279	55
Norwalk, CA	1999	98,947	3,248	10	27	217	465	529	1,236	764	27
	2000	100,480	3,090	3	25	201	422	484	1,197	758	25
Oakland, CA	1999	371,234	31,073	60	305	2,190	3,199	5,094	15,437	4,788	329
	2000	373,215	25,060	80	320	1,929	2,709	3,506	11,652	4,864	290
Oceanside, CA	1999	154,599	5,229	7	94	185	656	1,060	2,733	494	33
	2000	159,969	5,853	3	85	186	577	1,140	3,293	569	25
Oklahoma City, OK	1999	473,772	44,153	56	398	1,064	2,553	8,038	28,414	3,630	235
	2000	488,431	47,845	38	388	990	2,535	7,280	33,012	3,602	216
Omaha, NE ^d	1999	372,364	26,245	34	174	960	3,445	3,516	14,530	3,586	232
	2000	397,243	26,819	37	189	875	2,063	3,373	16,902	3,380	230
Ontario, CA	1999	149,344	7,712	9	44	285	668	1,172	4,204	1,330	109
	2000	151,931	7,653	15	68	318	725	1,124	3,907	1,496	99
Orange, CA	1999	125,634	3,628	1	14	101	359	517	2,156	480	49
	2000	128,441	3,349	2	17	83	232	512	2,077	426	65
Orlando, FL	1999	183,547	24,995	19	169	1,096	2,638	3,683	15,292	2,098	56
	2000	190,702	22,369	21	141	1,044	2,720	3,423	12,607	2,413	45
Oxnard, CA	1999	156,887	5,907	4	37	357	452	1,029	3,461	567	14
	2000	159,800	5,661	9	60	375	420	924	3,417	456	41
Palmdale, CA	1999	101,624	3,867	6	40	192	716	873	1,565	475	39
	2000	113,711	4,392	6	39	179	757	928	1,982	501	38
Pasadena, CA	1999	136,559	4,985	2	30	350	444	795	2,913	451	105
	2000	138,672	5,637	4	28	311	389	1,026	3,388	491	59

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1999 and 2000--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Pasadena, TX	1999	135,893	6,333	7	46	135	481	1,111	3,852	701	83
	2000	139,046	6,342	1	29	116	397	1,275	3,849	675	89
Paterson, NJ	1999	148,731	6,553	13	34	572	591	1,572	2,429	1,342	32
	2000	153,589	6,443	17	24	580	583	1,307	2,601	1,331	11
Pembroke Pines, FL	1999	116,871	4,373	0	31	73	186	686	2,794	603	26
	2000	128,270	3,853	2	25	94	281	614	2,281	556	9
Peoria, IL ^c	1999	111,914	NA	12	NA	388	572	2,247	6,062	985	76
	2000	113,793	NA	9	NA	359	552	2,051	6,403	880	92
Philadelphia, PA ^f	1999	1,435,382	104,658	292	934	11,104	10,701	14,042	49,874	17,711	3,097
	2000	1,451,520	98,000	319	1,021	10,425	11,047	12,089	46,952	16,147	2,581
Phoenix, AZ	1999	1,225,881	94,641	214	400	3,819	5,766	15,927	50,556	17,959	237
	2000	1,300,786	97,498	152	422	3,763	5,417	15,860	52,418	19,466	255
Pittsburgh, PA	1999	347,072	21,253	49	138	1,581	1,278	3,115	11,895	3,197	145
	2000	351,769	19,456	37	128	1,585	1,517	3,153	10,533	2,503	150
Plano, TX	1999	222,646	7,895	0	37	93	664	1,384	5,427	290	0
	2000	242,289	7,870	5	21	115	482	1,475	5,391	381	42
Pomona, CA	1999	137,646	6,610	26	48	381	991	1,169	2,837	1,158	28
	2000	140,646	5,862	23	33	343	976	892	2,464	1,131	45
Portland, OR	1999	508,984	41,399	35	340	1,418	4,501	6,107	24,308	4,690	468
	2000	519,621	40,943	19	369	1,446	3,864	5,560	24,970	4,715	511
Portsmouth, VA ^a	1999	100,124	6,921	18	34	449	386	1,568	3,856	610	NA
	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Providence, RI	1999	151,430	12,156	26	80	463	572	2,101	6,637	2,277	357
	2000	158,585	12,840	30	82	552	506	2,289	6,617	2,764	365
Provo, UT	1999	112,001	3,602	0	45	20	75	595	2,666	201	34
	2000	116,060	3,917	0	45	26	57	667	2,942	180	29
Pueblo, CO	1999	109,602	6,724	6	100	161	825	947	4,382	303	52
	2000	110,128	5,194	6	83	116	777	806	3,148	258	14
Raleigh, NC	1999	263,008	18,672	16	92	739	1,184	3,459	11,847	1,335	94
	2000	274,811	19,424	26	89	769	1,165	4,033	11,904	1,438	71
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1999	121,806	3,824	7	27	92	142	825	2,311	420	34
	2000	126,436	3,509	6	14	115	122	813	1,982	457	25
Reno, NV	1999	169,164	9,416	14	88	358	397	1,557	6,266	736	24
	2000	184,059	9,965	9	104	381	402	1,736	6,563	770	78
Richmond, VA	1999	196,505	15,564	72	111	1,035	1,026	2,880	8,339	2,101	235
	2000	195,375	16,710	72	110	1,117	1,045	2,829	8,848	2,689	167
Riverside, CA	1999	265,980	11,665	30	77	628	1,329	2,250	5,733	1,618	219
	2000	271,545	12,228	17	86	611	1,292	2,122	6,250	1,850	252
Rochester, NY	1999	217,141	16,100	27	117	818	560	3,010	9,521	2,047	302
	2000	223,662	17,250	39	107	936	550	2,777	10,409	2,432	281
Rockford, IL ^c	1999	144,646	NA	17	NA	473	792	2,961	7,894	894	35
	2000	147,281	NA	11	NA	505	695	2,458	7,879	869	43
Sacramento, CA	1999	410,089	27,110	54	143	1,450	1,437	4,805	14,761	4,460	430
	2000	415,818	27,338	39	147	1,412	1,519	4,661	14,690	4,870	367
Saint Louis, MO	1999	340,836	47,711	130	144	2,792	4,545	7,856	25,599	6,645	678
	2000	341,708	50,653	124	112	3,224	4,476	8,020	26,862	7,835	796
Saint Paul, MN ^h	1999	260,011	18,368	14	200	774	1,220	3,555	10,705	1,900	238
	2000	263,937	18,719	20	223	758	1,392	3,097	11,233	1,996	215
Saint Petersburg, FL	1999	239,119	21,078	20	181	1,112	2,697	3,966	11,036	2,066	128
	2000	248,174	20,404	14	173	990	2,852	3,538	10,738	2,099	158
Salem, OR	1999	128,022	9,631	2	83	144	58	1,293	7,414	637	34
	2000	133,765	9,983	5	74	177	81	1,259	7,629	758	21
Salinas, CA	1999	123,237	6,298	12	60	346	737	729	3,764	650	31
	2000	126,316	6,457	18	62	448	734	808	3,760	627	63
Salt Lake City, UT	1999	177,010	18,268	15	147	485	610	2,244	12,922	1,845	86
	2000	179,455	16,831	10	137	576	578	2,169	11,828	1,533	97
San Antonio, TX ⁱ	1999	1,130,173	76,777	96	599	1,674	3,971	10,944	53,898	5,595	626
	2000	1,193,440	86,332	85	456	1,699	5,668	11,604	60,952	5,868	654
San Bernardino, CA	1999	189,133	11,909	23	81	709	1,207	2,570	5,524	1,795	115
	2000	193,065	11,870	32	99	663	1,310	2,210	5,599	1,966	134
San Diego, CA	1999	1,238,549	49,587	57	355	1,812	5,187	6,568	26,117	9,491	230
	2000	1,266,132	46,359	54	349	1,777	4,980	6,717	23,015	9,467	204
San Francisco, CA	1999	756,700	43,322	64	193	3,475	2,823	5,526	25,264	5,977	275
	2000	763,146	42,174	59	229	3,456	2,755	5,695	24,417	5,563	307
San Jose, CA	1999	875,840	25,784	25	347	726	3,990	2,685	15,151	2,860	349
	2000	888,632	22,808	19	337	677	3,895	2,670	12,595	2,615	388
Sandy, UT	1999	100,607	3,216	2	26	35	126	488	2,361	178	6
	2000	106,795	3,076	5	17	24	80	505	2,331	114	22
Santa Ana, CA	1999	310,437	11,167	15	97	865	851	1,226	5,826	2,287	247
	2000	316,070	10,452	17	86	889	837	1,247	5,324	2,052	256
Santa Clara, CA	1999	101,840	3,068	2	8	44	208	372	2,145	289	36
	2000	102,241	3,121	0	6	33	253	514	2,035	280	54
Santa Clarita, CA	1999	128,862	2,673	2	19	79	388	508	1,435	242	43
	2000	136,822	2,681	0	25	83	227	595	1,501	250	60
Santa Rosa, CA	1999	128,750	5,410	5	73	152	292	720	3,840	328	31
	2000	139,899	5,289	2	71	129	344	823	3,505	415	51
Savannah, GA	1999	134,190	11,279	39	62	650	489	1,953	6,861	1,225	50
	2000	136,180	11,093	31	84	796	504	1,793	5,934	1,951	39

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1999 and 2000--Continued

City	Year	Population	Total Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Larceny- theft	Arson
Scottsdale, AZ	1999	199,985	8,588	2	31	126	233	1,670	5,469	1,057	68
	2000	214,685	9,303	8	53	115	395	2,332	5,230	1,170	30
Seattle, WA	1999	542,954	49,760	45	188	1,642	2,291	6,469	30,485	8,640	163
	2000	550,005	45,300	36	181	1,653	2,463	6,157	26,424	8,386	172
Shreveport, LA	1999	188,451	18,296	31	115	508	1,314	3,719	1,042	11,567	197
	2000	191,548	17,059	54	98	570	1,153	3,183	1,005	10,996	111
Simi Valley, CA	1999	112,081	1,647	0	11	24	81	383	161	987	52
	2000	116,751	1,683	1	13	45	75	389	124	1,036	21
Sioux Falls, SD	1999	115,835	4,378	5	75	43	242	620	220	3,173	20
	2000	120,177	4,287	2	81	55	263	603	234	3,049	32
South Bend, IN	1999	100,154	8,820	17	76	357	334	2,258	718	5,060	67
	2000	101,232	8,496	12	68	388	329	1,930	720	5,049	61
Spokane, WA	1999	186,229	14,976	6	82	364	920	3,152	968	9,484	72
	2000	188,734	16,317	8	69	370	787	2,969	1,295	10,819	70
Springfield, IL ^c	1999	117,905	NA	10	NA	242	835	1,793	373	4,954	45
	2000	120,703	NA	6	NA	293	823	1,843	284	5,145	53
Springfield, MA	1999	148,820	11,951	7	132	490	2,247	3,043	1,441	4,591	215
	2000	151,362	12,378	8	122	455	2,177	2,122	1,702	5,792	162
Springfield, MO	1999	143,680	11,499	4	65	124	359	1,808	737	8,402	106
	2000	145,979	13,351	4	65	285	488	2,279	863	9,367	110
Stamford, CT	1999	110,958	3,448	3	35	141	194	341	359	2,375	8
	2000	114,973	3,065	1	9	122	155	297	409	2,072	11
Sterling Heights, MI	1999	124,928	3,787	0	25	38	210	306	299	2,909	15
	2000	125,514	3,617	0	17	25	214	312	250	2,799	24
Stockton, CA	1999	243,661	16,546	32	130	904	1,742	2,476	2,140	9,122	135
	2000	250,391	16,849	30	114	1,049	1,779	2,500	2,118	9,259	142
Sunnyvale, CA	1999	129,311	2,655	1	25	46	128	304	207	1,944	18
	2000	130,115	2,638	1	17	43	130	308	187	1,952	25
Syracuse, NY	1999	152,393	8,868	9	47	483	900	2,016	750	4,663	99
	2000	157,016	9,130	18	47	452	1,048	1,846	778	4,941	97
Tacoma, WA	1999	181,935	17,373	6	155	687	1,503	2,924	2,666	9,432	95
	2000	184,328	18,605	15	136	745	1,501	2,835	3,013	10,360	128
Tallahassee, FL	1999	138,417	12,905	5	142	469	1,336	2,222	923	7,808	37
	2000	143,775	12,570	8	98	423	1,295	2,428	749	7,569	20
Tampa, FL	1999	292,941	32,016	31	233	2,321	4,018	6,024	5,740	13,649	214
	2000	307,747	33,666	38	235	2,183	3,925	6,177	5,772	15,336	218
Tempe, AZ	1999	171,561	14,087	6	68	317	481	1,930	1,988	9,297	40
	2000	180,107	15,208	13	80	297	588	2,224	2,295	9,711	38
Thousand Oaks, CA	1999	118,916	1,831	2	10	39	105	369	129	1,177	18
	2000	121,805	1,940	3	23	37	120	326	145	1,286	24
Toledo, OH	1999	313,487	23,228	15	155	910	1,078	4,721	2,778	13,571	373
	2000	310,586	24,023	12	162	1,032	1,174	5,098	2,738	13,807	385
Topeka, KS ^b	1999	120,108	13,350	15	101	377	615	2,436	699	9,107	NA
	2000	126,141	13,056	18	61	472	727	2,727	984	8,067	NA
Torrance, CA	1999	139,548	4,611	3	23	188	229	785	747	2,636	25
	2000	142,046	4,346	2	14	175	274	686	676	2,519	30
Tucson, AZ	1999	471,286	42,380	36	245	1,281	2,745	6,077	4,839	27,157	300
	2000	500,992	44,525	60	355	1,444	2,683	6,721	5,913	27,349	322
Tulsa, OK	1999	382,673	28,303	41	235	887	3,284	6,558	3,228	14,070	232
	2000	392,102	26,853	33	242	737	3,399	5,383	3,382	13,677	257
Vallejo, CA	1999	113,173	7,304	6	48	433	810	1,323	779	3,905	52
	2000	116,707	7,070	12	60	431	794	1,141	1,003	3,629	67
Vancouver, WA	1999	74,393	6,727	1	50	150	395	1,160	547	4,424	38
	2000	121,585	7,721	4	63	134	392	1,061	618	5,449	74
Ventura, CA	1999	99,807	2,989	3	19	94	218	649	211	1,795	33
	2000	102,347	3,349	3	18	92	230	646	196	2,164	24
Virginia Beach, VA	1999	437,660	16,089	12	107	507	418	2,034	718	12,293	154
	2000	446,431	17,682	11	100	451	374	2,491	851	13,404	161
Waco, TX	1999	109,831	9,789	12	93	258	675	1,871	1,022	5,858	43
	2000	112,893	9,334	13	122	231	572	1,515	946	5,935	52
Washington, DC	1999	519,000	41,840	241	248	3,344	4,615	5,067	6,652	21,673	105
	2000	572,059	41,607	239	251	3,553	4,582	4,745	6,600	21,637	106
Waterbury, CT ^a	1999	105,602	6,360	3	45	209	328	1,212	661	3,902	26
	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Covina, CA	1999	100,912	4,265	3	19	180	219	511	690	2,643	22
	2000	102,300	4,338	2	26	149	210	580	789	2,582	49
West Valley, UT	1999	100,795	7,587	3	43	109	294	1,090	678	5,370	19
	2000	107,702	7,136	4	66	116	306	986	619	5,039	39
Wichita, KS	1999	332,286	20,977	27	169	700	1,031	3,990	1,672	13,388	NA
	2000	339,907	21,669	31	176	595	1,279	3,757	1,677	14,154	NA
Wichita Falls, TX ^f	1999	100,665	NA	3	56	122	431	1,030	NA	3,866	39
	2000	102,905	6,271	5	37	162	382	1,098	452	4,135	49
Winston-Salem, NC	1999	166,587	16,894	17	112	634	1,450	3,638	1,122	9,921	109
	2000	176,841	16,754	20	117	851	1,418	3,375	1,349	9,624	70
Worcester, MA	1999	167,295	9,739	8	148	341	1,248	1,557	1,163	5,274	58
	2000	171,839	8,827	5	171	317	995	1,229	1,151	4,959	59
Yonkers, NY	1999	190,376	6,033	4	33	500	378	939	1,274	2,905	59
	2000	199,663	5,680	16	37	465	463	860	1,050	2,789	70

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.118

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1999 and 2000--Continued

Note: See Note, table 3.109. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Total Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, not including arson. Cities are included in the table if the population was 100,000 or more in either of the years presented. Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana for 1999 and 2000, and Maine and New Hampshire for 1999. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aFigures not reported for 2000.

^bDue to reporting changes, annexations, and/or incomplete data, 1999 and 2000 figures are not comparable to earlier years.

^cForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police for 1999 and 2000 were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape and Total Crime Index categories.

^dDue to reporting changes, annexations, and/or incomplete data, 2000 figures are not comparable to earlier years.

^eFigures not reported for 1999.

^fDue to reporting changes, annexations, and/or incomplete data, 1999 figures are not comparable to earlier years.

^gBeginning in 1997, figures are for the unified city-county government of Indianapolis/Marion County, IN and are not comparable to earlier years.

^hForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety for 1999 and 2000 are not comparable to earlier years.

ⁱThe population for the city of Mobile, AL includes 40,228 inhabitants from the jurisdiction of the Mobile County Sheriff's Department.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999*, pp. 111-151; *2000*, pp. 115-156 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.119

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 100,000 population, 1999

(Rate per 100,000 population)

City	Population	Violent crime ^a	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
<u>Cities 250,000 and over</u>						
Albuquerque, NM	420,169	1,250.7	11.4	52.4	396.7	790.2
Anaheim, CA	299,477	547.3	5.3	28.4	156.3	357.3
Anchorage, AK	257,762	653.7	7.4	62.8	154.4	429.1
Arlington, TX	310,910	627.5	3.5	35.1	175.6	413.3
Atlanta, GA	411,291	2,729.5	34.8	78.0	990.1	1,626.6
Aurora, CO	255,938	578.7	4.3	69.5	181.3	323.5
Austin, TX	560,389	529.1	4.8	42.6	182.4	299.3
Birmingham, AL	254,171	1,118.5	30.7	83.4	369.4	635.0
Boston, MA	557,812	1,302.1	5.6	60.4	442.3	793.8
Buffalo, NY	301,069	1,077.2	10.6	58.5	489.3	518.8
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC	604,931	1,345.3	13.9	43.3	416.1	872.0
Chicago, IL ^b	2,821,032	1,910.9	22.8	NA	725.3	1,162.8
Cincinnati, OH	337,815	732.6	8.6	69.9	357.3	296.9
Cleveland, OH	497,903	1,214.9	15.3	101.6	610.2	487.8
Colorado Springs, CO	352,386	548.5	7.1	71.5	156.9	313.0
Columbus, OH	673,401	854.6	10.5	94.7	449.4	300.0
Corpus Christi, TX	285,506	870.4	5.3	67.9	135.9	661.3
Dallas, TX	1,091,386	1,414.3	17.5	60.7	582.5	753.5
Denver, CO	509,624	570.8	12.4	48.9	203.7	305.9
Detroit, MI	975,020	2,253.9	42.6	81.0	802.3	1,328.0
District of Columbia	519,000	1,627.7	46.4	47.8	644.3	889.2
El Paso, TX	623,888	686.0	2.2	29.7	114.6	539.5
Fort Worth, TX	498,883	851.1	13.4	57.3	290.0	490.3
Fresno, CA	403,966	992.2	6.4	39.6	313.9	632.2
Honolulu, HI	866,566	253.6	4.3	27.1	104.7	117.6
Houston, TX	1,812,277	1,187.3	13.3	41.3	460.7	672.0
Indianapolis, IN	759,066	992.3	14.9	31.9	342.3	603.2
Jacksonville, FL	702,462	1,034.2	11.8	65.3	242.4	714.6
Kansas City, MO	443,992	1,749.1	26.4	74.3	558.3	1,090.1
Las Vegas Metropolitan, NV	922,450	664.9	11.8	57.7	338.3	257.0
Long Beach, CA	437,218	744.9	10.5	27.2	358.2	349.0
Los Angeles, CA	3,650,138	1,283.2	11.6	35.3	394.8	841.5
Louisville, KY	256,795	862.9	14.4	24.1	450.9	373.4
Memphis, TN	609,851	1,410.5	19.3	112.8	609.2	669.2
Mesa, AZ	368,537	578.5	2.4	36.4	100.4	439.3
Miami-Dade, FL	373,450	2,105.0	16.9	30.3	823.7	1,234.2
Milwaukee, WI	580,899	1,043.4	21.3	46.8	539.5	435.7
Minneapolis, MN	355,949	1,388.7	13.2	126.7	588.8	659.9
Nashville, TN	522,935	1,607.3	13.0	88.0	374.8	1,131.5
New Orleans, LA	465,828	1,273.2	33.9	60.1	586.7	592.5
New York City, NY	7,429,263	1,063.1	9.0	22.9	485.9	545.3
Newark, NJ	268,348	1,813.7	25.7	38.4	906.3	843.3
Oakland, CA	371,234	1,550.0	16.2	82.2	589.9	861.7
Oklahoma City, OK	473,772	859.3	11.8	84.0	224.6	538.9
Omaha, NE	372,364	1,238.8	9.1	46.7	257.8	925.2
Philadelphia, PA	1,435,382	1,604.5	20.3	65.1	773.6	745.5
Phoenix, AZ	1,225,881	832.0	17.5	32.6	311.5	470.4
Pittsburgh, PA	347,072	877.6	14.1	39.8	455.5	368.2
Portland, OR	508,984	1,236.6	6.9	66.8	278.6	884.3
Raleigh, NC	263,008	772.2	6.1	35.0	281.0	450.2
Riverside, CA	265,980	776.0	11.3	28.9	236.1	499.7
Sacramento, CA	410,089	752.0	13.2	34.9	353.6	350.4
San Antonio, TX	1,130,173	561.0	8.5	53.0	148.1	351.4
San Diego, CA	1,238,549	598.4	4.6	28.7	146.3	418.8
San Francisco, CA	756,700	866.3	8.5	25.5	459.2	373.1
San Jose, CA	875,840	580.9	2.9	39.6	82.9	455.6
Santa Ana, CA	310,437	588.8	4.8	31.2	278.6	274.1
Seattle, WA	542,954	767.3	8.3	34.6	302.4	422.0
St. Louis, MO	340,836	2,233.0	38.1	42.2	819.2	1,333.5
St. Paul, MN	260,011	849.2	5.4	76.9	297.7	469.2
Tampa, FL	292,941	2,254.0	10.6	79.5	792.3	1,371.6
Toledo, OH	313,487	688.4	4.8	49.4	290.3	343.9
Tucson, AZ	471,286	913.9	7.6	52.0	271.8	582.4
Tulsa, OK	382,673	1,162.1	10.7	61.4	231.8	858.2
Virginia Beach, VA	437,660	238.5	2.7	24.4	115.8	95.5
Wichita, KS	332,286	579.9	8.1	50.9	210.7	310.3
<u>Cities 100,000 to 249,999</u>						
Abilene, TX	109,816	450.8	10.9	32.8	112.0	295.0
Akron, OH	216,620	981.0	7.4	76.6	314.4	582.6
Alexandria, VA	119,721	324.1	1.7	18.4	132.0	172.1
Allentown, PA	100,695	655.4	10.9	38.7	347.6	258.2
Amarillo, TX	173,672	703.0	5.8	32.2	134.7	530.3
Amherst Town, NY	110,918	68.5	0.0	5.4	26.1	37.0
Ann Arbor, MI	110,488	327.6	2.7	14.5	90.5	219.9
Aurora, IL ^b	125,596	619.4	7.2	NA	142.5	469.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.119

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 100,000 population, 1999--Continued

(Rate per 100,000 population)

City	Population	Violent crime ^a	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
<u>Cities 100,000 to 249,999--Continued</u>						
Bakersfield, CA	213,365	402.6	11.2	12.7	167.3	211.4
Baton Rouge, LA	211,700	1,054.8	25.0	37.3	473.8	518.7
Beaumont, TX	111,423	1,187.4	10.8	143.6	315.0	718.0
Bellevue, WA	105,279	NA	0.0	14.2	39.9	68.4
Berkeley, CA	109,685	767.7	2.7	29.2	356.5	379.3
Boise, ID	160,702	307.4	1.2	46.0	41.7	218.4
Bridgeport, CT	137,728	1,321.4	21.8	47.9	526.4	725.3
Brownsville, TX	139,868	559.8	2.9	18.6	118.7	419.7
Carrollton, TX	101,910	234.5	0.0	11.8	57.9	164.9
Cedar Rapids, IA	114,842	330.0	3.5	40.9	87.9	197.7
Chandler, AZ	164,096	219.4	3.7	14.0	81.1	120.7
Chattanooga, TN	149,230	1,809.3	14.7	71.0	397.4	1,326.1
Chula Vista, CA	162,905	628.6	6.1	28.9	184.2	409.4
Clearwater, FL	102,802	1,008.7	3.9	48.6	229.6	726.6
Columbia, SC	112,539	1,295.6	12.4	65.8	453.2	764.2
Columbus, GA	185,701	532.0	8.6	14.5	247.2	261.7
Concord, CA	119,432	532.5	1.7	31.0	147.4	352.5
Coral Springs, FL	113,207	268.5	0.9	15.9	52.1	199.6
Corona, CA	114,468	257.7	3.5	23.6	113.6	117.1
Costa Mesa, CA	103,847	307.2	3.9	27.9	102.1	173.3
Daly City, CA	100,685	256.2	7.0	21.9	97.3	130.1
Dayton, OH	168,180	1,063.7	16.1	107.6	577.4	362.7
Des Moines, IA	191,345	389.3	6.8	48.1	139.0	195.5
Durham, NC	155,635	1,295.3	9.0	53.3	708.7	524.3
El Monte, CA	113,289	872.1	7.1	26.5	304.5	534.0
Elizabeth, NJ	111,048	834.8	8.1	17.1	556.5	253.0
Erie, PA	102,576	438.7	3.9	44.8	232.0	157.9
Escondido, CA	122,344	496.1	2.5	33.5	125.1	335.1
Eugene, OR	129,576	501.6	1.5	37.0	145.9	317.2
Evansville, IN	123,689	381.6	4.0	39.6	82.5	255.5
Flint, MI	132,292	2,340.3	29.5	103.6	559.4	1,647.9
Fontana, CA	111,385	720.9	8.1	54.8	193.9	464.2
Fort Collins, CO	111,241	349.7	2.7	64.7	31.5	250.8
Fort Lauderdale, FL	155,740	1,008.7	14.1	38.5	457.8	498.3
Fort Wayne, IN	187,092	493.3	10.7	52.9	287.6	142.2
Fremont, CA	207,291	204.1	0.5	11.1	55.5	137.0
Fullerton, CA	123,741	256.2	3.2	18.6	93.7	140.6
Garden Grove, CA	153,480	461.9	7.2	16.9	132.9	304.9
Garland, TX	196,193	252.3	0.5	24.5	77.0	150.4
Gary, IN	109,273	851.1	68.6	27.5	442.9	312.1
Glendale, AZ	198,028	619.1	8.1	43.9	187.3	379.7
Glendale, CA	187,798	281.7	1.6	10.6	94.3	175.2
Grand Prairie, TX	114,961	404.5	7.0	47.0	114.0	236.6
Greensboro, NC	200,645	907.1	9.5	52.3	377.8	467.5
Hampton, VA	138,613	347.0	7.9	26.0	171.0	142.1
Hartford, CT	131,843	1,126.3	15.9	39.4	580.2	490.7
Hayward, CA	130,760	666.1	8.4	48.9	235.5	373.2
Henderson, NV	158,168	320.5	0.0	71.4	114.4	134.7
Hialeah, FL	214,159	836.8	4.7	22.9	247.5	561.7
Hollywood, FL	131,728	717.4	6.8	26.6	273.3	410.7
Huntington Beach, CA	198,177	199.8	2.5	18.2	56.0	123.1
Huntsville, AL	176,701	844.4	10.8	60.0	170.9	602.7
Independence, MO	117,472	538.0	5.1	30.6	113.2	389.0
Inglewood, CA	113,253	1,191.1	14.1	34.4	530.7	611.9
Irvine, CA	138,445	121.3	1.4	10.1	31.8	78.0
Irving, TX	180,820	407.6	2.8	31.0	101.8	272.1
Jackson, MS	189,930	1,095.1	23.7	130.6	577.1	363.8
Jersey City, NJ	233,242	1,406.3	6.4	33.9	656.4	709.6
Knoxville, TN	167,153	832.8	12.0	39.5	339.2	442.1
Lafayette, LA	113,695	717.7	6.2	44.9	181.2	485.5
Lakewood, CO	139,819	240.3	5.0	36.5	78.7	120.2
Lancaster, CA	120,254	928.0	4.2	34.1	152.2	737.6
Lansing, MI	128,431	925.0	7.8	87.2	197.0	633.0
Laredo, TX	178,314	464.9	4.5	32.0	93.7	334.8
Lexington, KY	243,243	786.5	9.9	58.8	217.9	499.9
Lincoln, NE	213,512	570.5	4.2	38.4	75.9	452.0
Little Rock, AR	175,833	1,049.3	17.1	67.7	375.4	589.2
Livonia, MI	101,838	199.3	2.0	29.5	61.9	106.1
Lowell, MA	101,534	777.1	3.0	32.5	90.6	651.0
Lubbock, TX	193,724	1,235.8	7.2	64.0	158.5	1,006.1
Macon, GA	116,521	910.6	24.0	69.5	347.6	469.4
Madison, WI	210,386	335.6	1.9	36.1	125.5	172.1
Manchester, NH	103,782	215.8	1.9	33.7	117.6	62.6
McAllen, TX	108,360	347.0	4.6	13.8	110.7	217.8
Mesquite, TX	116,283	379.2	2.6	2.6	85.1	289.0
Midland, TX	101,055	355.3	1.0	76.2	53.4	224.6
Mobile, AL	243,239	529.5	12.3	21.8	332.2	163.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.119

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 100,000 population, 1999--Continued

(Rate per 100,000 population)

City	Population	Violent crime ^a	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
<u>Cities 100,000 to 249,999--Continued</u>						
Modesto, CA	184,683	340.0	2.7	38.4	157.0	141.9
Montgomery, AL	197,823	800.2	13.1	60.7	298.8	427.7
Morena Valley, CA	146,732	646.1	4.1	49.1	137.0	455.9
Naperville, IL ^b	124,300	48.3	3.2	NA	10.5	34.6
New Haven, CT	123,489	1,552.4	9.7	45.3	672.9	824.4
Newport News, VA	180,760	825.4	8.9	58.6	236.2	521.7
Oceanside, CA	154,599	609.3	4.5	60.8	119.7	424.3
Ontario, CA	149,344	673.6	6.0	29.5	190.8	447.3
Orange, CA	125,634	378.1	0.8	11.1	80.4	285.8
Orlando, FL	183,547	2,136.8	10.4	92.1	597.1	1,437.2
Oxnard, CA	156,887	541.8	2.5	23.6	227.6	288.1
Palmdale, CA	101,624	938.8	5.9	39.4	188.9	704.6
Pasadena, CA	136,559	604.9	1.5	22.0	256.3	325.1
Pasadena, TX	135,893	492.3	5.2	33.9	99.3	354.0
Paterson, NJ	148,731	813.5	8.7	22.9	384.6	397.4
Pembroke Pines, FL	116,871	248.1	0.0	26.5	62.5	159.1
Peoria, IL ^b	111,914	868.5	10.7	NA	346.7	511.1
Plano, TX	222,646	356.6	0.0	16.6	41.8	298.2
Pomona, CA	137,646	1,050.5	18.9	34.9	276.8	720.0
Portsmouth, VA	100,124	885.9	18.0	34.0	448.4	385.5
Providence, RI	151,430	753.5	17.2	52.8	305.8	377.7
Provo, UT	112,001	125.0	0.0	40.2	17.9	67.0
Pueblo, CO	109,602	996.3	5.5	91.2	146.9	752.7
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	121,806	220.0	5.7	22.2	75.5	116.6
Reno, NV	169,164	613.0	8.3	52.0	318.0	234.7
Richmond, VA	196,505	1,142.0	36.6	56.5	526.7	522.1
Rochester, NY	217,141	700.9	12.4	53.9	376.7	257.9
Rockford, IL ^b	144,646	886.3	11.8	NA	327.0	547.5
Salem, OR	128,022	224.2	1.6	64.8	112.5	45.3
Salinas, CA	123,237	937.2	9.7	48.7	280.8	598.0
Salt Lake City, UT	177,010	710.1	8.5	83.0	274.0	344.6
San Bernardino, CA	189,133	1,068.0	12.2	42.8	374.9	638.2
Sandy, UT	100,607	187.9	2.0	25.8	34.8	125.2
Santa Clara, CA	101,840	257.3	2.0	7.9	43.2	204.2
Santa Clarita, CA	128,862	378.7	1.6	14.7	61.3	301.1
Santa Rosa, CA	128,750	405.4	3.9	56.7	118.1	226.8
Savannah, GA	134,190	924.1	29.1	46.2	484.4	364.4
Scottsdale, AZ	199,985	196.0	1.0	15.5	63.0	116.5
Shreveport, LA	188,451	1,044.3	16.4	61.0	269.6	697.3
Simi Valley, CA	112,081	103.5	0.0	9.8	21.4	72.3
Sioux Falls, SD	115,835	315.1	4.3	64.7	37.1	208.9
South Bend, IN	100,154	782.8	17.0	75.9	356.5	333.5
Spokane, WA	186,229	736.7	3.2	44.0	195.5	494.0
Springfield, IL ^b	117,905	921.9	8.5	NA	205.2	708.2
Springfield, MA	148,820	1,932.5	4.7	88.7	329.3	1,509.9
Springfield, MO	143,680	384.2	2.8	45.2	86.3	249.9
Stamford, CT	110,958	336.2	2.7	31.5	127.1	174.8
Sterling Heights, MI	124,928	218.5	0.0	20.0	30.4	168.1
Stockton, CA	243,661	1,152.4	13.1	53.4	371.0	714.9
St. Petersburg, FL	239,119	1,677.0	8.4	75.7	465.0	1,127.9
Sunnyvale, CA	129,311	154.7	0.8	19.3	35.6	99.0
Syracuse, NY	152,393	944.3	5.9	30.8	316.9	590.6
Tacoma, WA	181,935	1,292.2	3.3	85.2	377.6	826.1
Tallahassee, FL	138,417	1,410.2	3.6	102.6	338.8	965.2
Tempe, AZ	171,561	508.3	3.5	39.6	184.8	280.4
Thousand Oaks, CA	118,916	131.2	1.7	8.4	32.8	88.3
Topeka, KS	120,108	922.5	12.5	84.1	313.9	512.0
Torrance, CA	139,548	317.5	2.1	16.5	134.7	164.1
Vallejo, CA	113,773	1,140.0	5.3	42.2	380.6	711.9
Waco, TX	109,831	945.1	10.9	84.7	234.9	614.6
Waterbury, CT	105,602	554.0	2.8	42.6	197.9	310.6
West Covina, CA	100,912	417.2	3.0	18.8	178.4	217.0
West Valley, UT	100,795	445.5	3.0	42.7	108.1	291.7
Wichita Falls, TX	100,665	608.0	3.0	55.6	121.2	428.2
Winston-Salem, NC	166,587	1,328.4	10.2	67.2	380.6	870.4
Worcester, MA	167,295	1,043.1	4.8	88.5	203.8	746.0
Yonkers, NY	190,376	480.6	2.1	17.3	262.6	198.6

Note: See Note, table 3.113. Population figures are 1999 U.S. Census Bureau estimates.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore the figures were excluded from the violent crime rate and rape rate categories.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.120

Percent changes in Total Crime Index rates and violent crime rates

United States, 1960-99

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime				
		Total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
1960 to 1961	1.0%	-1.7%	-6.0%	-1.8%	-3.1%	-0.5%
1961 to 1962	6.0	2.6	-3.9	0.4	2.4	3.4
1962 to 1963	7.9	3.6	-0.2	-0.9	3.5	4.3
1963 to 1964	9.5	13.3	6.8	19.7	10.4	14.9
1964 to 1965	2.5	5.1	5.1	7.9	5.1	4.7
1965 to 1966	9.1	9.9	9.7	9.1	12.7	8.1
1966 to 1967	11.9	15.1	9.8	6.0	27.2	8.2
1967 to 1968	12.7	17.9	11.6	13.5	28.3	10.4
1968 to 1969	9.2	10.1	5.9	16.2	12.6	7.4
1969 to 1970	8.3	10.6	7.4	1.3	16.0	6.7
1970 to 1971	4.5	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.2	8.5
1971 to 1972	-4.9	1.3	4.0	9.8	-3.9	5.6
1972 to 1973	4.9	4.1	4.4	8.9	1.3	6.2
1973 to 1974	16.8	10.5	4.7	7.0	14.3	7.7
1974 to 1975	9.2	5.8	-1.8	0.4	5.5	7.1
1975 to 1976	-0.2	-4.1	-9.1	1.0	-9.7	0.9
1976 to 1977	-4.0	1.7	1.0	10.4	-4.3	5.9
1977 to 1978	1.2	4.6	1.5	5.6	2.7	6.1
1978 to 1979	8.3	10.3	8.7	11.9	11.6	9.1
1979 to 1980	6.9	8.7	4.9	6.1	15.0	4.4
1980 to 1981	-1.5	-0.4	-3.9	-2.2	3.0	-2.9
1981 to 1982	-4.3	-3.9	-7.7	-5.5	-7.7	-0.2
1982 to 1983	-7.6	-5.9	-9.1	-0.9	-9.4	-3.4
1983 to 1984	-2.8	0.3	-4.1	5.7	-5.1	3.9
1984 to 1985	3.5	3.2	0.5	4.1	1.5	4.4
1985 to 1986	5.2	11.0	7.5	2.1	8.0	14.2
1986 to 1987	1.3	-1.3	-3.4	-1.3	-5.5	1.5
1987 to 1988	2.1	4.5	1.9	0.5	3.9	5.4
1988 to 1989	1.4	4.1	2.9	1.2	5.5	3.5
1989 to 1990	1.4	10.4	8.8	8.3	10.3	10.6
1990 to 1991	1.3	3.6	3.9	2.5	6.1	2.2
1991 to 1992	-4.0	-0.1	-4.9	1.2	-3.3	2.0
1992 to 1993	-3.1	-1.5	2.1	-4.9	-3.0	-0.4
1993 to 1994	-2.0	-4.0	-5.9	-3.5	-7.1	-2.3
1994 to 1995	-1.8	-4.4	-8.2	-5.4	-7.0	-2.8
1995 to 1996	-3.8	-7.4	-9.9	-2.7	-8.4	-7.2
1996 to 1997	-3.1	-3.7	-8.1	-0.5	-8.1	-1.6
1997 to 1998	-6.2	-7.1	-7.7	-4.1	-11.1	-5.4
1998 to 1999	-7.6	-7.5	-9.3	-5.2	-9.2	-7.0
1960 to 1999	126.1	226.2	12.1	240.9	149.8	290.5
1970 to 1999	7.1	44.3	-27.6	74.8	-12.7	103.9
1980 to 1999	-28.3	-12.1	-44.3	-11.3	-40.2	12.6
1990 to 1999	-26.7	-28.3	-39.6	-20.8	-41.6	-20.8

Note: See Note, table 3.113. Rates are the number of offenses known to police per 100,000 population in each of the listed crime categories; the figures presented are the year-to-year percent changes in rates per 100,000 population in each crime category. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aIncludes the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.121

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 2000

(11,084 agencies; 2000 estimated population 217,569,490)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 2000	Percent change over 1999 ^a	Percent ^b	Average property loss (in dollars)
Murder	11,171	0.2%	100.0%	NA
Forcible rape	68,158	0.8	100.0	NA
Robbery	286,150	-0.1	100.0	\$1,170
Street/highway	131,657	-3.6	46.0	879
Commercial house	39,782	-0.2	13.9	1,705
Gas or service station	8,192	11.3	2.9	693
Convenience store	18,351	2.0	6.4	544
Residence	34,868	2.0	12.2	1,358
Bank	6,026	1.4	2.1	4,437
Miscellaneous	47,274	6.1	16.5	1,298
Burglary	1,572,093	-2.5	100.0	1,462
Residence (dwelling)	1,023,673	-3.9	65.1	1,381
Night	306,104	-2.6	19.5	1,154
Day	472,825	-2.6	30.1	1,453
Unknown	244,744	-7.8	15.6	1,524
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	548,420	0.3	34.9	1,615
Night	229,770	-0.9	14.6	1,404
Day	168,676	4.4	10.7	1,641
Unknown	149,974	-2.2	9.5	1,907
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	5,267,454	-0.3	100.0	735
By type				
Pocket-picking	26,921	-2.0	0.5	408
Purse-snatching	28,093	-1.1	0.5	356
Shoplifting	725,059	-5.0	13.8	181
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,326,444	-0.5	25.2	712
Motor vehicle accessories	512,110	-3.5	9.7	445
Bicycles	236,004	-8.9	4.5	276
From buildings	690,793	0.2	13.1	1,176
From coin-operated machines	34,535	-2.6	0.7	500
All others	1,687,495	4.6	32.0	977
By value				
Over \$200	2,049,910	-0.1	38.9	1,793
\$50 to \$200	1,231,950	-0.8	23.4	124
Under \$50	1,985,594	(c)	37.7	21
Motor vehicle theft	877,513	2.1	100.0	6,682

Note: See Note, table 3.109. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." These data are based on law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 2000 (Source, p. 405). Complete data were not available for Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Montana; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aPercent change calculations are based only on agencies submitting 6 or more common months of data for both 1999 and 2000. As a result, direct comparisons should not be made with similar data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^cLess than 0.1%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 204, Table 23.

Table 3.122

Bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to police

By offense, United States, 2000

	Offenses	Victims ^a	Known offenders ^b
Total	9,430	9,924	7,530 ^c
Crimes against persons	6,269	6,290	6,474
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	19	19	26
Forcible rape	4	4	5
Robbery	139	160	327
Aggravated assault	1,184	1,184	1,622
Simple assault	1,615	1,615	2,061
Intimidation	3,292	3,292	2,415
Other ^d	16	16	18
Crimes against property	3,102	3,575	1,320
Burglary	138	158	76
Larceny-theft	114	121	81
Motor vehicle theft	11	12	10
Arson	52	70	48
Destruction/damage/vandalism	2,765	3,189	1,086
Other ^d	22	25	19
Other ^d	59	59	78

Note: These data reflect the number of bias-motivated offenses reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. In accordance with the Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990, the Federal Bureau of Investigation defines a crime motivated by racial, religious, ethnic, or sexual orientation bias as a bias-motivated or hate crime. For 2000, a total of 11,690 law enforcement agencies in 48 States and the District of Columbia participated in the Hate Crime Data Collection Program. Alabama and Hawaii did not participate. These figures include data from law enforcement agencies submitting less than 12 months of data to the FBI (Source, p. 21).

^aMay include persons, businesses, institutions, or a society as a whole.

^b"Known offender" does not imply that the identity of the suspect is known, rather than an attribute of the suspect is identified that distinguishes him/her from an unknown offender.

^cThe actual number of known offenders is 7,530. Some offenders, however, committed more than one offense per incident and are, therefore, counted more than once in this table.

^dIncludes offenses other than those listed that are collected as part of the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 2000*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.123

Bias motivations in hate crimes known to police

United States, 2000

Bias motivation	Incidents	Offenses	Victims ^a	Known offenders ^b
Total	8,063	9,430	9,924	7,530
Race	4,337	5,171	5,397	4,452
Anti-white	875	1,050	1,080	1,169
Anti-black	2,884	3,409	3,535	2,799
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	57	62	64	58
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	281	317	339	273
Anti-multi-racial group	240	333	379	153
Ethnicity	911	1,164	1,216	1,012
Anti-Hispanic	557	735	763	694
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	354	429	453	318
Religion	1,472	1,556	1,699	577
Anti-Jewish	1,109	1,161	1,269	405
Anti-Catholic	56	61	63	33
Anti-Protestant	59	62	62	23
Anti-Islamic	28	33	36	20
Anti-other religious group	172	187	210	77
Anti-multi-religious group	44	46	52	18
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	4	6	7	1
Sexual orientation	1,299	1,486	1,558	1,443
Anti-male homosexual	896	1,023	1,060	1,088
Anti-female homosexual	179	211	228	169
Anti-homosexual	182	210	226	153
Anti-heterosexual	22	22	24	18
Anti-bisexual	20	20	20	15
Disability	36	36	36	36
Anti-physical	20	20	20	22
Anti-mental	16	16	16	14
Multiple biases ^c	8	17	18	10

Note: See Note, table 3.122.

^aMay include persons, businesses, institutions, or a society as a whole.

^b"Known offender" does not imply that the identity of the suspect is known, rather than an attribute of the suspect is identified that distinguishes him/her from an unknown offender.

^cA hate crime in which two or more offense types were committed as a result of two or more bias motivations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 2000*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.124

Race of suspected offender in bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to police

By type of bias motivation, United States, 2000

Bias motivation	Total offenses	Race of suspected offender					
		White	Black	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Multi-racial group	Unknown race
Total	9,430	4,111	1,021	43	82	177	657
Race	5,171	2,449	644	26	58	98	358
Anti-white	1,050	186	527	14	24	32	105
Anti-black	3,409	1,981	72	7	24	50	212
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	62	33	2	3	1	0	7
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	317	136	30	2	6	8	20
Anti-multi-racial group	333	113	13	0	3	8	14
Ethnicity	1,164	616	159	4	9	19	55
Anti-Hispanic	735	403	122	4	5	17	23
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	429	213	37	0	4	2	32
Religion	1,556	316	39	3	7	11	117
Anti-Jewish	1,161	224	19	1	4	5	87
Anti-Catholic	61	20	5	0	0	0	5
Anti-Protestant	62	16	0	1	0	0	4
Anti-Islamic	33	8	4	0	2	0	4
Anti-other religious group	187	35	10	1	1	6	12
Anti-multi-religious group	46	12	1	0	0	0	5
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual orientation	1,486	714	168	10	8	45	117
Anti-male homosexual	1,023	514	117	7	8	38	80
Anti-female homosexual	211	94	29	3	0	5	11
Anti-homosexual	210	84	18	0	0	2	23
Anti-heterosexual	22	11	1	0	0	0	3
Anti-bisexual	20	11	3	0	0	0	0
Disability	36	12	11	0	0	1	8
Anti-physical	20	6	6	0	0	1	5
Anti-mental	16	6	5	0	0	0	3
Multiple biases ^a	17	4	0	0	0	3	2

Note: See Note, table 3.122. This table excludes 3,339 hate crime offenses for which no information about the offender was available.

^aA hate crime in which two or more offense types were committed as a result of two or more bias motivations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 2000*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.125

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1975-2001

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense							
			Homicide ^a	Forcible rape ^b	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary ^b	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^c
1975	7,697	238,849	10	84	779	385	1,031	5,156	252	X
1976	7,521	267,827	10	66	281	470	954	5,570	170	X
1977	7,763	261,584	17	60	238	458	1,097	5,662	231	X
1978	8,247	283,090	12	91	261	494	1,188	5,986	215	X
1979	8,561	282,435	15	87	264	505	1,330	6,124	236	X
1980	9,074	300,324	16	89	294	643	1,552	6,230	250	X
1981	8,319	329,663	19	87	303	575	1,391	5,451	296	197
1982	7,892	344,448	30	83	330	607	1,083	5,468	220	71
1983	7,617	335,646	19	81	306	542	1,238	5,125	200	106
1984	6,612	332,507	18	57	266	527	717	4,766	178	83
1985	7,318	346,200	19	70	309	483	892	5,147	235	163
1986	7,945	364,600	24	88	261	637	922	5,732	179	102
1987	6,417	372,800	15	79	197	543	926	4,259	294	104
1988	6,195	368,000	20	79	215	300	801	4,378	313	89
1989	6,532	351,900	9	73	123	441	1,009	4,548	213	116
1990	7,009	337,900	24	92	184	448	1,180	4,643	310	128
1991	7,203	358,295	28	78	209	390	1,118	5,004	251	125
1992	7,212	360,352	23	71	222	386	928	5,204	241	137
1993	6,452	387,707	25	62	197	367	747	4,681	210	163
1994	4,508	380,156	20	37	208	337	389	3,180	201	136
1995	6,009	387,804	16	50	138	318	830	4,309	198	150
1996	5,992	399,765	24	40	146	299	677	4,465	177	164
1997	6,352	419,795	17	44	119	265	499	5,105	219	84
1998	5,640	435,637	12	46	108	368	506	4,385	130	85
1999	5,172	436,296	11	42	142	202	515	3,988	164	108
2000	4,428	429,800	13	50	91	292	576	3,159	145	102
2001	4,328	424,100	10	37	70	212	488	3,277	130	104

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 384 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police; other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. In some park areas law enforcement responsibilities are shared with other police agencies, e.g., State police, sheriff departments, and city/town police. These data exclude offenses handled by other agencies. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that prior to 1994 these offenses were not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's figures. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents.

^aIncludes negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes attempts.

^cIncluded in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.126

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police, and reported by other law enforcement agencies

By offense, 2001

Offense	Total offenses		
	Park rangers	Park police	Other law enforcement agencies
Total, all offenses	78,402	12,149	587
Part I offenses, total	3,490	838	59
Homicide			
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3	3	1
Manslaughter by negligence	3	1	1
Forcible rape			
Rape by force	12	8	0
Attempted forcible rape	17	0	1
Robbery			
Firearm	4	13	0
Knife or cutting instrument	1	1	1
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	7	26	0
Other dangerous weapon	1	17	0
Aggravated assault			
Firearm	8	11	1
Knife or cutting instrument	9	15	0
Other dangerous weapon	24	24	3
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	62	59	5
Burglary			
Forcible entry	271	28	7
Unlawful entry ^a	96	23	1
Attempted forcible entry	62	8	2
Larceny-theft ^b	2,728	549	16
Motor vehicle theft			
Automobiles	63	38	11
Trucks and buses	9	0	2
Other vehicles	20	0	3
Arson			
Structural	20	7	1
Mobile	17	6	1
Other	53	1	2
Part II offenses, total	74,912	11,311	528
Other assaults	202	148	19
Forgery and counterfeiting	28	26	2
Fraud	81	32	3
Embezzlement	19	2	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	239	372	12
Vandalism	3,035	444	22
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,044	244	12
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5	22	0
Sex offenses	341	321	3
Drug sale/manufacture	207	80	43
Drug possession	2,983	2,357	77
Offenses against family and children	93	70	9
Gambling	3	1	0
Driving while intoxicated	1,114	486	23
Liquor laws	4,115	1,057	76
Drunkenness	795	44	12
Disorderly conduct	1,952	796	32
Archaeological Resource Protection Act violations	246	5	1
All other offenses	57,305	3,103	177
Suspicion	564	1,687	3
Curfew and loitering	94	11	0
Runaways	35	3	2
Thefts	412	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.125. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aNo force used.^bExcludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.127

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-2000

	Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Type of weapon used					
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.) ^b	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^b	Non-personal weapons ^c	Other weapon or not stated ^d
1964	7,990	100%	55%	24%	5%	10%	3%	2%
1965	8,773	100	57	23	6	10	3	1
1966	9,552	100	59	22	5	9	2	1
1967	11,114	100	63	20	5	9	2	1
1968	12,503	100	65	18	6	8	2	1
1969	13,575	100	65	19	4	8	3	1
1970	13,649	100	66	18	4	8	3	1
1971	16,183	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1972	15,832	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1973	17,123	100	66	17	5	8	2	2
1974	18,632	100	67	17	5	8	1	1
1975	18,642	100	65	17	5	9	2	2
1976	16,605	100	64	18	5	8	2	3
1977	18,033	100	62	19	5	8	2	3
1978	18,714	100	64	19	5	8	2	3
1979	20,591	100	63	19	5	8	2	3
1980	21,860	100	62	19	5	8	2	4
1981	20,053	100	62	19	5	7	2	3
1982	19,485	100	60	21	5	8	2	3
1983	18,673	100	58	22	6	9	2	3
1984	16,689	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1985	17,545	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1986	19,257	100	59	20	6	9	2	4
1987	17,859	100	59	20	6	8	2	4
1988	18,269	100	61	19	6	8	2	4
1989	18,954	100	62	18	6	7	2	4
1990	20,045	100	64	18	5	7	2	4
1991	21,505	100	66	16	5	7	2	4
1992	22,540	100	68	14	5	6	2	5
1993	23,271	100	70	13	4	6	2	5
1994	22,076	100	70	13	4	7	2	5
1995	20,043	100	68	13	4	7	3	5
1996	15,848	100	68	14	5	7	2	5
1997	15,289	100	68	13	5	8	2	5
1998	14,088	100	65	13	5	8	2	6
1999	12,658	100	65	13	6	8	2	5
2000	12,943	100	66	13	5	8	2	6

Note: See Note, table 3.109. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data are from the first year in which the data are reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that supplementary information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder or nonnegligent manslaughter has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report of the offense. For example, supplementary data were provided by contributing agencies for 12,943 of the estimated total of 15,517 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in 2000 (Source, **2000**, p. 15).

For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bIncludes beatings, strangulations, and "pushed."^cIncludes poison, explosives, fire, narcotics, and asphyxiation.^dBeginning in 1991, this category includes drownings.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, **1964**, p. 104, Table 16; **1965**, p. 106, Table 16; **1966**, p. 107, Table 20; **1967**, p. 112, Table 20; **1968**, p. 108, Table 20; **1969**, p. 106, Table 21; **1970**, p. 188, Table 21; **1971**, p. 114, Table 21; **1972**, p. 188, Table 24; **1973**, p. 8; **1974**, p. 18; **1975**, p. 18; **1976**, p. 10; **1977**, p. 11; **1978**, p. 12; **1979**, p. 11; **1980**, p. 12; **1981**, p. 11; **1982**, p. 11; **1983**, p. 10; **1984**, p. 10; **1985**, p. 10; **1986**, p. 10; **1987**, p. 10; **1988**, p. 12; **1989**, p. 11; **1990**, p. 12; **1991**, p. 18; **1992**, p. 18, Table 2.10; **1993**, p. 18, Table 2.11; **1994**, p. 18, Table 2.11; **1995**, p. 18, Table 2.11; **1996**, p. 18, Table 2.11; **1997**, p. 20, Table 2.11; **1998**, p. 18, Table 2.11; **1999**, p. 18, Table 2.11; **2000**, p. 19, Table 2.11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Page 306 intentionally blank.

Table 3.128

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 2000

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^b
Total	100.0%	65.6%	13.5%	14.0%	7.0%
Northeast	100.0	62.2	17.0	12.8	8.0
Midwest	100.0	65.3	10.9	16.1	7.7
South	100.0	66.5	12.8	14.3	6.4
West	100.0	66.7	14.4	12.5	6.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.127. In this table, strangulations are classified in the "unknown or other dangerous weapon" category rather than in the category "personal weapons," as was done in table 3.127. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bIncludes "pushed."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 19, Table 2.9.

Table 3.129

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 2000

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^a	Poison	Explosives	Fire	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or not stated ^b
Total	12,943	8,493	1,743	604	900	8	9	128	20	166	89	783
Under 18 years ^c	1,300	616	103	63	300	1	4	34	5	22	32	120
Under 22 years ^c	3,247	2,163	308	98	344	1	4	45	7	43	37	197
18 years and older ^c	11,380	7,750	1,611	527	575	7	4	87	15	141	56	607
Infant (under 1 year)	217	12	9	16	117	1	1	0	3	3	16	39
1 to 4 years	279	26	11	33	139	0	2	13	0	5	10	40
5 to 8 years	84	30	9	2	15	0	0	11	1	1	2	13
9 to 12 years	61	30	11	3	6	0	0	1	0	3	2	5
13 to 16 years	367	286	30	7	14	0	0	6	0	10	2	12
17 to 19 years	1,192	954	122	18	31	0	1	9	2	6	2	47
20 to 24 years	2,388	1,906	251	42	58	1	0	12	2	23	6	87
25 to 29 years	1,845	1,458	199	35	44	1	0	7	1	14	6	80
30 to 34 years	1,486	1,051	204	40	73	1	2	10	1	18	4	82
35 to 39 years	1,249	791	225	50	77	0	2	13	1	16	10	64
40 to 44 years	1,140	645	219	75	87	1	0	12	4	22	6	69
45 to 49 years	757	427	117	66	62	2	0	9	2	10	6	56
50 to 54 years	486	267	85	44	42	1	0	5	0	9	1	32
55 to 59 years	338	179	65	38	23	0	0	5	0	6	2	20
60 to 64 years	217	109	42	27	16	0	0	3	1	3	1	15
65 to 69 years	153	68	29	23	11	0	0	0	2	3	2	15
70 to 74 years	156	55	30	31	21	0	0	0	0	1	2	16
75 years and older	265	72	56	40	39	0	0	5	0	10	8	35
Unknown	263	127	29	14	25	0	1	7	0	3	1	56

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.127.

^aIncludes "pushed."

^bIncludes drownings.

^cDoes not include unknown ages.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 19, Table 2.11.

Table 3.130

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 2000

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Total	Relationship of victim to offender ^a									
		Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	Acquaintance
Total	12,943	164	598	100	120	235	173	90	23	235	3,022
Felony type, total	2,157	4	7	9	7	20	30	3	6	29	552
Rape	58	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	12
Robbery	1,048	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	3	9	195
Burglary	73	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	16
Larceny-theft	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Motor vehicle theft	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson	81	1	2	4	2	3	3	-	2	-	21
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other sex offenses	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
Narcotic drug laws	572	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	5	230
Gambling	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other - not specified	254	3	4	3	1	17	24	-	-	8	60
Suspected felony type	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other than felony type, total	6,696	145	538	75	98	197	123	75	14	183	2,076
Romantic triangle	122	1	10	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	74
Child killed by babysitter	30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	24
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	181	-	3	2	2	-	-	1	-	4	79
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	97	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	49
Argument over money or property	206	1	3	5	4	3	-	1	-	12	111
Other arguments	3,475	117	364	38	59	34	25	63	8	103	1,129
Gangland killings	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Juvenile gang killings	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187
Institutional killings	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Sniper attack	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other - not specified	1,854	25	157	28	31	157	98	9	6	54	392
Unknown	4,030	15	53	16	15	18	20	12	3	23	386

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.127. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims for which supplementary homicide data were received. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

^aColumn headers refer to victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Employee	Employer	Stranger	Unknown relationship
286	151	417	109	10	7	1,688	5,515
30	2	21	17	1	2	551	866
1	-	3	-	-	-	14	24
11	1	4	7	1	-	376	435
1	-	4	2	-	-	15	31
-	-	1	-	-	-	5	9
1	-	2	-	-	1	13	5
1	-	1	1	-	-	2	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
12	-	1	3	-	-	69	249
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
3	1	5	4	-	1	47	73
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	50
221	135	332	77	9	5	868	1,525
5	2	10	1	1	-	8	5
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
26	1	2	1	-	-	35	25
3	-	3	-	-	-	10	21
5	1	1	7	1	-	19	32
137	114	249	48	4	4	449	530
-	-	-	-	-	-	13	27
3	-	-	-	-	-	129	331
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
42	17	67	19	2	1	204	545
35	14	64	14	-	-	268	3,074

Table 3.131

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964, 1974, 1984, 1987-2000

Age of victim	1964	1974	1984	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	18,632	16,689	17,859	18,269	18,954	20,045	21,505	22,540	23,271	22,076	20,043	15,848	15,289	14,088	12,658	12,943
Total ^a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Infant (under 1 year)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
1 to 4 years	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 8 years ^b	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	(c)	1	1	1	1	1	1
9 to 12 years ^b	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	(c)
13 to 16 years ^b	7	9	7	9	9	11	12	13	13	13	4	5	4	4	3	4	3
17 to 19 years	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10	11	11	10	10	10	9
20 to 24 years	12	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	19	19	18	17	19	18	18	18
25 to 29 years	12	15	17	18	18	17	17	16	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14
30 to 34 years	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	13	14	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	11
35 to 39 years	12	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10
40 to 44 years	10	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9
45 to 49 years	8	7	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	6	6
50 to 54 years	6	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
55 to 59 years	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
60 to 64 years	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
65 to 69 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70 to 74 years	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75 years and older	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.127. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bIn 1994, these age categories were changed by the Source; previously the age groups were "5 to 9 years," "10 to 14 years," and "15 to 19 years."

^cLess than 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1974, p. 17, Table 17; 1984, p. 8; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1994, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1995, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1996, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1997, p. 18, Table 2.5; 1998, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1999, p. 16, Table 2.5; 2000, p. 17, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.132

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-2000

	Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Sex of victim	
			Male	Female
1964	7,990	100%	74%	26%
1965	8,773	100	74	26
1966	9,552	100	74	26
1967	11,114	100	75	25
1968	12,503	100	78	22
1969	13,575	100	78	22
1970	13,649	100	78	22
1971	16,183	100	79	21
1972	15,832	100	78	22
1973	17,123	100	77	23
1974	18,632	100	77	23
1975	18,642	100	76	24
1976	16,605	100	76	24
1977	18,033	100	75	25
1978	18,714	100	76	24
1979	20,591	100	77	23
1980	21,860	100	77	23
1981	20,053	100	77	23
1982	19,485	100	76	24
1983	18,673	100	76	24
1984	16,689	100	75	25
1985	17,545	100	74	26
1986	19,257	100	75	25
1987	17,859	100	74	26
1988	18,269	100	75	25
1989	18,954	100	76	24
1990	20,045	100	78	22
1991	21,505	100	78	22
1992	22,540	100	78	22
1993	23,271	100	77	23
1994	22,076	100	78	22
1995	20,043	100	77	23
1996	15,848	100	77	23
1997	15,289	100	77	23
1998	14,088	100	75	24
1999	12,658	100	76	24
2000	12,943	100	76	24

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.127. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 22; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 9; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1994, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1995, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1996, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1997, p. 18, Table 2.5; 1998, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1999, p. 16, Table 2.5; 2000, p. 17, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.133

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-2000

	Number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Race of victim		
			White	Black	All other (including race unknown)
1964	7,990	100%	45%	54%	1%
1965	8,773	100	45	54	1
1966	9,552	100	45	54	1
1967	11,114	100	45	54	1
1968	12,503	100	45	54	1
1969	13,575	100	44	55	2
1970	13,649	100	44	55	1
1971	16,183	100	44	55	2
1972	15,832	100	45	53	2
1973	17,123	100	47	52	1
1974	18,632	100	48	50	2
1975	18,642	100	51	47	2
1976	16,605	100	51	47	2
1977	18,033	100	52	45	2
1978	18,714	100	54	44	2
1979	20,591	100	54	43	2
1980	21,860	100	53	42	4
1981	20,053	100	54	44	2
1982	19,485	100	55	42	2
1983	18,673	100	55	42	3
1984	16,689	100	56	41	3
1985	17,545	100	56	42	3
1986	19,257	100	53	44	3
1987	17,859	100	52	45	3
1988	18,269	100	49	48	3
1989	18,954	100	48	49	3
1990	20,045	100	48	49	3
1991	21,505	100	47	50	2
1992	22,540	100	47	50	3
1993	23,271	100	46	51	3
1994	22,076	100	46	51	3
1995	20,043	100	48	48	4
1996	15,848	100	48	48	4
1997	15,289	100	48	48	4
1998	14,088	100	49	47	4
1999	12,658	100	49	46	4
2000	12,943	100	48	48	4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.127. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 17; 1965, p. 106, Table 17; 1966, p. 107, Table 21; 1967, p. 112, Table 21; 1968, p. 108, Table 21; 1969, p. 106, Table 22; 1970, p. 118, Table 22; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 118, Table 25; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 17; 1975, p. 17; 1976, p. 11; 1977, p. 12; 1978, p. 9; 1979, p. 10; 1980, p. 11; 1981, p. 10; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10; 1990, p. 11; 1991, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1994, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1995, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1996, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1997, p. 18, Table 2.5; 1998, p. 16, Table 2.5; 1999, p. 16, Table 2.5; 2000, p. 17, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.134

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 2000

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	12,943	9,840	3,076	27	6,263	6,193	319	168
Under 18 years ^a	1,300	879	420	1	667	589	28	16
Under 22 years ^a	3,247	2,523	723	1	1,470	1,678	69	30
18 years and older ^a	11,380	8,791	2,587	2	5,484	5,513	288	95
Infant (under 1 year)	217	121	95	1	121	86	3	7
1 to 4 years	279	155	124	0	148	122	7	2
5 to 8 years	84	44	40	0	51	30	2	1
9 to 12 years	61	34	27	0	38	22	1	0
13 to 16 years	367	278	89	0	174	183	7	3
17 to 19 years	1,192	1,005	187	0	532	620	29	11
20 to 24 years	2,388	2,041	347	0	929	1,403	43	13
25 to 29 years	1,845	1,528	317	0	732	1,047	51	15
30 to 34 years	1,486	1,150	335	1	685	759	35	7
35 to 39 years	1,249	883	366	0	619	583	30	17
40 to 44 years	1,140	815	325	0	628	469	32	11
45 to 49 years	757	540	217	0	425	300	26	6
50 to 54 years	486	367	119	0	296	169	16	5
55 to 59 years	338	251	87	0	210	112	11	5
60 to 64 years	217	154	63	0	147	58	8	4
65 to 69 years	153	85	68	0	97	49	5	2
70 to 74 years	156	96	60	0	114	39	3	0
75 years and older	265	123	141	1	205	51	7	2
Unknown	263	170	69	24	112	91	3	57

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.127.

^aDoes not include unknown ages.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 17, Table 2.5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.135

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-99

	Total	Age						Sex		Race		
		13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black	Other
1976	8.8	1.8	4.5	13.8	15.4	12.6	6.8	13.6	4.2	5.1	37.1	7.9
1977	8.8	1.9	4.9	14.3	15.5	12.3	6.6	13.7	4.2	5.4	36.2	7.6
1978	9.0	1.9	5.1	14.6	16.1	12.2	6.3	14.0	4.1	5.6	35.1	7.1
1979	9.7	1.8	5.2	16.5	17.5	12.8	6.7	15.4	4.4	6.1	37.5	8.9
1980	10.2	1.8	5.9	17.5	18.5	13.2	6.8	16.2	4.5	6.3	37.7	5.7
1981	9.8	1.9	5.0	16.0	17.5	13.0	6.7	15.6	4.3	6.2	36.4	6.1
1982	9.1	2.0	4.8	15.0	15.7	11.9	6.2	14.1	4.3	5.9	32.3	6.5
1983	8.3	1.8	4.5	13.7	14.6	10.5	5.5	12.8	3.9	5.3	29.4	6.4
1984	7.9	1.7	4.2	13.2	13.7	10.0	5.1	12.1	3.9	5.2	27.2	5.4
1985	7.9	1.8	4.9	13.2	13.9	9.9	5.0	12.1	4.0	5.2	27.5	5.4
1986	8.6	2.0	5.2	15.3	15.2	10.0	5.0	13.2	4.1	5.3	31.3	6.2
1987	8.3	1.8	5.7	15.4	14.6	9.4	4.9	12.5	4.2	5.1	30.6	5.2
1988	8.4	2.0	6.5	16.3	15.2	9.2	4.7	12.9	4.2	4.9	33.3	4.0
1989	8.7	2.0	7.9	18.1	15.5	9.2	4.6	13.6	4.0	4.9	34.9	4.2
1990	9.4	2.0	9.8	21.1	16.8	9.9	4.5	15.1	4.0	5.4	37.7	4.2
1991	9.8	2.1	11.1	23.9	16.7	10.0	4.5	15.7	4.2	5.5	39.3	6.0
1992	9.3	2.0	11.3	23.4	16.1	9.4	4.2	14.9	4.0	5.3	37.2	5.4
1993	9.5	2.2	12.1	24.4	16.1	9.5	4.2	15.0	4.2	5.3	38.7	5.5
1994	9.0	2.0	11.2	23.6	15.4	8.9	3.8	14.4	3.8	5.0	36.4	4.6
1995	8.2	1.9	11.0	21.5	13.9	8.2	3.8	12.9	3.7	4.8	31.6	4.9
1996	7.4	1.9	9.1	19.5	12.3	7.7	3.4	11.7	3.3	4.3	28.3	4.1
1997	6.8	1.7	7.3	19.1	11.4	6.8	3.2	10.7	3.0	3.9	26.1	4.1
1998	6.3	1.7	6.2	17.4	10.6	6.5	2.8	9.6	3.0	3.8	23.0	2.9
1999	5.7	1.6	5.9	15.5	10.0	5.9	2.6	8.8	2.7	3.5	20.6	3.2

Note: These data are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. SHRs are incident-based reports, rather than the monthly aggregates that comprise the FBI Crime Index. Not all agencies that report aggregate offense data to the FBI also submit supplemental homicide data. On average, about 92% of homicides reported to the FBI are included in the SHR database. To account for homicides for which SHR data were not available, the victim-based analyses include SHR data that have been weighted to match national and State estimates prepared by the FBI. Rates are calculated from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Populations Reports. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide Trends in the United States" [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Mar. 2, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.136

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-99

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	3.7	24.2	2.1	6.3	11.3	89.8	4.2	25.1	9.8	97.2	3.0	19.3
1977	4.1	22.4	2.4	8.7	12.5	86.9	4.4	24.5	9.9	94.1	3.1	17.2
1978	4.7	21.9	2.5	7.6	13.3	86.4	4.4	23.7	10.4	90.3	3.1	16.5
1979	4.9	23.2	2.3	7.8	16.0	90.9	5.2	24.0	11.0	95.7	3.2	18.2
1980	5.1	26.3	2.6	6.8	16.2	96.7	5.3	23.5	11.4	94.8	3.3	17.1
1981	4.3	23.0	2.4	6.0	14.9	89.7	4.9	20.4	11.3	93.2	3.3	16.0
1982	4.0	22.3	2.0	7.5	13.9	82.6	5.2	17.7	10.4	79.5	3.3	14.4
1983	3.8	21.3	2.0	5.2	12.7	75.0	4.1	19.4	9.4	70.6	3.1	13.0
1984	3.5	18.4	2.1	6.4	11.9	67.9	5.1	18.2	9.1	64.5	3.0	12.4
1985	3.9	23.6	1.9	7.3	12.0	73.1	4.2	16.5	8.9	62.2	3.2	13.2
1986	4.1	26.7	2.3	6.5	13.3	87.5	4.7	19.7	9.0	69.9	3.1	14.0
1987	3.7	36.0	2.2	7.1	12.3	95.9	4.6	19.5	8.4	63.7	3.3	14.3
1988	3.9	43.1	2.2	7.2	12.2	108.9	4.5	20.7	8.1	68.9	3.0	14.7
1989	5.2	54.0	2.1	8.6	13.4	127.6	4.4	19.8	8.2	70.1	2.8	14.6
1990	7.5	59.1	2.5	10.3	16.8	151.5	4.0	20.6	8.8	74.6	2.9	14.3
1991	8.5	71.9	2.5	9.4	18.2	173.7	4.6	23.4	8.8	72.6	2.8	15.0
1992	9.0	67.3	2.4	12.8	17.4	171.7	4.4	20.8	8.3	67.6	2.8	14.4
1993	9.1	76.4	2.7	12.7	17.1	183.4	4.3	24.1	8.1	68.2	3.0	14.5
1994	8.7	71.6	2.0	10.0	17.8	176.2	3.8	20.7	7.7	64.3	2.6	13.7
1995	8.7	63.2	2.7	11.9	17.3	148.8	4.2	17.1	6.9	56.4	2.7	12.3
1996	7.9	52.2	2.0	8.9	15.4	138.2	3.3	15.4	6.5	50.0	2.4	11.3
1997	5.7	42.1	1.7	7.2	14.5	136.6	3.5	15.4	5.9	45.5	2.1	9.9
1998	5.6	32.7	1.9	5.9	14.5	116.9	3.4	14.2	5.3	40.4	2.2	9.2
1999	5.0	31.0	1.7	6.0	12.6	102.8	3.3	12.9	5.0	36.7	2.0	8.0

Note: See Note, table 3.135. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide Trends in the United States" [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Mar. 2, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.137

Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-99

	Total	Age						Sex		Race		
		13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 49 years	50 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black	Other
1976	9.5	0.2	10.6	22.4	19.4	11.1	4.0	16.3	3.1	5.1	44.7	7.4
1977	9.4	0.2	10.0	22.1	18.7	11.4	4.0	16.2	3.0	5.3	42.3	8.3
1978	9.6	0.3	10.1	23.1	19.0	11.4	3.7	16.8	2.8	5.5	42.3	7.0
1979	10.5	0.2	11.7	26.2	20.3	11.6	4.1	18.6	2.9	6.0	45.2	9.5
1980	11.6	0.2	12.9	29.5	22.2	13.3	3.8	20.6	3.1	6.7	49.9	6.2
1981	10.7	0.2	11.2	25.7	20.3	12.8	3.8	18.9	2.9	6.1	44.8	6.2
1982	9.9	0.2	10.4	24.2	19.0	11.3	3.5	17.4	2.8	5.8	39.8	6.8
1983	9.0	0.2	9.4	22.1	17.5	10.2	3.0	15.8	2.6	5.3	35.6	6.4
1984	8.6	0.2	8.5	21.5	16.9	9.5	3.0	15.2	2.3	5.3	32.8	5.2
1985	8.5	0.2	9.8	21.4	16.0	9.4	3.0	15.2	2.2	5.1	33.3	5.6
1986	9.2	0.2	11.7	23.4	17.6	9.9	2.9	16.5	2.3	5.4	36.8	6.4
1987	8.9	0.2	12.3	24.1	16.2	9.2	2.9	16.0	2.2	5.3	35.6	4.9
1988	9.3	0.2	15.5	26.9	16.5	8.9	2.7	16.8	2.2	5.0	40.3	4.3
1989	9.5	0.3	18.1	30.2	16.4	8.4	2.5	17.4	2.1	5.1	41.9	4.3
1990	10.6	0.2	23.7	34.4	17.6	9.5	2.5	19.6	2.2	5.6	46.9	4.1
1991	11.2	0.3	26.6	40.8	18.6	8.2	2.3	20.7	2.2	5.7	50.4	5.4
1992	10.4	0.3	26.3	38.4	16.8	7.7	2.3	19.3	1.9	5.2	46.8	5.8
1993	10.7	0.3	30.2	41.3	15.9	7.4	2.4	19.9	2.0	5.2	49.3	5.6
1994	10.2	0.3	29.3	39.6	15.2	7.4	2.0	18.8	1.9	5.0	46.1	4.9
1995	9.2	0.3	23.6	36.7	14.4	6.7	2.0	17.2	1.6	4.9	39.1	5.1
1996	8.5	0.2	19.6	35.7	13.4	6.2	1.8	15.5	1.7	4.5	35.8	4.7
1997	NA	0.2	16.7	33.1	12.6	5.5	1.8	14.2	1.5	4.1	32.4	4.5
1998	NA	0.2	12.9	31.0	12.3	5.4	1.6	13.0	1.5	4.1	28.3	3.5
1999	NA	0.2	10.7	27.7	11.0	5.0	1.5	11.7	1.3	3.5	25.6	3.9

Note: See Note, table 3.135. These data are estimates based on characteristics of known offenders from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports and an imputation procedure for cases where information on the offender was unknown because no suspects were identified. The imputation procedure used to adjust for unsolved homicides is based on characteristics of the victim, and the location and year the incident occurred. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide Trends in the United States" [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Mar. 2, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.138

Estimated rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-99

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	10.4	72.4	1.3	10.3	21.3	166.4	2.6	30.0	9.4	98.3	1.6	22.3
1977	10.6	66.6	1.3	6.2	21.7	155.4	2.7	29.0	9.8	93.3	1.6	21.2
1978	10.7	64.5	1.2	7.9	23.7	161.2	2.6	26.6	10.0	93.1	1.5	19.3
1979	13.3	70.0	1.2	8.3	26.8	181.5	2.8	27.1	10.8	97.7	1.6	18.6
1980	13.6	85.2	1.1	8.0	30.2	207.9	2.9	30.6	12.1	104.1	1.7	19.2
1981	10.9	73.1	1.3	8.6	26.9	173.1	2.5	24.5	11.4	97.1	1.6	18.1
1982	11.3	61.6	1.2	5.9	24.3	160.2	2.8	25.5	10.9	83.6	1.6	15.8
1983	10.3	50.5	1.6	7.0	23.5	137.7	2.4	23.1	9.7	76.9	1.5	14.2
1984	9.4	47.6	1.2	6.2	24.5	124.2	2.7	19.6	9.8	71.6	1.3	13.1
1985	9.7	62.7	1.0	6.6	22.8	133.7	2.3	18.7	9.7	68.6	1.2	12.9
1986	12.3	72.2	1.1	5.6	24.3	149.9	2.4	20.8	9.9	76.5	1.2	13.2
1987	11.4	81.7	1.4	7.3	23.8	163.0	2.8	17.5	9.7	69.3	1.2	11.6
1988	13.9	111.9	1.0	7.4	23.0	204.0	2.6	22.6	9.1	72.7	1.1	11.5
1989	14.9	141.0	1.0	7.7	25.8	236.9	2.7	19.0	8.8	68.7	1.1	11.7
1990	20.6	175.3	1.5	7.5	30.2	266.7	2.9	20.9	9.3	78.4	1.1	11.0
1991	21.9	199.1	1.3	12.1	32.6	337.5	2.6	23.4	9.4	71.7	1.1	11.2
1992	21.8	195.2	1.4	11.1	31.3	312.0	2.3	19.2	8.2	67.9	1.0	10.1
1993	21.8	244.1	1.5	9.3	31.5	347.6	2.2	21.3	8.0	63.8	1.1	9.4
1994	22.4	226.7	1.4	9.7	31.1	329.8	2.1	20.1	7.7	58.5	1.0	9.6
1995	20.8	165.8	1.4	8.1	31.6	288.3	2.0	15.3	7.5	53.6	0.9	7.2
1996	17.2	133.5	1.7	7.6	30.9	268.0	2.7	18.1	6.6	49.9	0.9	7.2
1997	15.3	113.0	1.4	4.6	28.2	245.8	2.9	17.9	6.0	46.9	0.8	6.0
1998	13.2	75.6	1.5	5.6	28.7	221.4	2.5	15.8	6.0	41.7	0.9	5.8
1999	10.2	67.3	1.2	5.3	24.3	205.0	2.3	12.5	5.5	37.7	0.8	4.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.135 and 3.137. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide Trends in the United States" [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Mar. 2, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.139

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 2000

Characteristics of victim	Characteristics of offender							
	Total	Race				Sex		
		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Total	6,514	3,111	3,181	149	73	5,748	693	73
Race								
White	3,352	2,860	417	40	35	2,985	332	35
Black	2,927	178	2,723	5	21	2,565	341	21
Other	169	43	22	103	1	150	18	1
Unknown	66	30	19	1	16	48	2	16
Sex								
Male	4,542	2,004	2,397	100	41	3,983	518	41
Female	1,906	1,077	765	48	16	1,717	173	16
Unknown	66	30	19	1	16	48	2	16

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.127. These data pertain only to the 6,514 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters that involved a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 18, Table 2.8.

Table 3.140

Percent distribution of U.S. population, and murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims and offenders

By age, sex, and race, United States, 1976-99

	14 to 24 year old white males			14 to 24 year old black males			All others		
	Population	Victims	Offenders	Population	Victims	Offenders	Population	Victims	Offenders
1976	8.9%	8.7%	16.3%	1.3%	9.2%	17.3%	89.8%	82.1%	66.5%
1977	8.9	9.5	16.7	1.3	9.0	16.4	89.8	81.6	66.9
1978	8.8	10.1	17.4	1.3	8.9	16.7	89.9	81.1	65.9
1979	8.8	10.8	18.3	1.3	8.7	17.2	89.9	80.5	64.6
1980	8.6	10.4	18.0	1.3	9.0	18.3	90.1	80.6	63.7
1981	8.5	9.7	17.0	1.4	8.9	17.1	90.2	81.4	65.9
1982	8.3	9.6	16.6	1.3	8.8	16.7	90.4	81.6	66.7
1983	8.1	9.5	17.1	1.3	8.8	15.5	90.6	81.7	67.5
1984	7.9	9.0	17.7	1.3	8.2	14.5	90.9	82.8	67.8
1985	7.7	9.0	16.5	1.3	8.9	16.1	91.1	82.2	67.3
1986	7.5	8.9	16.4	1.3	9.7	16.7	91.3	81.4	66.9
1987	7.3	8.2	16.0	1.2	11.1	18.6	91.5	80.6	65.5
1988	7.1	7.9	15.1	1.2	12.3	22.3	91.7	79.9	62.5
1989	6.9	8.4	15.8	1.2	13.9	25.2	91.9	77.8	59.0
1990	6.7	9.8	17.0	1.2	14.7	25.7	92.1	75.6	57.3
1991	6.5	10.0	16.9	1.2	16.1	29.6	92.3	73.9	53.5
1992	6.4	10.0	17.2	1.1	16.4	29.7	92.5	73.6	53.1
1993	6.4	9.6	16.7	1.1	17.4	33.2	92.5	73.0	50.1
1994	6.3	10.2	17.3	1.1	17.5	32.8	92.6	72.3	49.9
1995	6.2	10.7	18.7	1.1	16.2	30.1	92.6	73.1	51.2
1996	6.1	10.4	18.7	1.1	16.2	29.2	92.7	73.4	52.1
1997	6.1	10.0	18.3	1.1	16.6	28.6	92.8	73.5	53.1
1998	6.1	10.7	19.3	1.1	15.2	26.1	92.8	74.1	54.6
1999	6.1	10.3	18.0	1.1	14.9	27.0	92.8	74.7	55.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.135 and 3.137. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide Trends in the United States" [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Mar. 2, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.141

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters by intimates of the victims

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1976-99^a

	Sex			Sex and race					
	Total	Sex		Male			Female		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
1976	2,957	1,357	1,600	493	846	18	849	714	37
1977	2,731	1,294	1,437	479	804	11	831	570	34
1978	2,684	1,202	1,482	490	703	7	868	583	30
1979	2,768	1,262	1,506	535	712	16	883	594	29
1980	2,770	1,221	1,549	493	718	5	913	588	34
1981	2,850	1,278	1,572	554	703	18	952	591	27
1982	2,622	1,141	1,481	510	619	10	946	504	29
1983	2,575	1,113	1,462	508	594	10	910	513	37
1984	2,431	989	1,442	443	530	15	938	467	34
1985	2,503	957	1,546	427	518	12	1,005	492	48
1986	2,571	985	1,586	448	529	5	1,000	532	52
1987	2,427	933	1,494	424	498	8	968	486	35
1988	2,436	854	1,582	376	459	15	1,007	527	36
1989	2,318	903	1,415	371	512	11	883	474	42
1990	2,360	859	1,501	393	441	18	952	490	45
1991	2,297	779	1,518	359	413	7	931	520	55
1992	2,177	722	1,455	337	369	10	890	509	48
1993	2,289	708	1,581	330	362	12	989	542	43
1994	2,097	692	1,405	318	359	11	900	463	35
1995	1,868	547	1,321	255	282	9	874	387	50
1996	1,839	515	1,324	259	248	8	862	422	28
1997	1,668	451	1,217	239	202	9	761	401	40
1998	1,832	513	1,319	274	224	12	878	393	38
1999	1,642	424	1,218	221	190	11	812	338	62

Note: See Note, table 3.135. "Intimates" include spouses, ex-spouses, boyfriends, and girlfriends. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding and estimation procedures for missing data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Homicide Trends in the United States" [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/homicide/homtrnd.htm> [Mar. 2, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.142

Workplace homicides

By victim characteristics, type of event, and selected occupation and industry,
United States, 1992-2000^a

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	1,044	1,074	1,080	1,036	927	860	714	651	677
<u>Victim characteristics</u>									
<u>Employee status</u>									
Wage and salary workers ^b	793	786	818	823	675	632	526	485	488
Self-employed ^c	251	288	262	213	252	228	188	166	189
<u>Sex</u>									
Male	862	884	895	790	751	715	550	525	543
Female	182	190	185	246	176	145	164	126	134
<u>Age</u>									
Under 16 years	(d)	6	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
16 to 17 years	11	11	10	6	8	9	(d)	8	(d)
18 to 19 years	19	16	27	26	21	16	12	11	14
20 to 24 years	105	89	102	70	74	60	44	49	41
25 to 34 years	271	294	280	264	220	215	178	145	142
35 to 44 years	275	295	290	258	228	216	199	166	177
45 to 54 years	186	194	205	215	189	171	139	155	165
55 to 64 years	116	108	104	127	120	120	82	74	100
65 years and older	56	61	61	65	65	51	52	38	31
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>									
White	597	583	592	578	504	500	399	346	344
Black	192	164	210	206	171	146	128	116	118
Asian or Pacific Islander	105	128	129	100	105	104	74	85	84
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	(d)	6	7	5	6	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Other or unspecified	14	8	(d)	17	11	5	10	5	20
Hispanic ^e	132	185	139	130	130	101	99	95	108
<u>Type of event</u>									
Shooting	852	884	934	762	761	708	574	509	533
Stabbing	90	95	60	67	80	73	61	62	66
Hitting, kicking, beating	52	35	47	46	50	48	48	48	37
Other	30	48	31	153	29	26	24	26	38
<u>Major occupation</u>									
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	185	162	149	200	184	156	132	117	141
Technical, sales, and administrative support jobs	353	404	426	381	332	305	239	197	235
Service occupations	228	212	251	216	188	181	146	156	130
Police and detectives	62	68	70	81	55	66	53	47	49
Guards	56	55	76	61	52	43	39	36	33
Farming, forestry, and fishing	15	11	17	20	18	10	19	19	14
Precision production, craft, and repair jobs	43	67	39	40	37	36	41	35	38
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	211	204	178	160	154	162	130	118	113
<u>Major industry</u>									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	15	13	18	19	18	9	19	19	12
Construction	20	20	16	15	12	14	20	6	21
Manufacturing	32	46	33	44	40	43	38	26	25
Transportation and public utilities	117	126	118	98	76	110	69	70	65
Taxicabs	86	96	87	68	50	74	48	51	42
Wholesale trade	25	25	20	25	24	21	21	26	16
Retail trade	503	525	530	422	437	395	287	264	310
Grocery stores	166	176	196	152	146	141	95	78	111
Eating and drinking places	145	145	135	121	135	109	69	95	91
Gasoline service stations	41	53	41	36	23	34	25	17	14
Finance, insurance, real estate	37	35	31	53	41	28	22	34	21
Services	175	155	193	141	169	146	139	136	127
Detective and armored car services	23	32	49	27	29	21	18	17	16
Government ^f	104	124	104	212	100	88	94	66	78
Federal	11	18	12	109	11	7	16	7	6
State	11	20	12	17	20	19	22	11	11
Local	80	86	80	84	69	60	56	48	61

See notes on next page.

Table 3.142

Workplace homicides

By victim characteristics, type of event, and selected occupation and industry,
United States, 1992-2000^a--Continued

Note: These data were collected through the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted annually by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with numerous Federal, State, and local agencies. Data were compiled from various Federal, State, and local administrative sources including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, medical examiner reports, police reports, news reports, and reports to various regulatory agencies.

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, therefore, includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether they are covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), another Federal or State agency, or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Federal agencies participating in the census include OSHA, the Employment Standards Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, the Department of Energy, and the U.S. Coast Guard. State and local agencies participating in the census include State and local police departments; State vital statistics registrars; State departments of health, labor, and industries; State farm bureaus; and local coroners and medical examiners. Multiple sources were used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents were matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality was work related, information was verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a followup questionnaire.

^aDetail may not add to total because of the omission of miscellaneous categories.

^bMay include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

^cIncludes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

^dNo data reported or data did not meet publication criteria specified by the Source.

^ePersons identified as Hispanic may be of any race; therefore detail will not add to total.

^fIncludes fatalities to workers employed by government agencies regardless of industry.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3.143

Average annual number, percent, and rate (per 1,000 persons in the workforce) of violent victimization in the workplace

By type of crime, United States, 1993-99 (aggregate)

Type of crime	Violent victimizations in the workplace		
	Average annual number	Percent	Rate per 1,000 persons in the workforce
Crimes of violence	1,744,300	100%	12.5
Homicide	900	0.1	(a)
Rape/sexual assault	36,500	2.1	0.3
Robbery	70,100	4.0	0.5
Aggravated assault	325,000	18.6	2.3
Simple assault	1,311,700	75.2	9.4

Note: Data for nonfatal violent crimes are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Included are rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. The homicide data are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics' Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. "Workplace" includes while at work or on duty. For more information on the NCVS and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 8.

^aLess than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*, Special Report NCJ 190076 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 2001), p. 2, Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.144

Rate (per 1,000 persons in the workforce) of violent victimization in the workplace

By type of crime, United States, 1993-99

	Rate of violent victimization in the workplace per 1,000 persons in the workforce				
	Total	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
1993	15.6	0.5	0.7	3.2	11.3
1994	16.1	0.1 ^a	0.7	3.1	12.2
1995	13.8	0.3	0.7	2.3	10.5
1996	12.5	0.4	0.5	2.5	9.2
1997	10.4	0.2	0.4	2.2	7.6
1998	11.0	0.2	0.3	1.9	8.6
1999	8.7	0.2 ^a	0.3	1.4	6.8

Note: See Note, table 3.143. For more information on the NCVS and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 8.

^aEstimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*, Special Report NCJ 190076 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 2001), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 3.145

Rate (per 1,000 persons in each occupation) of violent victimization in the workplace

By type of occupation, United States, 1993-99

	Rate per 1,000 persons in each occupation						
	Medical	Mental health	Teaching	Law enforcement	Retail sales	Transportation	Other occupation
1993	20.3	64.4	25.8	163.1	21.9	20.6	8.1
1994	16.7	63.7	19.3	156.4	22.8	24.1	9.6
1995	16.0	56.7	15.4	157.2	22.2	13.8	7.4
1996	11.8	63.9	16.6	125.9	20.4	12.6	7.3
1997	8.4	39.7	14.9	122.0	20.5	15.4	5.1
1998	9.2	49.3	18.9	88.5	16.2	18.3	6.6
1999	10.0	46.1	12.4	74.1	14.1	8.4	5.3
Percent change 1993 to 1999	-51%	-28%	-52%	-55%	-36%	-59%	-35%

Note: See Note, table 3.143. These data include the offenses of rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault as measured by the NCVS. For more information on the NCVS and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violence in the Workplace, 1993-99*, Special Report NCJ 190076 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 2001), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 3.146

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group)

By age, United States, 1980, 1985, 1987-99

Age	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	11.83	12.38	12.71	12.44	12.25	12.39	12.22	11.95	12.06	11.96	11.90	11.65	11.41	11.31	10.71
10 to 14 years	0.76	1.62	1.53	1.44	1.41	1.50	1.50	1.68	1.70	1.70	1.75	1.57	1.59	1.65	1.24
15 to 19 years	8.53	9.87	10.17	11.13	11.08	11.14	11.02	10.76	10.85	11.00	10.40	9.74	9.45	8.89	8.18
20 to 24 years	16.09	15.39	14.97	14.60	14.86	15.11	14.87	14.91	15.74	16.30	16.03	14.47	13.61	13.57	12.68
25 to 29 years	16.43	15.52	15.43	15.43	15.30	15.04	14.90	14.21	15.20	15.80	15.18	14.82	14.36	14.03	13.17
30 to 34 years	15.17	15.04	15.65	15.68	15.07	15.33	15.47	14.87	14.96	15.02	15.61	14.25	14.29	13.66	13.73
35 to 39 years	15.27	14.36	15.03	15.32	15.10	15.51	15.05	15.06	15.03	15.45	14.94	15.40	15.06	15.20	14.58
40 to 44 years	15.22	14.89	14.95	14.18	14.12	14.72	14.28	15.06	15.21	15.11	15.47	15.68	15.55	15.52	14.28
45 to 49 years	15.41	15.54	15.71	14.65	14.56	14.90	15.65	14.66	14.24	14.43	14.67	15.11	15.17	15.28	14.55
50 to 54 years	16.45	15.92	16.44	14.86	15.06	14.59	15.25	14.65	14.92	14.31	14.44	14.73	14.16	14.31	13.77
55 to 59 years	16.23	17.20	16.76	16.04	15.66	16.16	15.48	14.70	14.61	13.37	12.94	14.21	14.48	13.76	13.03
60 to 64 years	15.45	16.45	16.80	15.62	15.80	15.93	15.39	14.98	14.65	13.39	13.62	13.10	12.37	12.23	11.58
65 to 69 years	16.12	16.92	18.05	17.49	17.49	16.54	15.68	15.59	14.97	13.89	14.48	14.35	13.22	13.12	12.56
70 to 74 years	17.69	20.81	21.73	20.22	19.40	19.50	18.34	17.52	17.89	16.96	17.27	15.80	15.71	15.20	14.64
75 to 79 years	19.54	23.26	25.41	24.49	22.38	23.77	22.23	21.70	20.80	20.55	19.55	18.62	18.45	17.64	17.46
80 to 84 years	18.17	24.98	25.96	27.40	23.81	26.23	25.55	24.70	24.56	22.55	22.49	22.16	20.61	22.86	19.45
85 years and older	19.03	19.38	22.46	20.97	23.38	21.94	23.80	21.60	22.68	22.90	21.49	20.18	20.79	20.99	19.19

Note: These data are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mortality data files are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Rates for decennial years were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau decennial census counts; population estimates produced by the Census Bureau were used for noncensus years.

Suicide rates for ages under 10 years have been omitted because of low incidence. A category including cases where the age is unknown also has been omitted; this category also comprises a small number of cases each year. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8179/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8582/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8986/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9390/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9794/suic.htm> [Feb. 9, 2000]; <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate10.html> [June 4, 2001]; and <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate10.html> [Mar. 19, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.147

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group)

By age, sex, and race, United States, 1999

Age	Race and sex											
	Total	Sex		Race			White		Black		Other	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total ^a	12.48	20.67	4.77	13.56	6.74	8.60	22.30	5.23	12.18	1.94	13.29	4.32
10 to 14 years	1.24	1.92	0.52	1.33	0.94	0.84 ^a	2.05	0.56	1.40	0.46 ^a	1.46 ^a	0.19 ^a
15 to 19 years	8.18	13.27	2.79	8.59	5.88	8.71	13.90	2.93	10.01	1.60	13.12	4.21
20 to 24 years	12.68	21.55	3.47	13.05	10.79	12.48	22.10	3.52	19.42	2.35	19.05	5.99
25 to 29 years	13.17	22.14	4.29	13.76	10.00	12.90	22.87	4.56	18.50	2.20	20.69	5.90
30 to 34 years	13.73	22.40	5.21	14.76	9.05	10.31	23.80	5.67	16.32	2.61	15.83	5.39
35 to 39 years	14.58	23.09	6.14	15.85	8.55	9.22	24.63	6.98	15.90	2.02	14.94	3.89
40 to 44 years	14.28	22.00	6.69	15.87	6.80	6.14	24.29	7.42	10.78	3.28	8.99	3.55 ^a
45 to 49 years	14.55	22.65	6.75	16.04	6.52	7.91	24.69	7.50	11.31	2.47	11.46	4.76
50 to 54 years	13.77	21.28	6.65	15.10	4.97	8.27	22.96	7.50	9.37	1.40 ^a	13.48	3.68 ^a
55 to 59 years	13.03	20.77	5.89	14.15	5.27	8.45	22.23	6.51	9.75	1.79 ^a	13.79	3.71 ^a
60 to 64 years	11.58	19.55	4.45	12.49	4.74	9.21	20.85	4.83	9.32	1.32 ^a	13.96	5.11 ^a
65 to 69 years	12.56	22.41	4.21	13.48	6.20	7.73	23.99	4.39	11.75	2.06 ^a	10.03 ^a	5.99 ^a
70 to 74 years	14.64	27.94	4.18	15.78	5.11	7.76 ^a	29.85	4.56	10.73	1.15 ^a	15.76 ^a	2.00 ^a
75 to 79 years	17.46	35.10	4.84	18.62	6.28	10.15 ^a	37.36	5.10	13.79	1.47 ^a	15.06 ^a	6.51 ^a
80 to 84 years	19.45	43.82	4.73	20.61	5.13 ^a	16.22 ^a	46.54	4.88	12.96 ^a	0.93 ^a	22.73 ^a	11.51 ^a
85 years and older	19.19	54.91	4.09	20.65	4.79 ^a	7.88 ^a	59.61	4.32	13.04 ^a	1.36 ^a	14.56 ^a	3.67 ^a

Note: See Note, table 3.146.

^aRate based on 20 or fewer deaths.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control [Online]. Available: <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate10.html> [Mar. 19, 2002].

Table 3.148

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 15 to 24 years of age

By age and sex, United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990-99

Age and sex	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
15 to 19 years of age	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.4	9.7	9.4	8.9	8.2
Male	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	18.1	17.3	15.6	15.2	14.6	13.3
Female	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.8
20 to 24 years of age	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.7	16.3	16.0	14.5	13.6	13.6	12.7
Male	9.3	11.5	19.2	26.8	25.7	25.5	25.6	26.6	28.5	27.7	24.8	23.0	23.0	21.6
Female	3.3	2.9	5.6	5.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5

Note: See Note, table 3.146. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Programs for the Prevention of Suicide Among Adolescents and Young Adults," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 22, 1992), p. 3; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9390/suic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9794/suic.htm> [Feb. 9, 2000]; <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html> [June 4, 2001]; and <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate10.html> [Mar. 19, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.149

Firearm suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group)

By age, United States, 1980, 1985, 1987-99

Age	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	6.78	7.30	7.49	7.43	7.36	7.57	7.35	7.12	7.35	7.21	7.04	6.85	6.56	6.45	7.10
10 to 14 years	0.43	0.82	0.92	0.76	0.82	0.83	0.88	0.95	1.01	1.00	0.97	0.85	0.66	0.80	0.53
15 to 19 years	5.38	5.96	6.04	6.82	6.84	7.50	7.43	7.29	7.33	7.77	6.97	6.15	5.95	5.56	4.94
20 to 24 years	9.92	9.24	8.88	8.92	9.22	9.58	9.54	9.55	10.30	10.66	9.98	8.98	8.29	8.05	7.43
25 to 29 years	9.16	8.85	8.69	8.82	8.61	9.04	8.59	8.13	9.04	9.14	8.58	8.31	7.83	7.63	7.10
30 to 34 years	8.09	7.94	8.24	8.36	8.19	8.46	8.22	7.73	8.27	8.04	8.09	7.21	7.39	6.79	6.74
35 to 39 years	8.54	7.55	8.02	8.13	7.98	8.06	7.82	7.70	7.73	7.88	7.61	7.84	7.54	7.44	7.17
40 to 44 years	8.13	8.23	7.98	7.81	7.85	8.06	7.59	7.74	7.93	7.77	7.80	7.91	7.56	7.52	6.65
45 to 49 years	8.26	8.81	8.83	8.27	8.26	8.74	8.84	8.20	7.97	8.10	7.75	8.14	7.83	7.83	7.55
50 to 54 years	9.05	9.54	9.55	9.12	9.23	8.63	8.98	8.53	9.13	8.27	8.43	8.66	7.92	7.48	7.39
55 to 59 years	9.07	10.19	10.31	9.87	9.71	10.25	9.46	9.40	9.29	8.25	8.13	8.68	9.03	8.40	8.22
60 to 64 years	9.10	10.36	10.67	10.30	10.21	10.30	9.64	9.33	9.82	8.88	9.04	8.56	7.93	8.09	7.63
65 to 69 years	9.97	11.20	12.09	11.65	11.96	11.52	10.80	10.82	10.19	9.62	9.98	10.20	9.36	8.89	8.75
70 to 74 years	10.98	14.40	14.93	14.05	13.83	13.51	13.14	12.84	12.58	12.05	12.41	11.68	11.36	11.11	10.99
75 to 79 years	11.48	15.41	17.35	16.77	15.84	17.09	16.06	15.08	14.97	15.07	14.48	13.50	13.18	13.22	12.91
80 to 84 years	10.41	16.13	17.03	18.49	15.75	17.79	17.60	16.42	17.54	15.93	15.86	15.84	14.58	16.58	13.70
85 years and older	10.09	10.91	12.54	12.03	13.68	13.11	13.97	12.83	14.08	14.03	13.61	13.29	12.76	13.40	12.55

Note: See Note, table 3.146.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control [Online]. Available: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8179/farmsuic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8582/farmsuic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us8986/farmsuic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9390/farmsuic.htm>; <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/data/us9794/farmsuic.htm> [Feb. 9, 2000]; <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html> [June 4, 2001]; and <http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate10.html> [Mar. 19, 2002]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.150

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-2000

	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
1974	100%	45%	13%	8%	34%
1975	100	45	12	8	35
1976	100	43	13	8	36
1977	100	42	13	8	37
1978	100	41	13	9	37
1979	100	40	13	9	38
1980	100	40	13	9	38
1981	100	40	13	9	38
1982	100	40	14	9	37
1983	100	37	14	10	40
1984	100	36	13	9	42
1985	100	35	13	9	42
1986	100	34	14	10	43
1987	100	33	14	10	44
1988	100	33	14	10	43
1989	100	33	13	10	43
1990	100	37	12	10	42
1991	100	40	11	9	40
1992	100	40	11	10	40
1993	100	42	10	10	38
1994	100	42	10	10	39
1995	100	41	9	9	41
1996	100	41	9	12	39
1997	100	40	8	13	38
1998	100	38	9	13	40
1999	100	40	8	10	42
2000	100	41	8	10	40

Note: See Note, table 3.109. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data are from the first year in which the data are reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. Also, the percent distributions are based on offense reports for which the FBI received detailed information from local law enforcement agencies and exclude jurisdictions for which the FBI generated estimated offense totals. For data on the total number of offenses occurring in the United States for each Index crime, see table 3.120. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1974, p. 26; 1975, p. 26; 1976, p. 21; 1977, p. 19; 1978, p. 19; 1979, p. 18; 1980, p. 19; 1981, p. 18; 1982, p. 18; 1983, p. 18; 1984, p. 18; 1985, p. 18; 1986, p. 18; 1987, p. 18; 1988, p. 21; 1989, p. 20; 1990, p. 21; 1991, p. 29, Table 2.21; 1992, p. 29, Table 2.21; 1993, p. 29, Table 2.22; 1994, p. 29, Table 2.22; 1995, p. 29, Table 2.22; 1996, p. 29, Table 2.22; 1997, p. 31, Table 2.22; 1998, p. 29, Table 2.22; 1999, p. 29, Table 2.22; 2000, p. 31, Table 2.22 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.151

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 2000

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Total	100.0%	40.9%	8.4%	10.3%	40.4%
Northeast	100.0	35.0	9.9	8.3	46.8
Midwest	100.0	43.7	6.2	11.1	39.0
South	100.0	45.8	7.5	10.9	35.7
West	100.0	34.9	10.2	10.1	44.8

Note: See Note, table 3.109. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 2000 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 31, Table 2.22.

Table 3.152

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-2000

	Total ^a	Place of occurrence						
		Street/highway	Commercial house	Gas or service station	Convenience store	Residence	Bank	Miscellaneous
1973	100%	49%	17%	4%	6%	11%	1%	14%
1974	100	50	17	3	6	12	1	11
1975	100	51	16	4	6	12	1	10
1976	100	47	15	5	6	12	1	14
1977	100	46	15	6	7	12	1	14
1978	100	47	14	6	7	11	1	13
1979	100	49	14	4	7	11	2	13
1980	100	52	14	4	7	11	2	11
1981	100	52	13	4	6	11	1	12
1982	100	54	12	4	6	11	1	12
1983	100	54	11	3	6	11	1	13
1984	100	54	12	3	6	11	1	13
1985	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	12
1986	100	56	12	3	5	10	1	12
1987	100	54	13	3	6	10	1	12
1988	100	54	12	3	6	10	1	13
1989	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	13
1990	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1991	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1992	100	56	12	2	5	10	2	13
1993	100	55	12	2	5	10	2	13
1994	100	55	12	2	5	11	1	14
1995	100	54	12	2	5	11	2	13
1996	100	51	14	2	6	11	2	14
1997	100	50	14	2	6	12	2	15
1998	100	49	14	2	6	12	2	15
1999	100	48	14	2	6	12	2	16
2000	100	46	14	3	6	12	2	16

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.150. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking-type institutions. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1973, p. 120, Table 22; 1974, p. 178, Table 26; 1975, p. 178, Table 26; 1976, p. 21; 1977, p. 19; 1978, p. 17; 1979, p. 16; 1980, p. 17; 1981, p. 16; 1982, p. 17; 1983, p. 18; 1984, p. 18; 1985, p. 18; 1986, p. 18; 1987, p. 18; 1988, p. 19; 1989, p. 18; 1990, p. 19; 1991, p. 27, Table 2.19; 1992, p. 27, Table 2.19; 1993, p. 27, Table 2.20; 1994, p. 27, Table 2.20; 1995, p. 27, Table 2.20; 1996, p. 27, Table 2.20; 1997, p. 29, Table 2.20; 1998, p. 27, Table 2.20; 1999, p. 28, Table 2.20; 2000, p. 30, Table 2.20 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.153

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-2000

	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
1964	100%	15%	40%	23%	22%
1965	100	17	36	22	25
1966	100	19	34	22	25
1967	100	21	33	22	24
1968	100	23	31	24	22
1969	100	24	30	25	22
1970	100	24	28	24	23
1971	100	25	27	24	24
1972	100	25	26	23	25
1973	100	26	25	23	27
1974	100	25	24	23	27
1975	100	25	24	25	27
1976	100	24	24	26	27
1977	100	23	23	27	26
1978	100	22	23	28	27
1979	100	23	22	28	27
1980	100	24	22	28	27
1981	100	24	22	28	26
1982	100	22	23	28	26
1983	100	21	24	29	26
1984	100	21	23	31	25
1985	100	21	23	31	25
1986	100	21	22	32	25
1987	100	21	21	32	25
1988	100	21	20	31	27
1989	100	22	20	32	27
1990	100	23	20	32	26
1991	100	24	18	31	27
1992	100	25	18	31	26
1993	100	25	18	31	26
1994	100	24	18	32	26
1995	100	23	18	33	26
1996	100	22	18	34	26
1997	100	20	18	35	27
1998	100	19	18	36	27
1999	100	18	18	35	29
2000	100	18	18	36	28

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.150. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 9; 1965, p. 8; 1966, p. 9; 1967, p. 11; 1968, p. 10; 1969, p. 10; 1970, p. 12; 1971, p. 12; 1972, p. 10; 1973, p. 11; 1974, p. 20; 1975, p. 20; 1976, p. 13; 1977, p. 21; 1978, p. 21; 1979, p. 20; 1980, p. 21; 1981, p. 20; 1982, p. 22; 1983, p. 23; 1984, p. 23; 1985, p. 23; 1986, p. 22; 1987, p. 23; 1988, p. 24; 1989, p. 23; 1990, p. 24; 1991, p. 32, Table 2.23; 1992, p. 32, Table 2.23; 1993, p. 32, Table 2.24; 1994, p. 32, Table 2.24; 1995, p. 32, Table 2.24; 1996, p. 32, Table 2.24; 1997, p. 34, Table 2.24; 1998, p. 32, Table 2.24; 1999, p. 33, Table 2.24; 2000, p. 35, Table 2.24 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.154

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 2000

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Total	100.0%	18.1%	18.0%	35.8%	28.1%
Northeast	100.0	13.5	17.7	32.9	35.8
Midwest	100.0	19.9	18.3	35.5	26.3
South	100.0	19.7	19.9	39.0	21.4
West	100.0	16.4	14.9	32.1	36.7

Note: See Note, table 3.109. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 2000 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 35, Table 2.24.

Table 3.155

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-2000

	Total ^a	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)		
		Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown
1976	100%	22%	25%	16%	23%	5%	9%
1977	100	23	26	16	21	5	9
1978	100	22	26	16	20	6	10
1979	100	21	26	16	21	6	10
1980	100	21	28	17	18	5	10
1981	100	22	29	17	18	5	9
1982	100	22	27	16	19	6	10
1983	100	23	26	18	18	6	10
1984	100	22	27	18	17	6	10
1985	100	21	27	18	17	6	10
1986	100	22	28	18	17	6	10
1987	100	21	28	18	16	6	10
1988	100	21	29	18	16	7	10
1989	100	20	28	17	16	8	10
1990	100	21	29	16	16	8	9
1991	100	21	28	17	16	8	10
1992	100	21	29	16	16	9	9
1993	100	21	29	16	16	8	10
1994	100	20	30	17	15	9	9
1995	100	20	29	17	14	9	10
1996	100	20	28	19	15	8	11
1997	100	19	28	19	15	8	11
1998	100	19	29	19	14	8	11
1999	100	19	29	18	14	9	11
2000	100	19	30	16	15	11	10

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.150. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23; 1995, p. 196, Table 23; 1996, p. 202, Table 23; 1997, p. 210, Table 23; 1998, p. 197, Table 23; 1999, p. 199, Table 23; 2000, p. 204, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.156

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-2000

		Type of target								All others
		Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin-operated machines	
	Total ^a									
1973	100%	1%	2%	11%	17%	16%	17%	17%	1%	18%
1974	100	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	1	17
1975	100	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	1	18
1976	100	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18
1977	100	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	1	20
1978	100	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21
1979	100	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	1	22
1980	100	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	1	23
1981	100	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	1	22
1982	100	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	1	21
1983	100	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	1	22
1984	100	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	1	22
1985	100	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	1	23
1986	100	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	1	22
1987	100	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	1	23
1988	100	1	1	15	22	16	6	15	1	23
1989	100	1	1	16	22	16	6	15	1	24
1990	100	1	1	16	22	15	6	14	1	24
1991	100	1	1	16	22	14	6	14	1	24
1992	100	1	1	16	23	14	6	14	1	25
1993	100	1	1	15	23	14	6	13	1	26
1994	100	1	1	15	24	13	6	13	1	27
1995	100	1	1	15	24	12	6	12	1	28
1996	100	(b)	1	15	25	11	6	13	1	29
1997	100	1	1	15	26	10	6	14	1	28
1998	100	1	1	15	26	10	5	13	1	29
1999	100	1	1	14	26	10	5	14	1	29
2000	100	1	1	14	25	10	4	13	1	32

Note: See Notes, tables 3.109 and 3.150. For information on States supplying incomplete data for selected years, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23; 1994, p. 205, Table 23; 1995, p. 196, Table 23; 1996, p. 202, Table 23; 1997, p. 210, Table 23; 1998, p. 197, Table 23; 1999, p. 199, Table 23; 2000, p. 204, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.157

Motor vehicle registrations and thefts

United States, 1980-2000

	Number of motor vehicle registrations	Estimated number of motor vehicle thefts	Ratio of vehicles stolen to registered	Thefts per 100,000 registrations
1980	161,614,294	1,131,700	1:143	700
1981	164,287,643	1,087,800	1:151	662
1982	165,298,024	1,062,400	1:156	643
1983	167,718,000	1,007,900	1:166	601
1984	169,446,281	1,032,200	1:164	609
1985	175,709,000	1,102,900	1:159	628
1986	181,890,000	1,224,100	1:149	673
1987	186,137,000	1,288,700	1:144	692
1988	183,930,000	1,432,900	1:128	779
1989	188,981,016	1,564,800	1:121	828
1990	194,502,000	1,635,900	1:119	841
1991	194,897,000	1,661,700	1:117	853
1992	193,775,000	1,610,800	1:120	831
1993	198,041,338	1,563,100	1:127	789
1994	201,763,492	1,539,300	1:131	763
1995	205,297,050	1,472,400	1:139	717
1996	210,236,393	1,394,200	1:151	663
1997	211,580,033	1,354,200	1:156	640
1998	215,496,003	1,242,800	1:173	577
1999	220,461,056	1,152,100	1:191	523
2000	225,821,241	1,165,600	1:194	516

Note: Data on motor vehicle thefts were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Figures for number of thefts include motorcycles; beginning in 1993, figures for number of registrations also include motorcycles. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics 1999*, p. II-3; *2000*, p. II-3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1999*, p. 64; *2000*, p. 66 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.158

Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the U.S. Department of Justice

United States, 1986-99

	Cases pending		Convictions ^a		Indictments	Dollar amounts (in millions)			Failed financial institutions under investigation at end of fiscal year
	Total	Major cases ^b	Total	Major cases ^b		Recovered	Restitution	Fine	
1986	7,286	2,948	1,957	533	X	X	X	X	202
1987	7,622	3,393	2,309	740	X	X	X	X	282
1988	7,385	3,446	2,197	851	X	X	X	X	357
1989	7,819	3,605	2,174	791	X	X	X	X	404
1990	7,613	3,672	2,461	1,043	X	X	X	X	530
1991	8,678	4,336	2,559	986	2,784	\$59.4	\$490.7	\$7.8	670
1992 ^c	9,772	5,071	2,751	1,136	3,064	67.1	402.7	14.6	740
1993	10,088	5,405	3,233	1,407	3,446	89.6	1,333.5	10.5	651
1994	9,286	4,926	2,926	1,348	2,867	240.6	865.0	10.4	531
1995	8,641	4,413	2,616	1,298	2,880	185.1	1,139.9	16.8	395
1996	8,574	4,070	2,510	1,255	2,630	67.2	359.1	442.7	247
1997	8,512	3,859	2,551	1,342	2,437	41.2	537.1	25.7	200
1998	8,577	3,709	2,613	1,207	2,691	62.4	491.0	5.5	142
1999	8,799	3,855	2,878	1,488	2,878	114.5	834.3	77.8	129

Note: Financial institutions include banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Prior to 1992, data for cases pending and convictions are reported on a fiscal year basis, data for dollar losses are reported on a calendar year basis, and data for failed financial institutions under investigation are as of February of each year. Beginning in 1992, all data are reported for the Federal fiscal year.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, **Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1992** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 131, 133; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Financial Institution Fraud and Failure Report, Fiscal Year 1999** [Online], pp. 5, 8, 12, 17, 20. Available: <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/financial/1999fif.pdf> [Jan. 22, 2001]. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes pre-trial diversions.

^bA major case is defined as a case involving a failed financial institution, or where the amount of reported loss or exposure is \$100,000 or more.

^cSome data for 1992 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Table 3.159

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of violation, United States, 1985-2000

	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extortion
1985	5,427	359	209	106
1986	5,672	397	209	78
1987	6,078	312	187	73
1988	6,549	288	158	67
1989	6,691	273	142	65
1990	7,837	279	119	72
1991	9,388	298	124	57
1992	9,063	361	88	48
1993	8,647	310	78	39
1994	7,029	271	84	33
1995	6,758	234	75	36
1996	8,046	290	47	40
1997	7,876	413	83	42
1998	7,584	313	94	34
1999	6,599	315	74	22
2000	7,127	341	78	30

Note: These bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry of bank and/or theft from bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan institutions, credit unions, and armored carrier companies. Extortion violations also are investigated under the Statute and include extortion and kidnapping of bank officials or their families.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1985-December 31, 1985," p. 13; "January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," p. 13; "January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," p. 13; "January 1, 1988-December 31, 1988," p. 13; "January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," p. 13; "January 1, 1990-December 31, 1990," p. 13; "January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," p. 12; "January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992," p. 11; "January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," p. 10; "January 1, 1994-December 31, 1994," p. 10; "January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995," p. 11; "January 1, 1996-December 31, 1996," p. 11; "January 1, 1997-December 31, 1997," p. 12; "January 1, 1998-December 31, 1998," p. 11; "January 1, 1999-December 31, 1999," p. 11; "January 1, 2000-December 31, 2000," p. 10. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.160

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1997-2000

Jurisdiction	1997				1998				1999				2000			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion
Total	7,876	413	83	42	7,584	313	94	34	6,599	315	74	22	7,127	341	78	30
Alabama	104	11	2	1	75	5	2	0	69	6	2	0	77	2	0	0
Alaska	12	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	23	0	2	0	3	2	1	1
Arizona	251	6	8	2	243	1	0	0	246	0	0	0	184	6	0	0
Arkansas	31	11	3	0	26	2	3	0	18	6	0	0	18	9	2	0
California	1,565	67	3	7	1,451	30	3	5	1,249	18	12	0	1,279	13	7	4
Colorado	119	2	1	0	136	2	1	1	85	3	13	1	149	7	7	0
Connecticut	48	7	1	0	35	6	0	1	26	5	0	0	16	0	0	0
Delaware	24	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	26	1	0	0	24	1	0	0
District of Columbia	47	2	0	0	36	1	0	0	21	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Florida	707	23	6	0	631	45	7	1	467	21	1	2	510	28	1	5
Georgia	176	5	0	0	158	2	0	0	145	7	0	3	174	13	1	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	43	0	0	1	40	1	0	0	50	0	0	0	37	3	0	0
Idaho	11	0	1	1	9	0	0	1	14	0	0	1	12	2	0	0
Illinois	165	9	7	1	255	5	6	1	153	7	1	2	180	24	4	1
Indiana	143	6	1	0	93	3	4	1	94	2	2	1	137	10	2	0
Iowa	39	5	2	0	49	4	2	0	46	2	0	0	50	0	1	0
Kansas	26	2	1	0	27	1	0	0	56	1	0	1	48	2	0	0
Kentucky	76	5	0	0	83	2	1	0	63	0	0	0	65	5	0	0
Louisiana	104	4	1	0	84	3	1	0	60	1	0	0	86	2	0	1
Maine	2	0	2	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Maryland	370	9	0	1	199	11	0	0	196	2	3	1	167	5	0	0
Massachusetts	150	3	0	0	154	3	1	1	150	0	0	0	153	5	0	0
Michigan	340	14	7	1	288	24	11	1	292	18	2	0	324	12	11	1
Minnesota	101	9	0	1	81	7	2	0	65	8	3	0	88	7	3	0
Mississippi	52	3	1	2	77	3	2	4	47	8	0	0	63	6	1	0
Missouri	90	5	1	0	113	7	0	0	82	6	2	0	93	1	2	0
Montana	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
Nebraska	22	3	1	0	81	4	2	0	37	8	0	0	44	3	0	0
Nevada	100	10	0	1	118	8	0	0	130	16	0	0	178	11	0	0
New Hampshire	8	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	21	1	0	0	15	0	0	0
New Jersey	87	17	1	2	124	17	1	0	95	8	1	0	136	2	3	0
New Mexico	65	3	0	0	43	2	0	0	51	2	0	0	45	0	0	0
New York	453	30	2	1	418	34	0	2	321	41	2	0	300	65	0	0
North Carolina	209	14	4	2	289	13	10	0	221	24	3	1	288	14	15	1
North Dakota	4	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ohio	271	12	3	1	329	5	9	0	395	21	1	0	400	4	4	1
Oklahoma	30	2	0	2	48	8	1	0	20	8	0	0	23	4	1	1
Oregon	230	5	4	4	234	4	4	1	204	2	3	0	150	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	240	30	0	1	230	14	5	1	288	7	3	3	334	22	2	6
Puerto Rico	23	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Rhode Island	9	0	2	0	19	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
South Carolina	109	5	2	2	111	0	0	2	93	8	2	1	121	8	0	0
South Dakota	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	0
Tennessee	161	19	3	1	154	1	1	2	118	6	5	0	135	7	3	0
Texas	306	22	8	3	204	17	7	5	223	13	6	2	331	11	5	2
Utah	50	9	1	0	63	0	1	1	31	6	0	3	46	5	0	3
Vermont	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	13	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	219	4	0	0	210	3	2	2	182	5	2	1	148	2	0	2
Washington	321	7	0	1	351	4	1	0	320	6	2	0	314	5	0	0
West Virginia	17	3	0	0	8	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
Wisconsin	134	3	3	2	124	7	3	0	61	7	0	0	115	9	0	0
Wyoming	5	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.159.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1997-December 31, 1997," pp. 12-14; "January 1, 1998-December 31, 1998," pp. 11-13; "January 1, 1999-December 31, 1999," pp. 11-13; "January 1, 2000-December 31, 2000," pp. 10-12. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.161

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1997-2000

Type of victim	1997			1998			1999			2000		
	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	236	40	79	226	29	91	149	27	100	166	23	108
Customer	40	2	16	30	0	8	23	0	16	35	1	38
Employee	117	7	50	120	4	71	78	2	67	81	1	46
Employee family	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	4
Perpetrator	31	23	X	34	23	X	15	22	X	23	19	X
Law officer	24	1	0	22	0	0	11	0	0	13	0	0
Guard	10	1	6	9	0	3	9	2	1	7	1	3
Other	13	6	6	11	2	9	13	0	11	7	1	17

Note: See Note, table 3.159.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, "January 1, 1997-December 31, 1997," pp. 5, 6; "January 1, 1998-December 31, 1998," pp. 5, 6; "January 1, 1999-December 31, 1999," pp. 5, 6; "January 1, 2000-December 31, 2000," p. 5. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.162

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1983-2000

Department and agency	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	580	672	808	629	690	880	751	1,154	683	661	770	1,028	744	556	628	653	627	528
U.S. Department of the Interior	11	47	30	9	33	35	33	38	96	167	199	340	105	36	115	129	103	101
Bureau of Indian Affairs	7	20	6	6	9	9	8	5	NA	110	104	133	NA	36	41	38	37	2
National Park Service	4	27	24	3	24	26	25	33	96	57	95	207	105	NA	74	91	66	99
U.S. Department of Justice	143	143	211	192	310	312	570	968	404	376	358	395	299	320	338	300	384	329
Bureau of Prisons	59	60	51	61	33	146	161	185	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Drug Enforcement Administration	18	32	92	53	80	70	77	65	47	66	94	87	65	64	44	33	73	55
Federal Bureau of Investigation	22	32	32	37	14	18	17	24	31	50	28	31	40	53	37	22	59	25
Immigration and Naturalization Service	18	14	21	31	118	37	288 ^b	409	296	228 ^c	210	260	180	194	233	200	214	242
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys	5	4	8	7	45	6	6	269 ^d	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Marshals Service	21	4	7	4	20	35	21	16	30	32	26	17	14	9	24	45	38	7
U.S. Department of the Treasury	396	438	524	369	270	467	99	73	127	89	181	253	306	171	149	205	121	76
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	15	5	17	16	5	7	18	7	31	36	69	42	112	66	50	38	13	7
Internal Revenue Service	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 ^e	3	1	9	10	17	10	4	7	0	9	2
U.S. Customs Service	19	3	15	4	21	51	21	35	66	7	67	128	138	77	61	141	76	55
U.S. Secret Service	28	21	27	26	24	18	42	28	29	37	35	66	46	24	31	26	23	12
Judicial branch	21	19	23	23	41	26	23	36	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8	16	17	5	7	9	7	4	2	7	6	7
U.S. Postal Service	9	12	10	26	29	32	18	23	39	24	25	31	27	25	24	12	13	15

Note: These data include law enforcement officers killed or assaulted in the line of duty who were employed by the U.S. Departments of the Interior, Justice, and Treasury; the U.S. Capitol Police; and the U.S. Postal Service. Within these 5 Federal departments are 11 agencies, bureaus, or services, that employ the majority of the personnel responsible for protecting government officials, and enforcing and investigating violations of Federal laws. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program annually contacts these departments and requests information on officers who were killed or assaulted in the line of duty. All assaults and threats of assault are included in the analysis even if no injury to an officer resulted, as are assaults that resulted in the death of an officer (Source, **2000**, p. 87).

Beginning in 1989, totals and subtotals may not be directly comparable due to modifications in reporting procedures, failures to report, or changes in Federal agencies included. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aBeginning in 1991, assault statistics from the Bureau of Prisons, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected.

^bBeginning in 1989, the increase in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

^cData reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service include the Border Patrol Division only.

^dIncrease in Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

^eBeginning in 1989, the decrease in Internal Revenue Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983**, p. 49, Table 1; **1985**, p. 52; **1987**, p. 51; **1989**, p. 61; **1990**, p. 51; **1992**, p. 73; **1994**, p. 79; **1996**, p. 79; **1999**, p. 89; **2000**, p. 90; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.163

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-2000

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-2000 ^{a,b}	16,403	2,057	5,238	360	719	5,540	1,048	84	1,357
<u>Killed, total</u>	71	55	2	3	2	X	1	7	1
1977	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	X	0	0	0
1984	2	1	0	1	0	X	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	1	X	0	0	0
1986	6	6	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1987	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1988 ^a	4	3	0	0	0	X	0	0	1
1989	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1990	4	3	0	0	0	X	1	0	0
1991 ^b	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1992 ^c	4	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1993	4	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1994	4	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1995 ^b	8	1	0	0	0	X	0	7	0
1996	3	2	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
1997	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1998	6	6	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
1999	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
<u>Injured, total</u>	3,299	273	2,102	97	198	6	285	26	312
1977	140	13	88	8	22	0	8	1	0
1978	121	8	91	5	13	0	4	0	0
1979	126	15	91	3	14	0	1	0	2
1980	118	6	85	11	7	0	8	0	1
1981	133	17	80	7	19	0	8	0	2
1982	123	13	73	8	4	0	7	1	17
1983	78	8	43	7	4	0	4	0	12
1984	60	7	41	3	0	0	3	0	6
1985	62	6	46	1	1	0	5	0	3
1986	58	8	35	6	2	0	3	0	4
1987	36	11	17	1	0	0	7	0	0
1988 ^a	55	6	40	2	2	0	3	0	2
1989	130	7	88	5	17	0	11	0	2
1990	151	9	90	5	23	0	19	0	5
1991 ^b	189	7	137	2	19	0	14	0	10
1992 ^c	176	9	118	4	14	0	26	0	5
1993	215	20	150	0	6	2	14	7	16
1994	314	23	185	7	7	4	30	0	58
1995 ^b	271	9	129	0	5	0	29	11	88
1996	116	22	69	2	2	0	14	0	7
1997	157	9	89	6	5	0	16	6	26
1998	175	3	129	0	4	0	26	0	13
1999	171	32	108	3	4	0	13	0	11
2000	124	5	80	1	4	0	12	0	22
<u>No injury, total</u>	13,033	1,729	3,134	260	519	5,534	762	51	1,044
1977	740	109	216	21	15	346	32	1	0
1978	649	83	157	14	26	336	28	4	1
1979	491	48	139	3	15	271	13	0	2
1980	604	64	154	8	18	326	23	1	10
1981	594	107	117	11	18	312	16	0	13
1982	587	69	104	16	11	324	26	0	37
1983	495	50	81	12	14	312	9	0	17
1984	610	61	112	11	1	387	17	0	21
1985	745	60	110	4	13	518	14	2	24
1986	565	41	116	14	2	357	10	2	23
1987	534	40	151	18	24	247	36	4	14
1988 ^a	643	50	108	6	12	431	25	1	10
1989	429	91	154	13	42	73	31	0	25
1990	509	58	173	11	135	80	48	2	2
1991 ^b	393	77	97	17	59	101	35	1	6
1992 ^c	481	89	144	10	51	143	37	0	7
1993	551	84	188	7	11	168	30	1	62
1994	711	94	196	22	29	166	58	2	144
1995 ^b	465	86	80	4	3	177	48	0	67
1996	437	89	92	9	1	159	29	2	56
1997	469	104	104	4	3	69	51	22	112
1998	472	57	124	9	9	88	66	1	118
1999	455	67	126	10	5	91	42	0	114
2000	404	51	91	6	2	52	38	5	159

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.163

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-2000--Continued

Note: See Note, table 3.162. Beginning in 1984, data include assaults on officers of the U.S. Capitol Police. Data for this agency are not available for years prior to 1984. Beginning in 1991, assault statistics from the Bureau of Prisons, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected. Therefore, data from 1991 and beyond are not directly comparable with preceding years. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aDoes not include 1988 data from the Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

^bNo reports concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers were received for 1991 and 1995. The data for 1991 do not include 96 National

Park Service victim officers and 4 Immigration and Naturalization Service victim officers for whom type of weapon was not reported.

^cData reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service include the Border Patrol Division only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, p. 54; *1990*, p. 53; *1993*, p. 79; *1999*, p. 91; *2000*, p. 92; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.164

Law enforcement officers killed

United States, 1972-2000

	Officers killed in the line of duty	
	Feloniously	Accidentally
Total	2,426	1,739
1972	117	NA
1973	134	42
1974	132	47
1975	129	56
1976	111	29
1977	93	32
1978	93	52
1979	106	58
1980	104	61
1981	91	66
1982	92	72
1983	80	72
1984	72	75
1985	78	70
1986	66	67
1987	74	74
1988	78	77
1989	66	79
1990	66	67
1991	71	53
1992	64	66
1993	70	59
1994	79	62
1995	74	59
1996	61	51
1997	71	63
1998	61	81
1999	42	65
2000	51	84

Note: These data are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program submit data on any sworn officer killed feloniously or accidentally in the line of duty within their jurisdictions. FBI field divisions and legal attaché offices also report such incidents occurring in the United States and its territories, as well as those in which a United States law enforcement officer dies while assigned to duties in another country (Source, *2000*, p. 3). Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 12; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982*, pp. 10, 40; *1992*, pp. 23, 57; *2000*, pp. 23, 69; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.165

Law enforcement officers feloniously killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-2000

Circumstances at scene of incident	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	64	70	79	74	61	71	61	42	51
Disturbance calls	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	7	23	7	13	10	17	11	10	8	8	4	14	16	7	8
Bar fights, persons with firearms, etc.	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	10	4	5	5	8	2	5	4	2	1	3	7	6	4
Family quarrels	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	2	13	3	8	5	9	9	5	4	6	3	11	9	1	4
Arrest situations	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	24	30	14	27	28	33	21	26	22	16	12	12
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	3	5	1	4	4	3	5	0	0	2
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	15	19	22	17	14	11	9	12	9	4	7	8	13	4	11	9	17	7	12	11	3	4	2
Drug-related matters	6	6	9	2	5	6	4	6	7	4	12	7	5	3	3	3	4	4	3	1	7	2	3
Attempting other arrests	15	15	10	13	14	10	18	7	9	13	11	9	11	4	8	15	8	6	8	5	6	6	5
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	6	2	1	1	4	0	4	4	2	2
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	8	9	16	10	11	10	12	9	11	5	23	10	9	10	7	15	15	17	13	10	6	7	6
Ambush situations	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	4	4	6	4	8	11	7	5	8	14	6	12	10	6	10
Entrapment/premeditation	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	5	3	1	6	2	5	4	4	2
Unprovoked attack	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	6	2	2	7	8	4	7	6	2	8
Mentally deranged assailants	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	14	15	17	12	12	11	8	16	10	8	6	7	6	13	10	10	10	9	11	8	9	8	13

Note: See Note, table 3.164. These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line of duty. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987*, p. 17; *1997*, p. 29; *2000*, p. 30; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.166

Law enforcement officers feloniously killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1991-2000 (aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							Off-duty
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Other ^a		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	644	83	203	123	5	7	39	90	94
Disturbance calls	103	19	30	39	1	0	2	5	7
Bar fights, persons with firearms, etc.	42	9	7	18	0	0	0	3	5
Family quarrels	61	10	23	21	1	0	2	2	2
Arrest situations	211	24	37	39	1	6	6	52	46
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	27	3	12	4	0	0	1	4	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	80	9	13	13	0	2	1	5	37
Drug-related matters	33	3	3	2	0	2	4	19	0
Attempting other arrests	71	9	9	20	1	2	0	24	6
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	26	2	9	2	0	0	4	9	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	106	16	42	14	3	1	4	10	16
Ambush situations	89	8	21	9	0	0	20	9	22
Entrapment/premeditation	37	4	11	4	0	0	5	1	12
Unprovoked attack	52	4	10	5	0	0	15	8	10
Mentally deranged assailants	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	101	14	63	17	0	0	3	1	3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.164 and 3.165.

^aIncludes detectives, undercover officers, and officers on special assignments and other types of assignments not listed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2000*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 32.

Table 3.167

Law enforcement officers feloniously killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 2000

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Other ^a		Off-duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	51	8	19	12	0	0	2	5	5
Disturbance calls	8	1	3	3	X	X	0	0	1
Bar fights, persons with firearms, etc.	4	0	1	2	X	X	0	0	1
Family quarrels	4	1	2	1	X	X	0	0	0
Arrest situations	12	3	1	3	X	X	1	3	1
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	2	0	0	1	X	X	0	1	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	2	1	0	0	X	X	0	0	1
Drug-related matters	3	0	0	0	X	X	1	2	0
Attempting other arrests	5	2	1	2	X	X	0	0	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	2	0	1	0	X	X	0	1	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	6	1	2	1	X	X	1	0	1
Ambush situations	10	2	3	2	X	X	0	1	2
Entrapment/premeditation	2	0	1	0	X	X	0	1	0
Unprovoked attack	8	2	2	2	X	X	0	0	2
Mentally deranged assailants	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Traffic pursuits/stops	13	1	9	3	0	X	0	0	0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.164 and 3.165.

^aIncludes detectives, undercover officers, and officers on special assignments and other types of assignments not listed.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2000*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 31.

Table 3.168

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers feloniously killedBy selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1982-2000^a

Characteristics of officers killed	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)	1987 (N=73)	1988 (N=78)	1989 (N=66)	1990 (N=65)	1991 (N=71)	1992 (N=62)	1993 (N=70)	1994 (N=76)	1995 (N=74)	1996 (N=55)	1997 (N=65)	1998 (N=61)	1999 (N=42)	2000 (N=51)
Sex																			
Male	97%	100%	94%	96%	98%	100%	97%	97%	98%	96%	100%	94%	96%	99%	96%	100%	90%	93%	98%
Female	3	0	6	4	2	0	3	3	2	4	0	6	4	1	4	0	10	7	2
Race																			
White	84	84	85	88	89	90	91	89	80	87	82	86	84	84	80	80	87	88	76
Black	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11	18	13	16	14	14	12	15	17	11	7	22
Other ^b	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	4	5	3	2	5	0
Age^c																			
Under age 25	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4	5	7	6	6	8	8	4	2	11	2	10
25 to 30 years	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20	14	27	21	37	26	26	35	26	30	24	22
31 to 40 years	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38	42	37	39	33	38	24	40	35	28	55	35
Over 40 years	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38	40	30	34	21	28	42	22	37	31	19	33
Length of service^d																			
Less than 1 year of service	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3	3	6	6	3	11	12	4	6	3	2	6
1 to 4 years of service	25	38	30	20	33	22	31	23	26	38	22	34	20	20	38	17	33	26	33
5 to 10 years of service	38	32	40	24	30	29	22	29	26	24	24	24	34	27	33	48	26	38	22
Over 10 years of service	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44	45	31	44	34	36	41	24	28	36	33	39
In uniform	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67	63	73	64	81	63	66	78	75	79	74	80
Wearing protective body armor	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32	25	34	27	56	47	46	56	42	57	64	61

Note: See Notes, tables 3.164 and 3.165. The Ns presented and the distribution of characteristics are based on the known number of victim officers at the time the initial FBI report is published. The Ns presented above may therefore differ from other tables that include totals subsequently revised by the Source.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.^cFor 1993, age was not reported for two cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.^dFor some years, length of service was not reported for as many as three cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982*, p. 20; *1983*, p. 20; *1984*, p. 20; *1985*, p. 21; *1986*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 20; *1988*, p. 20; *1989*, p. 21; *1990*, p. 20; *1991*, p. 31; *1992*, p. 35; *1993*, p. 35; *1994*, p. 37; *1995*, p. 35; *1996*, p. 35; *1997*, p. 35; *1998*, p. 39; *1999*, p. 37; *2000*, p. 37; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.169

Persons identified in the felonious killing of law enforcement officersBy demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1991-2000 (aggregate) and 2000^a

Characteristics of persons identified	1991 to 2000		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	845	100%	65	100%
Sex				
Male	806	95	63	97
Female	20	2	2	3
Not reported	19	2	0	X
Race				
White	435	51	47	72
Black	340	40	16	25
Other ^b	28	3	0	X
Not reported	42	5	2	3
Age				
Under age 18	99	12	4	6
18 to 24 years	314	37	21	32
25 to 30 years	163	19	12	18
31 to 40 years	129	15	9	14
Over 40 years	102	12	15	23
Not reported	38	4	4	6
Prior record^c				
Prior criminal arrest	542	64	52	80
Convicted on prior criminal charges	385	46	30	46
Prior arrest for crime of violence	269	32	20	31
On parole or probation at time of killing	163	19	12	18
Prior arrest on murder charge	23	3	3	5
Prior arrest on drug law violation	247	29	15	23
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	135	16	9	14
Prior arrest for weapons violation	248	29	20	31

Note: See Notes, tables 3.164 and 3.165.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.^cOffenders may fall into multiple categories for prior record therefore percents will not add to 100.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2000*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 38. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.170

Persons identified in the felonious killing of law enforcement officersBy type of disposition, United States, 1989-98 (aggregate)^a

Type of disposition	Number	Percent
Persons identified	910	100%
Fugitives	12	1
Justifiably killed	109	12
Murdered while at large	2	(b)
Committed suicide	63	7
Died under other circumstances	4	(b)
Arrested and charged	720	79
Persons arrested and charged	720	100%
Guilty of murder	500	69
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	70	10
Guilty of crime other than murder	39	5
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	56	8
Committed to psychiatric institution	16	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	24	3
Died in custody	10	1
Other	5	1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.164 and 3.165.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5%.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2000*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 39. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.171

Law enforcement officers accidentally killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-2000

	Total	Circumstances at scene of incident								Other (falls, drownings, etc.)
		Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Struck by vehicles		Accidental shootings			
					Traffic stops, road blocks, etc.	Directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.	Crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps	Training sessions	Self-inflicted, cleaning mishaps	
Total	1,423	695	105	156	123	156	62	17	10	99
1980	61	35	2	6	6	6	4	0	1	1
1981	66	21	3	11	12	11	3	0	3	2
1982	72	22	6	11	12	11	3	1	1	5
1983	72	28	8	10	10	8	1	3	1	3
1984	75	34	6	11	6	6	5	1	1	5
1985	70	32	3	8	9	10	3	1	1	3
1986	67	24	5	12	2	10	8	2	0	4
1987	74	36	5	5	7	11	4	1	0	5
1988	77	35	6	7	7	9	6	0	1	6
1989	79	43	5	10	8	4	4	0	0	5
1990	67	27	10	7	6	9	4	1	0	3
1991	53	24	6	7	5	3	1	0	0	7
1992	66	34	5	5	6	5	3	0	0	8
1993	59	38	1	9	1	3	2	3	0	2
1994	62	32	8	10	3	4	1	1	0	3
1995	59	33	3	8	1	9	2	0	0	3
1996	51	33	4	0	4	3	1	1	0	5
1997	63	33	4	4	4	11	1	0	0	6
1998	81	48	3	4	4	10	3	0	0	9
1999	65	41	6	4	3	6	2	1	0	2
2000	84	42	6	7	7	7	1	1	1	12

Note: See Note, table 3.164. These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers who lost their lives due to accidents occurring while performing official duties. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1989, p. 47; 1999, p. 63; 2000, p. 64; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.172

Law enforcement officers assaultedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 2000^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	56,054	1,705	994	7,559	45,796
Percent of total	100%	3.0	1.8	13.5	81.7
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, bar fights, persons with firearms, etc.)	17,224	541	469	1,567	14,647
Percent	100%	3.1	2.7	9.1	85.0
Burglaries in progress/ pursuing burglary suspects	787	37	25	157	568
Percent	100%	4.7	3.2	19.9	72.2
Robberies in progress/ pursuing robbery suspects	516	105	7	114	290
Percent	100%	20.3	1.4	22.1	56.2
Attempting other arrests	9,239	192	105	1,058	7,884
Percent	100%	2.1	1.1	11.5	85.3
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	799	9	8	264	518
Percent	100%	1.1	1.0	33.0	64.8
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6,779	28	34	509	6,208
Percent	100%	0.4	0.5	7.5	91.6
Investigating suspicious persons/ circumstances	5,834	220	117	754	4,743
Percent	100%	3.8	2.0	12.9	81.3
Ambush (no warning)	189	54	3	57	75
Percent	100%	28.6	1.6	30.2	39.7
Mentally deranged assailants	781	31	60	109	581
Percent	100%	4.0	7.7	14.0	74.4
Traffic pursuits/stops	6,234	201	52	1,888	4,093
Percent	100%	3.2	0.8	30.3	65.7
All other	7,672	287	114	1,082	6,189
Percent	100%	3.7	1.5	14.1	80.7

Note: These data are based on 8,653 agencies reporting assaults to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program for all 12 months of 2000. These agencies cover approximately 71% of the total U.S. population. In 2000, data for Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Vermont, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia were not available for inclusion in the tabulations. (Source, p. 75.)

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2000*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 84.

Table 3.173

Law enforcement officers assaultedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 2000^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Type of assignment							
	Total	2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	56,054	12,204	12,578	20,425	1,123	2,172	2,207	5,345
Percent of total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, bar fights, persons with firearms, etc.)	17,224	4,077	3,701	7,767	168	262	306	943
Percent	30.7	33.4	29.4	38.0	15.0	12.1	13.9	17.6
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	787	203	175	323	19	24	23	20
Percent	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.4
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	516	160	98	173	8	34	20	23
Percent	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.4
Attempting other arrests	9,239	1,978	2,075	3,434	199	582	273	698
Percent	16.5	16.2	16.5	16.8	17.7	26.8	12.4	13.1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	799	107	112	206	38	61	34	241
Percent	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	3.4	2.8	1.5	4.5
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6,779	962	1,212	1,673	236	368	580	1,748
Percent	12.1	7.9	9.6	8.2	21.0	16.9	26.3	32.7
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	5,834	1,739	1,413	1,701	135	287	163	396
Percent	10.4	14.2	11.2	8.3	12.0	13.2	7.4	7.4
Ambush (no warning)	189	46	50	48	5	8	22	10
Percent	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.2
Mentally deranged assailants	781	141	141	394	11	23	11	60
Percent	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.1
Traffic pursuits/stops	6,234	1,522	1,745	2,461	78	155	72	201
Percent	11.1	12.5	13.9	12.0	6.9	7.1	3.3	3.8
All other	7,672	1,269	1,856	2,245	226	368	703	1,005
Percent	13.7	10.4	14.8	11.0	20.1	16.9	31.9	18.8

Note: See Note, table 3.172.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 2000**, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 83.^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.174

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent sustaining personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-2000

	Total victims	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon
Total					
1980	57,847	3,295	47,484	1,653	5,415
1981	57,174	3,334	47,304	1,733	4,803
1982	55,775	2,642	46,802	1,452	4,879
1983	62,324	3,067	51,901	1,829	5,527
1984	60,153	2,654	50,689	1,662	5,148
1985	61,724	2,793	51,953	1,715	5,263
1986	64,259	2,852	54,072	1,614	5,721
1987	63,842	2,789	53,807	1,561	5,685
1988	58,916	2,760	49,209	1,368	5,579
1989	62,172	3,154	51,861	1,379	5,778
1990	72,091	3,651	59,370	1,647	7,423
1991	64,803	3,619	52,451	1,536	7,197
1992	81,150	4,445	66,013	2,093	8,599
1993	62,933	3,880	50,412	1,486	7,155
1994	64,967	3,174	53,086	1,510	7,197
1995	57,762	2,354	47,638	1,356	6,414
1996	46,608	1,878	38,790	871	5,069
1997	52,149	2,110	43,268	971	5,800
1998	60,673	2,126	50,034	1,098	7,415
1999	55,971	1,772	45,640	999	7,560
2000	56,054	1,705	45,796	994	7,559
Percent sustaining personal injury					
1980	37.2%	22.5%	38.2%	34.4%	38.0%
1981	35.5	18.3	36.2	34.3	40.6
1982	30.7	16.4	30.7	27.0	39.1
1983	33.4	21.8	33.4	31.4	40.2
1984	33.6	20.1	33.5	30.0	42.2
1985	33.7	20.8	33.9	27.4	41.1
1986	33.7	22.3	33.9	29.9	38.3
1987	33.3	21.7	33.5	30.7	38.4
1988	35.8	27.3	35.6	32.4	42.1
1989	35.2	30.2	35.0	30.5	40.8
1990	36.3	29.4	36.2	29.6	42.6
1991	37.1	30.2	36.9	30.2	43.0
1992	36.5	25.5	36.9	30.3	40.9
1993	36.3	27.7	37.1	31.6	36.2
1994	35.8	26.6	36.4	29.3	36.7
1995	30.1	19.3	30.7	23.9	31.1
1996	32.1	24.8	31.5	30.7	39.4
1997	30.4	23.1	30.6	25.4	32.1
1998	30.7	20.7	31.3	23.7	30.2
1999	28.0	11.9	29.0	17.5	27.1
2000	28.4	12.3	29.3	17.1	27.9

Note: These data are based on agencies reporting assaults to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program; the number of agencies reporting and percent of total population represented vary from year to year. Data for 2000 are based on 8,653 agencies covering approximately 71% of the total population. Data for previous years are from agencies covering from 63% to 85% of the total population. Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, p. 55; *1999*, p. 80; *2000*, p. 81; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.175

Felons killed by police in justifiable homicides

By sex and race, United States, 1976-98

	Total number of justifiable homicides ^a	Sex ^b				Race ^c					
		Male		Female		White		Black		Other	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Annual average	373	364	97.7%	9	2.3%	208	56%	155	42%	7	2%
1976	415	410	98.8	5	1.2	193	46	215	52	7	2
1977	311	305	98.1	6	1.9	148	47	158	51	5	2
1978	313	307	98.1	6	1.9	156	50	155	49	2	1
1979	442	430	97.3	12	2.7	221	50	213	48	8	2
1980	457	447	97.8	10	2.2	229	51	217	48	3	1
1981	381	378	99.2	3	0.8	205	54	172	45	3	1
1982	376	369	98.1	7	1.9	192	52	172	46	7	2
1983	406	402	99.0	4	1.0	216	54	177	44	7	2
1984	332	325	97.9	7	2.1	191	58	136	41	4	1
1985	321	314	97.8	7	2.2	195	61	113	35	12	4
1986	298	294	98.7	4	1.3	170	58	119	40	5	2
1987	296	290	98.0	6	2.0	188	64	100	34	5	2
1988	339	333	98.2	6	1.8	196	59	132	39	6	2
1989	362	347	95.9	15	4.1	217	60	136	38	6	2
1990	379	366	96.6	13	3.4	232	62	135	36	8	2
1991	359	344	95.8	15	4.2	190	54	154	43	12	3
1992	414	405	97.8	9	2.2	245	60	155	38	9	2
1993	453	439	96.9	14	3.1	246	55	191	42	13	3
1994	459	440	95.9	19	4.1	261	57	185	40	12	3
1995	382	377	98.7	5	1.3	226	59	143	38	10	3
1996	355	347	97.7	8	2.3	218	61	130	37	7	2
1997	361	349	96.7	12	3.3	226	63	127	35	6	2
1998	367	358	97.5	9	2.5	225	62	127	35	12	3

Note: These tables were prepared by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). When a police officer deliberately kills someone, a determination is made as to whether the homicide occurred in the line of duty and whether the homicide was justified to prevent imminent death or serious bodily injury to the officer or another person. If an investigation determines that the homicide did occur in the line of duty and that circumstances did warrant lethal force, a record of a justifiable homicide is voluntarily sent by the officer's agency to the FBI and entered into the SHR database. (Source, p. 1.) Data shown in table do not include justifiable homicides by police for the following years and States: 1988, Florida, Kentucky; 1989, 1990, and 1991, Florida; 1993 and 1994, Kansas; 1995, Illinois, Kansas; 1996, District of Columbia, Kansas; 1997, Florida, Kansas; 1998, District of Columbia, Florida, Kansas, and Wisconsin.

^aIncludes all instances of justifiable homicide by police whether or not the demographic characteristics are known.

^bSex of felon is known in 99.9% of the justifiable homicides by police between 1976 and 1998.

^cRace of felon is known in 99.3% of the justifiable homicides by police between 1976 and 1998.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Policing and Homicide, 1976-98: Justifiable Homicide by Police, Police Officers Murdered by Felons*, NCJ 180987 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), pp. 33-36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.176

Race of police officer and felon in justifiable homicide of felons by police

United States, 1976-98

	Total number of justifiable homicides by police ^a	Percent of all justifiable homicides by police ^b			
		Officer is white, felon is: ^c		Officer is black, felon is: ^c	
		White	Black	White	Black
Annual average	373	53%	30%	3%	12%
1976	415	41	41	2	14
1977	311	43	38	3	15
1978	313	46	38	2	14
1979	442	46	35	3	13
1980	457	50	35	1	13
1981	381	51	34	2	12
1982	376	46	39	1	13
1983	406	52	36	1	8
1984	332	53	32	3	9
1985	321	58	25	5	8
1986	298	56	31	2	8
1987	296	60	25	5	7
1988	339	57	27	3	10
1989	362	60	25	2	11
1990	379	56	24	5	12
1991	359	55	23	2	16
1992	414	56	24	4	12
1993	453	53	26	3	14
1994	459	54	22	2	20
1995	382	57	26	2	12
1996	355	57	28	3	8
1997	361	58	22	4	13
1998	367	56	24	5	12

Note: See Note, table 3.175.

^aIncludes all instances of justifiable homicide by police whether or not the demographic characteristics are known.^bPercents do not add to 100 because table does not show all racial combinations.^cThe officer's race is known in 76.9% of the justifiable homicides by police between 1976 and 1998. The felon's race is known in 99.3% of the justifiable homicides by police between 1976 and 1998.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Policing and Homicide, 1976-98: Justifiable Homicide by Police, Police Officers Murdered by Felons*, NCJ 180987 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 2001), p. 42. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.177

Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to fires of incendiary or suspicious origin

United States, 2000

	Structure fires		
	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	505,500	3,535	\$8,501,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious structure fires	75,000	505	1,340,000
Incendiary fires	45,500	375	792,000
Suspicious fires	29,500	130	548,000

Note: These data are weighted estimates from an annual survey of fire departments conducted by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). All U.S. fire departments that protect communities of 100,000 population or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect communities of less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. A total of 2,942 fire departments responded to the 2000 survey. Readers are advised to consult the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which a legal decision or physical evidence indicates that a fire was deliberately set. "Suspicious fires" are those that are suspected of having been deliberately set. "Civilians" include anyone other than a fire fighter. "Property loss" includes all forms of direct loss to contents, structure, machinery, etc., but does not include indirect losses, such as interruption of business or temporary shelter provisions. (Source, p. 34.)

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., *Fire Loss in the United States During 2000* (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 2001), pp. 5, 8, 16. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted with permission from NFPA, Fire Analysis Research. Copyright 2001 National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269.

Table 3.178

Estimated number of structure fires, civilian fire deaths, vehicle fires, and dollar losses resulting from fires of incendiary or suspicious origin

United States, 1977-2000

	Fires of incendiary or suspicious origin ^a				
	Structure fires			Vehicle fires	
	Estimated number	Estimated dollar losses (in millions)	Estimated civilian fire deaths ^b	Estimated number	Estimated dollar losses (in millions)
1977	167,500	\$1,067	635	NA	NA
1978	160,000	1,111	930	48,000	\$55
1979	148,500	1,328	675	63,500	167
1980	146,000	1,706	770	45,000	75
1981	154,500	1,658	820	44,500	107
1982	129,000	1,604	910	48,000	138
1983	122,000	1,421	970	48,000	122
1984	110,500	1,417	530	50,500	138
1985	117,000	1,670	670	45,500	134
1986	111,000	1,677	705	57,000	151
1987	105,000	1,590	730	51,000	135
1988	99,500	1,594	740	53,000	151
1989	97,000	1,558	615	46,000	139
1990	97,000	1,394	705	51,000	167
1991	98,000	1,531 ^c	490	49,000	182
1992	94,000	1,999	605	44,000	158
1993	84,500	2,351	560	41,500	137
1994	86,000	1,447	550	43,500	156
1995	90,500	1,647	740	47,000	175
1996	85,500	1,405	520	47,000	202
1997	78,500	1,309	445	46,500	214
1998	76,000	1,249	470	45,000	215
1999	72,000	1,281	370	45,000	195
2000	75,000	1,340	505	46,500	186

Note: See Note, table 3.177.

^aDoes not include fires with cause unknown or unreported.^bIncludes deaths occurring in incendiary or suspicious structure fires only.^cDoes not include Oakland fire storm.

Source: John R. Hall, Jr., *U.S. Arson Trends and Patterns* (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 2001), pp. 12-14, 16, 17; and Michael J. Karter, Jr., *Fire Loss in the United States During 2000* (Quincy, MA: National Fire Protection Association, 2001), p. 13. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted with permission from NFPA, Fire Analysis Research. Copyright 2001 National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269.

Table 3.179

Arson offenses and average value of property damage

By type of target, 2000

(11,903 agencies; 2000 estimated population 213,171,039)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent ^a	Average damage
Total	68,756	100.0%	\$11,042
Total structure	30,116	43.8	19,479
Single occupancy residential	12,715	18.5	17,998
Other residential	5,447	7.9	18,081
Storage	2,249	3.3	10,727
Industrial/manufacturing	354	0.5	136,134
Other commercial	3,200	4.7	37,695
Community/public	3,622	5.3	12,572
Other structure	2,529	3.7	8,759
Total mobile	21,442	31.2	5,803
Motor vehicles	20,396	29.7	5,516
Other mobile	1,046	1.5	11,387
Other	17,198	25.0	2,706

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index Offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 2000, 12,011 law enforcement agencies reported 78,280 arson offenses to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The data presented above are from 11,903 agencies that furnished detailed reports. Readers should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience (Source, p. 57). For a definition of arson, see [Appendix 3](#).

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 58. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.180

Arson of structures and percent not in use

By type of structure, 2000

(11,903 agencies; 2000 estimated population 213,171,039)

Structure	Arson of structures	
	Number	Percent not in use
Total	30,116	18.2%
Single occupancy residential	12,715	21.8
Other residential	5,447	13.1
Storage	2,249	19.3
Industrial/manufacturing	354	22.0
Other commercial	3,200	14.9
Community/public	3,622	10.5
Other structure	2,529	24.5

Note: See [Note, table 3.179](#). Structures not in use are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For a definition of arson, see [Appendix 3](#).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), p. 58.

Table 3.181

Investigations of church arsons, bombings and attempted bombings, and arrestsUnited States, 1995-2000^a

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^a
Investigations						
United States, total	52	297	209	165	140	82
African American churches	25	120	54	43	37	31
All other churches	27	177	155	122	103	51
Southern States, total ^b	42	169	89	74	69	43
African American churches	24	87	32	26	24	20
All other churches	18	82	57	48	45	23
Arrests						
Persons arrested	18	139	99	80	59	36
Incidents solved by arrest	16	108	69	53	66	30

Note: These data were collected from Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies for the National Church Arson Task Force, established in June 1996. The data reflect investigations of arsons, bombings, and attempted bombings at houses of worship in the United States that were reported since Jan. 1, 1995.

^aIncludes incidents as of Aug. 15, 2000.

^bIncludes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury and U.S. Department of Justice, National Church Arson Task Force, *Fourth Year Report for the President*, Appendix 1, Charts Q-Y. [Online]. Available: http://www.atf.treas.gov/pub/gen_pub/report2000/fullrpt.pdf [Feb. 7, 2001]. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.182

Terrorist incidents and preventions

United States, 1980-99

	Terrorist incidents	Suspected terrorist incidents	Terrorism preventions
Total	272	55	130
1980	29	0	1
1981	42	4	0
1982	51	1	3
1983	31	2	6
1984	13	3	9
1985	7	6	23
1986	25	2	9
1987	9	8	5
1988	9	5	3
1989	4	16	7
1990	7	1	5
1991	5	1	5
1992	4	0	0
1993	12	2	7
1994	1	1	0
1995	1	1	2
1996	3	0	5
1997	4	0	21
1998	5	0	12
1999	10	2	7

Note: A terrorist incident is a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. A suspected terrorist incident is a potential act of terrorism in which responsibility for the act cannot be attributed at the time to a known or suspected terrorist group or individual(s). A terrorism prevention is a documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual(s) with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity. (Source, p. ii.) Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1999* [Online]. Available: <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror99.pdf> [Aug. 28, 2001], p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.183

Terrorist incidents

By type of incident and region, United States, 1980-99 (aggregate)

	Number
Total	457
Type of incident	
Bombing attacks ^a	321
Malicious destruction of property; sabotage	15
Shootings	19
Hostile takeover	10
Arson	19
Kidnaping; assaults; hijackings; assassinations	31
Robbery; attempted robbery	13
Other	29
Region	
Northeast	140
North Central	52
South	68
West	82
Puerto Rico	103
Other/unknown	12

Note: See Note, table 3.182.

^aIncludes detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipebombs, letterbombs, and firebombs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1999* [Online]. Available: <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/terror/terror99.pdf> [Aug. 28, 2001], pp. 28, 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.184

U.S. citizen casualties resulting from international terrorism

By type of casualty, 1981-2001

	Total	U.S. citizens	
		Killed	Wounded
Total	2,939	670	2,269
1981	47	7	40
1982	19	8	11
1983	386	271	115
1984	42	11	31
1985	195	38	157
1986	112	12	100
1987	54	7	47
1988	231	192	39
1989	34	16	18
1990	43	9	34
1991	23	7	16
1992	3	2	1
1993	1,011 ^a	7	1,004
1994	11	6	5
1995	70	10	60
1996	535 ^b	25	510
1997	27	6	21
1998	23	12	11
1999	11	5	6
2000	70	23	47
2001	330 ^c	240	90

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country. (Source, 2001, p. xvi.) Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aThe bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993 accounts for this increase.

^bThe bombing of the Al Khubar U.S. military housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia on June 25, 1996 accounts for this increase.

^cIncludes official data for U.S. citizen casualties in the Pentagon and Pennsylvania incidents on September 11. Official data from New York City authorities on U.S. citizen casualties in the World Trade Center (WTC) attacks were unavailable at the time the 2001 edition of the Source went to press. The Source estimates 3,000 persons killed in the WTC attacks; data for the number of persons injured were not available.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*, p.1; *1988*, p. 4; *1995*, p. 74; *2000*, p. 87; *2001*, p. 175 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.185

Terrorist attacks against the United States internationally

By type of event, 1994-2001

Type of event	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	66	99	73	123	111	169	200	219
Armed attack	9	8	3	5	5	11	4	1
Arson	0	6	7	2	1	6	2	NA
Assault	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bombing	43	65	55	108	96	111	179	207
Firebombing	2	0	1	0	5	12	1	1
Hijacking	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Kidnaping/hostage	10	11	6	8	4	21	11	6
Vandalism	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	3	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.184. Includes attacks against U.S. facilities and attacks in which U.S. citizens suffered casualties.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1994*, p. 67; *1995*, p. 73; *1996*, p. 74; *1997*, p. 86; *1998*, p. 96; *1999*, p. 106; *2000*, p. 88; *2001*, p. 176 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.186

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1977-99

	Persons screened (in millions)	Weapons detected				Explosive/ incendiary devices	Other dangerous articles	Persons arrested	
		Total	Handguns	Long guns	Other			For carrying	For giving
								firearms/ explosives	false information
1977	508.8	2,034	1,730	64	240	5	NA	810	44
1978	579.7	2,058	1,827	67	164	3	NA	896	64
1979	592.5	2,161	1,962	55	144	3	NA	1,060	47
1980	585.0	2,022	1,878	36	108	8	NA	1,031	32
1981	598.5	2,255	2,124	44	87	11	NA	1,187	49
1982	630.2	2,676	2,559	57	60	1	NA	1,314	27
1983	709.1	2,784	2,634	67	83	4	NA	1,282	34
1984	775.6	2,957	2,766	100	91	6	NA	1,285	27
1985	992.9	2,987	2,823	90	74	12	NA	1,310	42
1986	1,055.3	3,241	2,981	146	114	11	NA	1,415	89
1987	1,095.6	3,252	3,012	99	141	14	NA	1,581	81
1988	1,054.9	2,773	2,591	74	108	11	NA	1,493	222
1989	1,113.3	2,879	2,397	92	390	26	NA	1,436	83
1990	1,145.1	2,853	2,490	59	304	15	NA	1,337	18
1991	1,015.1	1,919	1,597	47	275	94	NA	893	28
1992	1,110.8	2,608	2,503	105	NA	167	2,341	1,282	13
1993	1,150.0	2,798	2,707	91	NA	251	3,867	1,354	31
1994	1,261.3	2,994	2,860	134	NA	505	6,051	1,433	35
1995	1,263.0	2,390	2,230	160	NA	631	4,414	1,194	68
1996	1,496.9	2,155	1,999	156	NA	NA	NA	999	131
1997	1,659.7	2,067	1,905	162	NA	NA	NA	924	72
1998	1,666.5	1,515	1,401	114	NA	NA	NA	660	86
1999	1,822.0	1,552	1,421	131	NA	NA	NA	633	58

Note: Screening consists of "the systematic examination of persons and property using weapons-detecting procedures or facilities (electronic or physical search) for the purpose of detecting weapons and dangerous articles and to prevent their unauthorized introduction into sterile areas or aboard aircraft." (Source, **1993**, p. 42.) Prior to 1992, the firearm category of "other" included items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns. Beginning in 1992, this category was expanded and now also includes stunning devices, chemical agents, martial arts equipment, knives, bludgeons, and certain other designated items. From 1992 to 1994, the method of counting "explosive/incendiary devices" was revised. Individual items were counted rather than packages (i.e., one box of firecrackers counted as 20 firecrackers; one box of ammunition counted as 50 cartridges).

Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1982*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1984*, Exhibit 7; *July 1 to December 31, 1989*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Annual Report to Congress on Civil Aviation Security, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993*, p. 9; *January 1, 1995-December 31, 1995*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Appendix 3

Crime in the United States Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 2000** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2001), pp. 397-403, 407-410. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City ^a	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County ^b	NA
IX (Suburban county)	County ^b	NA

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area

(MSA)--This includes a central city of at least 50,000 people or an urbanized area of at least 50,000. The county containing the central city and other contiguous counties having strong economic and social ties to the central city and county also are included. Counties in an MSA are designated "suburban" for UCR purposes. An MSA may cross State lines. Due to changes in the geographic composition of MSAs, no year-to-year comparisons of

data for those areas should be attempted. New England MSAs are comprised of cities and towns instead of counties. For purposes of tabular presentation, the UCR Program assigns New England cities and towns to the proper MSAs. Some counties, however, have both suburban and rural portions. Data for State police and sheriffs in those jurisdictions are included in statistics for the rural areas. MSAs made up approximately 80% of the total U.S. population in 2000.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs and are comprised of mostly unincorporated areas. Law enforcement agencies in rural counties cover areas that are not under the jurisdiction of city police departments. Rural county law enforcement agencies served 12% of the national population in 2000.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 in addition to counties (unincorporated areas) that are within an MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 8% of the 2000 national population.

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within city limits.

The major source of UCR data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal incorporation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions are estimated by the UCR Program in non-census years. When the national UCR Program prepared the 2000 edition of *Crime in the United States*, the 2000 decennial census data for individual jurisdictions were not available. However, the U.S. Census Bureau provided 2000 resident population counts aggregated by State and for the Nation, which the UCR Program used along with the 1999 U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates to calculate the State growth rates. Subsequently, population figures for individual jurisdictions were updated by applying 2000 State growth rates to the 1999 U.S. Census Bureau city/county estimates to obtain 2000 city/county estimates. When the U.S. Census Bureau releases 2000 census data, the national UCR Program will incorporate actual decennial counts into the UCR master file and adjust for over or under estimation. Table 2 shows the number of contributing law enforcement agencies within each population group in 2000.

Table 2. Population group and number of contributing agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	68
II	172
III	409
IV	800
V	1,883
VI	8,305 ^a
VIII (Rural county)	3,402 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	1,786 ^b
Total	16,825

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

The Crime Index, Part I, and Part II offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary,

(6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.) Offenses in the UCR Program are divided into two groups, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. **b.** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and that do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control. Attempts are included.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, and procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause addiction (demerol, methadone); and

dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children. Attempts are included.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways (persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

Offense estimation

The inability of some State UCR Programs to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines as well as other reporting problems at the State level have required the use of unique estimation procedures. In addition, because of efforts to convert to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), it has become necessary for the Source to estimate totals for some States.

The Illinois (1985 to 2000), Michigan (1993), and Minnesota (1993) State UCR Programs were unable to provide forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines. The rape totals were estimated using national rates per 100,000 inhabitants within the eight population groups and assigning the forcible rape volumes proportionally to each State. The Delaware State UCR program was unable to provide 1998 forcible rape figures in accordance with UCR guidelines; the 1998 forcible rape total was estimated by reducing the number of reported offenses by the proportion of male forcible rape victims statewide.

In recent years, a number of States have been involved in the NIBRS conversion process. During the conversion process, little or no data were available from law enforcement agencies in these States. The following is a summary of

States providing either incomplete data or no data for certain years, either due to NIBRS conversion or due to other reporting problems:

1988: Florida, Kentucky
 1991: Iowa
 1993: Illinois, Kansas
 1994: Illinois, Kansas, Montana
 1995: Illinois, Kansas, Montana
 1996: Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana
 1997: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, Vermont
 1998: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, Wisconsin
 1999: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire
 2000: Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana

State totals were estimated using procedures based on data availability specific to each State, and the population group and geographic division to which the State belongs.

Table 3. Total U.S. population, 1960-2000^a

Population	
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000
1994	260,341,000
1995	262,755,000
1996	265,284,000
1997	267,637,000
1998	270,296,000
1999	272,691,000
2000	281,421,906

^aPopulation figures are U.S. Census Bureau provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000, which are the decennial census counts.

Appendix 5

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: The sampling procedures of five public opinion surveys or survey organizations are presented in this appendix: The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Poll, the National Opinion Research Center, and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

GALLUP POLLS

Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by The Gallup Organization, Inc.

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design essentially has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,999, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal size groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or

enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest male 18 or older at home, or if no male is at home, the oldest female 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution of males and females separately that compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger males, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older females in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for females and after 6 p.m. for males. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Census

Bureau estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also, minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for males and females separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Census Bureau derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those that have populations of under 2,500.

Race, ethnicity--Nonwhite is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, other Indian, Asian, and black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category white may also include some Hispanics.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10% of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Gallup Poll surveys of a nationwide sample usually include approximately 1,000 respondents.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been

interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95% of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

Percent-ages	Sample size					
	1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group that includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, which means that at the 95% confidence level, the 33% result obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus four points.

PHI DELTA KAPPA/GALLUP POLL

Information on the Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll was excerpted from George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 276, p. 41; and Report No. 288, p. 41 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); Stanley M. Elam, "The 22nd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1990), p. 54; Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 23rd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1991), p. 56; "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 52; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 152; "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56; Stanley M. Elam and Lowell C. Rose, "The 27th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public

Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1995), p. 56; Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 28th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1996), p. 58; Lowell C. Rose, Alec M. Gallup, and Stanley M. Elam, "The 29th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappa* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kpoll97.htm> [Dec. 31, 1997]; Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, "The 30th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappa* [Online]. Available: <http://www.pdkintl.org/kappan/kp9809-a.htm> [Jan. 5, 1999]; Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, "The 31st Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1999), pp. 55, 56; "The 32nd Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 2000), pp. 57, 58; and "The 33rd Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 2001), pp. 57, 58.

The Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup polls are modified probability samples of adults, 18 years of age and older, living in the United States.

Sample sizes and survey dates for Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup polls

	Sample size	Survey dates
1988	NA	Apr. 8-10
1989	NA	May 5-7; June 9-11
1990	1,594	Apr. 6-18; May 4-22
1991	1,500	May 3-17
1992	1,306	Apr. 23-May 14
1993	1,306	May 21-June 9
1994	1,326	May 10-June 8
1995	1,311	May 25-June 15
1996	1,329	May 2-22
1997	1,517	June 3-22
1998	1,151	June 5-23
1999	1,103	May 18-June 11
2000	1,093	June 5-29
2001	1,108	May 23-June 6

Prior to the 1993 survey, data collection was done through personal, in-home interviewing of the civilian population (excluding persons in institutions such as prisons and hospitals). Beginning with the 1993 survey, the data collection design utilized the Gallup Organization's standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. For further information on the survey sampling

procedures see Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, "The 33rd Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 2001), pp. 57, 58.

HARRIS POLLS

Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Harris Interactive, Inc., formerly Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514.

Harris Poll surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are persons in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Census Bureau, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1%, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process that is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Poll survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Poll surveys of nationwide samples usually include approximately 1,250 respondents.

All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen

by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years of age and older.

Harris Poll survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Sampling error

The results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those that would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response.

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30%, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27% and 33%. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research also is susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95% confidence level

Response percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-2000: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 2001), pp. v, vi, 61, 1288, 1289, 1525, 1526.

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, 1982 to 1991, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, and 2000. There are a total of 40,933 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; 1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; 1,606 in 1993; 2,992 in 1994; 2,904 in 1996; 2,832 in 1998; and 2,817 in 2000). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey; one-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Again in 1993, a split sample transition design was employed for the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each frame. Beginning in 1994, the 1990 sample frame has been used. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age and older, living in

non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys and all those conducted from 1984-2000. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys and in all of the surveys conducted subsequent to 1976.

The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample to the block or segment level. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes, which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income of the residents. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of males and females with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed females in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For males, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of males over and under age 35 in the location. Past experience suggests that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for

possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the GSS then switched to a full probability sample beginning with the 1977 survey.

Rotation

Since its inception, the GSS has employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This problem was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 the rotation, across-time design previously used was changed to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each survey rather than across surveys (and years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear for all cases on all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500 each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

The 1993 GSS was the last survey conducted according to this design. In 1994 two major innovations were introduced to the GSS.

First, the traditional core was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (i.e., blocks of about 15 minutes devoted to some combination of small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules space provides greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community.

Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was used. The sample consists of two parallel sub-samples of approximately 1,500

cases each. The two sub-samples both contain the identical core. The A sample also contains a standard, topical module, the mini-modules, and an International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module (on women, work, and the family). The B sample has a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module (on the environment). In effect, one can think of the A sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B sample representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years they are fielded together.

Beginning in 1996, and in subsequent even-numbered years, the same design described for 1994 was repeated. In addition, in 1994 only, a transitional design was utilized to calibrate any impact of deletions from the core.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

Information on the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was excerpted from Jo Anne Grunbaum et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 2001," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 51 SS-4 (Washington, DC: USGPO, June 28, 2002), pp. 1-3.

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) is conducted biennially by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and monitors priority health risk behaviors among youth and adults. The 2001 national school-based survey, a component of the YRBSS, employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,256 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of

large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,256 PSUs, 57 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the percentage of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 199 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students were sampled at higher rates than all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9 through 12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the study. The school response rate was 75% and the student response rate was 83%, for an overall response rate of 63%. A total of 13,627 questionnaires were completed in 150 schools. Of these, 26 questionnaires failed quality control and were excluded from the analysis resulting in 13,601 usable questionnaires.

Survey procedures were designed to protect students' privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire during one class period and recorded their responses directly on a computer-scannable booklet or answer sheet.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the varying probabilities of selection, including those resulting from the oversampling of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in racial/ethnic groups other than white (non-Hispanic), black (non-Hispanic), and Hispanic were too low for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and so that the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions. The data are representative of students in grades 9 through 12 in public and private schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Appendix 6

Monitoring the Future Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1995* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1997), pp. 2-11, 13, 14; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2001*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, 2002); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 130 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross-section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1986, the results of a followup survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize approximately 85% of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, also is missing from the followup segments.

Also, since 1980, the results of followup surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass approximately 70% to 75% of all students enrolled in college full-time.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multi-stage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic areas. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States—including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30% of the Nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the SRC, local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort—between 15% and 20%. This is not an unimportant segment, since certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of

their dispersion and generally higher level of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The Source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. The Source does not encourage such extrapolation but suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80% of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the Source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group, the Source urges the user to compare the results from the present monitoring system with those from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to compare whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools that participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends that were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

Questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics that receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future Project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 20 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond, which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtually identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables that are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures that are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100% of the students sampled in participating schools also could introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions, which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school that has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, approximately 65% of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from approximately 83% of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special followup data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities that tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about 1%.

Research design for the surveys of lower grades

Beginning in 1991 the study was expanded to include nationally representative samples of eighth and tenth grade students. In general, the procedures used for the annual surveys of eighth and tenth grade students closely parallel those used for high school seniors, including the procedures for selecting schools and students, questionnaire administrations, and questionnaire formats. A major exception is that only two different questionnaire forms were used in 1991-96 and four forms were used beginning in 1997, rather than the six forms used with seniors. Identical forms are used for both eighth and tenth grades, and, for the most part, questionnaire content is drawn from the twelfth grade questionnaires. Thus, key demographic variables and measures of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs are generally identical for all three grades. Fewer questions about lifestyles and values are included in these forms than in the twelfth grade forms, in part because it is believed that many of these attitudes are more likely to be formed by twelfth grade, and therefore are best monitored there. For the national survey of eighth graders,

approximately 150 schools are sampled, and approximately 17,000 to 19,000 students are surveyed. For the tenth graders, approximately 130 schools are sampled, and approximately 14,000 to 16,000 students are surveyed. (See Table 2.)

Research design for the followup surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school for seven followup data collections. From the approximately 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for followup. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the followup surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting 20 or more uses of marijuana or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all followup analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Followup procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year, and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent was attached to the front. Beginning with the class of 1992, the followup checks have been raised to \$10.00 to compensate for the effects of inflation over the life of the study. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor, MI. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date, the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first followup

after high school, about 80% of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinally with time; however, the 2001 panel retention from the class of 1987--the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)--is 51%.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the followup panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence that exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question, a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use, the consistency of findings across several years of the present study, strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables), a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods, and the findings from several methodological studies that have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about 2.8 million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering that a high level of accuracy can be obtained by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of

plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as white or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as black or African-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprises a small percentage of the sample in any given year, which means that their small Ns (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates that would be too unreliable. In fact, even blacks--who constitute approximately 12% of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, that could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the importance that has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors that could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the black population than of the white population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among blacks than among whites.

There also is a somewhat greater than average tendency for black respondents to select extreme answer categories on

attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of blacks as whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to answer particular questions. An exaggerated missing data rate for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs has been observed. Clearly, a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The reader is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables that may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for certain background characteristics such as socioeconomic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the black respondents with whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;
Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, PCP. In 2001, the question text was changed from "other psychedelics" to "other hallucinogens" and "shrooms" was added to the list of examples;
Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
Heroin--smack, horse;
Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other

inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N is one-fifth of total sample size in 1979-88 and N is one-sixth of total sample size in 1989-2001). This change was made because not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP that provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Four-year college plans--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marijuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs listed above.

Few pills--This column contains data from respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "white or Caucasian" and "black or African-American." Comparable data for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on U.S. Census Bureau categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast--Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central--Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South--Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West--Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Weighted number of cases (N)--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents is about 15% higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures. Table 3 presents the number of weighted cases for each subgroup of the high school seniors samples.

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total number of schools	132	133	137	136	138	139	139	144	139	146	144	143	134	134
Public schools	113	111	114	117	120	121	119	120	118	125	124	124	116	117
Private schools	19	22	23	19	18	18	20	24	21	21	20	19	18	17
Actual number of participating students ^a	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929	15,876	14,824	15,963	15,780	14,056	13,286	13,304
Student response rate (percent) ^b	83	86	86	83	84	84	84	84	83	83	82	83	83	82

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based on listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2. Sample sizes and student response rates for eighth and tenth grades

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<u>Tenth grade</u>											
Total number of schools	121	125	128	130	139	133	131	129	140	145	137
Public schools	107	106	111	116	117	113	113	110	117	121	117
Private schools	14	19	17	14	22	20	18	19	23	24	20
Total number of participating students ^a	14,996	14,997	15,516	16,080	17,285	15,873	15,778	15,419	13,885	14,576	14,286
Student response rate (percent) ^b	87	88	86	88	87	87	86	87	85	86	88
<u>Eighth grade</u>											
Total number of schools	162	159	156	150	152	152	152	149	150	156	153
Public schools	131	133	126	116	118	122	125	122	120	125	125
Private schools	31	26	30	34	34	30	27	27	30	31	28
Total number of participating students ^a	17,844	19,015	18,820	17,708	17,929	18,368	19,066	18,667	17,287	17,311	16,756
Student response rate (percent) ^b	90	90	90	89	89	91	89	88	87	89	90

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based on listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 3. Weighted sample sizes in subgroups for high school seniors

	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992	Class of 1993	Class of 1994	Class of 1995	Class of 1996	Class of 1997	Class of 1998	Class of 1999	Class of 2000	Class of 2001
Total sample	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,251	15,389	15,876	14,824	15,963	15,780	14,056	13,286	13,304
<u>Sex</u>														
Male	7,861	8,156	7,862	7,617	7,582	7,582	6,918	7,293	6,806	7,269	7,286	6,485	5,991	5,962
Female	8,342	8,471	7,241	7,277	8,053	8,053	7,957	7,891	7,261	7,793	7,618	6,804	6,492	6,543
<u>Race</u>														
White	12,051	12,250	11,410	10,754	11,029	11,029	10,656	11,012	9,890	10,210	10,280	9,499	8,447	8,187
Black	2,063	2,038	1,614	1,757	2,244	2,244	1,671	1,693	1,719	2,001	1,885	1,692	1,707	1,567
<u>Region</u>														
Northeast	3,348	3,305	3,358	2,862	2,887	2,887	2,695	2,881	3,122	3,405	2,952	2,572	2,616	2,591
North Central	4,435	4,589	4,284	4,089	4,529	4,529	4,031	4,380	3,878	4,249	3,948	3,668	3,252	3,753
South	5,753	6,255	5,262	5,330	5,787	5,787	5,636	5,593	5,345	5,469	5,928	5,108	4,687	4,300
West	3,260	2,992	2,773	3,202	3,048	3,048	3,027	3,022	2,479	2,839	2,952	2,708	2,732	2,659
<u>College plans</u>														
Complete 4 years	10,774	11,108	10,245	10,402	11,339	11,339	11,064	11,396	10,954	11,226	11,260	10,344	9,471	9,678
None or under 4 years	4,822	4,889	4,332	4,089	3,813	3,813	3,424	3,351	2,746	3,342	3,157	2,848	2,654	2,563
<u>Illicit drug use</u>														
None	7,606	8,253	8,006	8,464	9,441	9,441	8,395	7,996	7,101	7,054	7,024	6,206	5,917	5,941
Marijuana only	3,605	3,374	2,901	2,657	2,523	2,523	2,854	3,255	3,254	3,835	3,818	3,483	3,210	3,195
Few pills	2,133	2,057	1,872	1,742	1,757	1,757	1,736	1,756	1,654	1,708	1,710	1,467	1,348	1,420
More pills	2,896	2,889	2,380	2,128	1,974	1,974	2,221	2,247	2,149	2,532	2,443	2,252	2,056	2,121
Any heroin	186	222	194	141	199	199	171	250	263	320	301	283	316	236

Note: Data for 1988 are based on five questionnaire forms; Ns for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N. Data for 1989-2001 are based on six questionnaire forms; Ns for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N.

Appendix 7

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Summary of Findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001), pp. 7, 8, 63, 64, 69, 73, 74, 123. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is an ongoing series of annual national surveys measuring the prevalence of drug, alcohol, and tobacco product use among the American household population age 12 and older. Estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

In 1999, the NHSDA underwent a major redesign. The method of data collection was changed from a paper questionnaire administration to a computer-assisted administration. In addition, the sample design was changed from a strictly national design to a State-based sampling plan. These changes to the NHSDA have a major impact on the data that are produced from the survey. The expanded sample makes it possible to produce, each year, substance use prevalence estimates for every State and the District of Columbia. It allows more detailed analyses of national patterns of use. However, because of the differences in methodology and impact of the new design on data collection, only limited comparisons can be made between data from the redesigned surveys (1999 and subsequent years) and data from surveys prior to 1999. Therefore, this edition of SOURCEBOOK presents data from only the 1999 and 2000 surveys.

The survey collects information from residents of households (living in houses/townhouses, apartments, condominiums, etc.), noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming/boarder houses, college dormitories, migratory workers' camps, halfway houses, etc.), and civilians living on military bases. Persons excluded from the survey include homeless people who do not use shelters,

active military personnel, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as correctional facilities, nursing homes, mental institutions, and hospitals.

Prior to 1999, the NHSDA was conducted as a paper-and-pencil interview (PAPI) lasting about 1 hour. The NHSDA PAPI instrumentation consisted of a questionnaire booklet that was completed by the interviewer and a set of individual answer sheets that were completed by the respondent. Beginning in 1999, the NHSDA interview has been carried out by computer-assisted interviewing (CAI). The survey uses a combination of computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI) conducted by the interviewer and audio computer-assisted self-interviews (ACASI). For the most part, questions previously administered by the interviewer are now administered by the interviewer using CAPI. Questions previously administered using answer sheets are now administered using ACASI. Use of ACASI is designed to provide the respondent with a highly private and confidential means of responding to questions and to increase the level of honest reporting of illicit drug use and other sensitive behaviors.

The 1999 and 2000 NHSDA sample designs are part of a coordinated 5-year sample design that will provide estimates for all 50 States and the District of Columbia for the years 1999 through 2003. For the 5-year 50-State design, 8 States were designated as large sample States (California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas) with samples large enough to support direct State estimates. Sample sizes in these States ranged from 3,478 to 5,022. For the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia, smaller, but adequate, samples were selected to support State estimates using small area estimation techniques. Sample sizes in these States ranged from 828 to 1,200.

States were first stratified into a total of 900 Field Interviewer (FI) regions (48 regions in each large sample State and 12 regions in each small sample State). These regions were contiguous geographic areas designed to yield the same number of interviews on average. Within FI regions, adjacent census blocks were combined to form the first stage sampling units, called area segments. A total of 96 segments per FI region were selected with probability proportional to population size in order to support the 5-year sample. Eight sample segments per FI region were fielded during the 2000 survey year.

These sampled segments were allocated equally into four separate samples, one for

each 3-month period during the year, so that the survey is essentially continuous in the field. In each of these area segments a listing of all addresses was made, from which a sample of 215,860 addresses was selected. Of these, 182,576 were determined to be eligible sample units. In these sample units (which can be either households or units within group quarters), sample persons were randomly selected using an automated screening procedure programmed in a hand-held computer carried by the interviewers. The number of sample units completing the screening was 169,769. Youth (age 12 to 17 years) and young adults (age 18 to 25 years) were oversampled at this stage. Because of the large sample size associated with this study, there was no need to oversample race/ethnicity groups, as was done for NHSDAs prior to 1999. A total of 91,961 persons were selected nationwide. Consistent with previous NHSDAs, the final respondent sample of 71,764 persons was representative of the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population age 12 and older. In addition, State samples were representative of their respective State populations.

The data collection method used in the NHSDA involves in-person interview with sampled persons, incorporating procedures that would be likely to increase respondents' cooperation and willingness to report honestly about their illicit drug use behavior. Confidentiality is stressed in all written and verbal communications with potential respondents, respondents' names are not collected with the data, and computer-assisted interviewing provides a private and confidential setting to complete the interview.

Introductory letters are sent to sampled addresses, followed by an interviewer visit. A 5-minute screening procedure conducted using a hand-held computer involves listing all household members along with their basic demographic data. The computer uses the demographic data in a preprogrammed selection formula to select 0, 1, or 2 person(s) to interview, depending on the composition of the household. This selection process is designed to provide the necessary sample sizes for the specified population age groupings.

Interviewers attempt to immediately conduct the NHSDA interview with each selected person in the household. The interviewer requests that the selected respondent identify a private area in the home away from other household members to conduct the interview. The interview averages about 1 hour, and includes a combination of CAPI and ACASI. The interview begins in the CAPI mode with the field interviewer reading the questions from the computer screen and entering the respondents' replies into the computer. The interview then transitions to the ACASI mode for sensitive questions. In this mode, the

respondent can read the questions silently on the computer screen and/or listen to the questions read through headphones and enter their responses directly into the computer. At the conclusion of the ACASI section, the interview returns to the CAPI mode with the interviewer completing the questionnaire.

Screening, interview, and item response patterns

Response rates for the NHSDA were stable for the period of 1994-98, with the screening response rate at about 93% and the interview response rate at about 78%. In 1999, the CAI screening response rate was 89.6% and the interview response rate was about 68.6%. A more stable and experienced field interviewer workforce improved these rates in 2000. Of the 182,576 eligible households sampled for the 2000 NHSDA, 169,769 were successfully screened for a weighted screening response rate of 92.8%. In these screened households, a total of 91,961 sample persons were selected, and completed interviews were obtained from 71,764 of these sample persons, for a weighted interview response rate of 73.9%. A total of 10,109 (15.0%) sample persons were classified as refusals, 4,834 (5.5%) were not available or never at home, and 5,254 (5.5%) did not participate for various other reasons, such as physical or mental incompetence or language barrier.

The increase in nonresponse between the 1998 and 1999 NHSDAs can be attributed primarily to the hiring of many new and inexperienced field interviewers in 1999 and a larger than usual turnover. By the end of 2000, the interviewer workforce primarily consisted of experienced interviewers and fewer were leaving.

The overall weighted response rate, defined as the product of the weighted screening response rate and the weighted interview response rate, was 61.5% in 1999 and 68.6% in 2000 (an 11.5% improvement over the 1999 rate).

Among survey participants, item response rates were above 98% for most questionnaire items. However, inconsistent responses for some items, including the drug use items, are common. Estimates of substance use from the NHSDA are based on the responses to multiple questions, so that the maximum amount of information is used in determining whether a respondent is classified as a drug user. Inconsistencies in responses are resolved through a logical editing process that involves some judgment on the part of the survey analysts and is a potential source of nonsampling error. Because of the

automatic routing through the CAI questionnaire (e.g., lifetime drug use questions that skip entire modules when answered "no"), there is less editing of this type than in the PAPI questionnaire used in previous years.

An important limitation of the NHSDA estimates of drug use prevalence is that they are designed to describe only the target population of the survey, i.e., the civilian noninstitutionalized population age 12 and older. Although this population includes almost 98% of the total U.S. population age 12 and older, it does exclude some important and unique subpopulations who may have very different drug-using patterns. The survey excludes active military personnel, who have been shown to have significantly lower rates of illicit drug use. Persons living in institutional group quarters, such as prisons and residential drug treatment centers, are not included in the NHSDA and have been shown in other surveys to have higher rates of illicit drug use. Also excluded are homeless persons not living in a shelter on the survey date, another population shown to have higher than average rates of illicit drug use.

Table 1. NHSDA sample sizes by demographic characteristics

	1999	2000
Total	66,706	71,764
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	32,092	34,386
Female	34,614	37,378
<u>Age group</u>		
12 to 17 years	25,357	25,717
18 to 25 years	21,933	22,613
26 years and older	19,416	23,434
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>		
White, non-Hispanic	46,054	49,415
Black, non-Hispanic	7,982	8,494
American Indian or Alaska Native	739	769
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	232	261
Asian	2,146	2,393
More than one race	1,072	1,039
Hispanic	8,481	9,393

Note: These sample size figures are the unweighted number of respondents in the 1999 and 2000 National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse.

Appendix 8

National Crime Victimization Survey Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1999 Statistical Tables*, NCJ 184938 [Online]. Available: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm> [Mar. 15, 2001]; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects data from residents living throughout the United States, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not included in the survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units selected for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the NCVS remains in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person. The interviewer may then conduct subsequent contacts by telephone.

To elicit more accurate reporting of incidents, the NCVS uses the self-respondent method which calls for the direct interviewing of each person 12 years and older in the household. An exception is made to use proxy interviewing instead of direct interviewing for the following three cases: 12- and 13-year-old persons when a knowledgeable household member insists they not be interviewed directly, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally

incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations non-household members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Some interviews in the 1999 sample were assigned to Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), a data collection method that involves interviewing from centralized facilities and using a computerized instrument. In the CATI-eligible part of the sample, all interviews are done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first interview, which is primarily conducted in person. The telephone interviews are conducted by CATI facilities in Hagerstown, MD and Tucson, AZ.

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are derived from a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) comprising the first stage of the sample were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSUs were included in the sample automatically and are considered to be self-representing (SR) since all of them were selected. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR) because only a subset of them was selected, were combined into strata by grouping PSUs with similar geographic and demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1990 census.

The initial 1990 design consisted of 93 SR PSUs and 152 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to population size. A sample reduction was done in October of 1996, reducing the number of NSR PSUs by 42. So, the current NCVS sample consists of 110 NSR PSUs. The NCVS sample design continued use of both 1980- and 1990-based samples through 1997. Beginning in 1998 only the 1990-based sample remains.

In the second stage of sampling, each selected stratification PSU is divided into four nonoverlapping frames (unit, area, permit, and group quarter) from which the NCVS independently selects its sample. From each selected stratification PSU, clusters of approximately four housing units or housing unit equivalents are selected from each frame. For the unit and group quarter frames, addresses come from the 1990 census files. For the permit frame, addresses come from building permit data obtained from building permit offices. For the area frame, sample blocks come from the 1990 census files. Then, addresses are listed and sampled in the field.

In order to conduct field interviews, the sample is divided into six groups, or rotations, and each group of households is

interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview is used to bound the interviews (bounding establishes a timeframe to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews), but is not used to compute the annual estimates. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels. A different panel of households, corresponding to one-sixth of each rotation group, is interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, newly constructed housing units are selected as described, and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

For the 1999 survey, approximately 43,000 households and 77,750 persons age 12 and older were interviewed. The response rates were 93% of eligible households and 89% of eligible individuals.

Collection year estimates

Beginning with data for 1996 (and 1995 data printed in selected reports), all NCVS estimates are now based on interviews conducted during the calendar year being estimated. This procedure is referred to as "collection year" reporting. Previously, estimates were based on victimizations occurring during a given calendar year. This procedure is referred to as "data year" reporting. This change in the reporting procedure was undertaken in an effort to expedite publication of NCVS data. NCVS respondents are interviewed every 6 months and asked to recall any crime incidents that have occurred in the 6 months since the previous interview. For this reason, 6 months of data collection beyond the end of the calendar year were needed to gather information on all incidents occurring during a calendar year. Under the collection year procedure estimates for any given year will include some incidents that actually took place during the previous calendar year, and will exclude some incidents that would have been reported in interviews conducted in the following calendar year.

Data year estimates differ slightly from calendar year estimates. The differences will be greater during periods of changing crime rates and less during periods of stable rates.

Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as six or more similar but separate crimes that the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. These series crimes have been excluded from the tables because victims were unable to provide details for each separate event.

Estimation procedure

Annual collection year estimates of the levels and rates of victimization are derived by accumulating four quarterly estimates. The estimation procedure involves the application of a base weight to the data for each individual interviewed. Readers interested in detailed information on the estimation procedure should consult the original source.

Accuracy of estimates

The accuracy of an estimate is a measure of its total error, that is, the sum of all the errors affecting the estimate: sampling error as well as nonsampling error.

The sample used for the NCVS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been obtained by using the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from one another due to sampling variability, or sampling error.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples. Therefore, it is a measure of the precision (reliability) with which a particular estimate approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of numbers that has a specified probability that the average of all possible samples, which is the true unknown value of interest in an unbiased design, is contained within the interval. About 68% of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10% of the time will the difference be more than 1.6 standard errors, and just 1 time in 100 will it be greater than 2.5 standard errors. A 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. Thus there is a 95% chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates are subject to nonsampling error. While substantial care is taken in the NCVS to reduce the sources of nonsampling error throughout all the survey operations, by means of a quality assurance program, quality controls, operational controls, and error-correcting procedures, an unquantified amount of nonsampling error remains.

A major source of nonsampling error is related to the inability of respondents to recall in detail the crimes that occurred during the 6 months prior to the interview.

Research based on interviews of victims obtained from police files indicates that assault is recalled with the least accuracy of any crime measured by the NCVS. This may be related to the tendency of victims to avoid reporting crimes committed by offenders who are not strangers, especially if they are relatives. In addition, among certain groups, crimes that contain elements of assault could be a part of everyday life, and are therefore forgotten or not considered important enough to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in an understatement of the actual rate of assault.

Another source of nonsampling error is the inability of some respondents to recall the exact month a crime occurred, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This error source is partially offset by interviewing monthly and using the estimation procedure mentioned earlier. Telescoping is another problem in which incidents that occurred before the reference period are placed within the period. The effect of telescoping is minimized by using the bounding procedure previously described. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can be determined whether or not it is a new one by discussing it with the victim. Events that occurred after the reference period are set aside for inclusion with the data from the following interview.

Other sources of nonsampling error can result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, misclassification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, and errors made in coding and processing the data. Quality control and editing procedures were used to minimize the number of errors made by the respondents and the interviewers.

Since field representatives conducting the interviews usually reside in the area in which they interview, the race and ethnicity of the field representatives generally match that of the local population. Special efforts are made to further match field representatives and the people they interview in areas where English is not commonly spoken. About 90% of all NCVS field representatives are female. Standard errors measure only those nonsampling errors arising from transient factors affecting individual responses completely at random (simple response variance); they do not reveal any systematic biases in the data. As calculated in the NCVS, the standard errors would partially measure nonsampling error arising from some of the above sources, such as transient memory errors, or accidental errors in recording or coding answers, for example.

Definitions of terms

Age--The appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview.

Aggravated assault--Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether an injury occurred, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results.

With injury--An attack without a weapon when serious injury results, or an attack with a weapon involving any injury. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any unspecified injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization.

Threatened with a weapon--Threat or attempted attack by an offender armed with a gun, knife, or other object used as a weapon, not resulting in victim injury.

Annual household income--The total income of the household head and all members of the household for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape, attempted rape, and sexual assaults are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threats to incidents that are nearly fatal.

Ethnicity--A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

Head of household--A classification that defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or owns (or is in the process of buying) the household unit. The head of household must be at least 18, unless all members of the household are under 18, or the head is married to someone 18 or older.

Hispanic--Persons who describe themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or from some other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household--A person or group of people meeting either of the following criteria: (1) people whose usual place of residence is the same housing unit, even if they are temporarily absent; (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. If the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has

occurred. The structure need not be the house itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

Completed burglary--To successfully gain entry to a residence by a person who has no legal right to be present in the structure, by use of force, or without force.

Forcible entry--A form of completed burglary in which force is used to gain entry to a residence. Examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Unlawful entry without force--A form of completed burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

Marital status--Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together and not in a common-law union.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--Office of Management and Budget defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSAs are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. However, in New England, MSAs are designated by cities and towns since these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data are available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000; (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in

New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSAs are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines. Within this general classification unit, there are three subclassifications: urban, suburban, and rural. They are defined as follows:

Urban areas--The largest city or grouping of cities in a metropolitan statistical area.

Suburban areas--A county or group of counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. Suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Rural areas--A place not located inside a metropolitan statistical area. This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations less than 50,000.

Motor vehicle--An automobile, truck, motorcycle, or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

Completed motor vehicle theft--The successful taking of a vehicle by an unauthorized person.

Attempted motor vehicle theft--The unsuccessful attempt by an unauthorized person to take a vehicle.

Non-Hispanic--Persons who report their culture or origin as something other than "Hispanic" as defined above. This distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonstranger--A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to, or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are nonstrangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as nonstranger. This category only applies to crimes that involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for crimes of theft since victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

Offense--A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

Personal crimes--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, assault, purse

snatching and pocket picking. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes both attempted and completed crimes; does not include purse snatching and pocket picking. Murder is not measured by the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim.

Completed violence--The sum of all completed rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, and assaults.

Attempted/threatened violence--The unsuccessful attempt of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes attempted attacks or sexual assaults by means of verbal threats.

Property crimes--Burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Purse snatching/pocket picking--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, without force or threat of force.

Race--Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The category "other" is composed mainly of Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape--Forced sexual intercourse including both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents involving penetration using a foreign object such as a bottle. Includes attempted rapes, male as well as female victims, and both heterosexual and homosexual rape. Attempted rape includes verbal threats of rape.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed/property taken--The successful taking of property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed with injury--The successful taking of property from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Completed without injury--The successful taking of property from a person by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted to take property--The attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Attempted without injury--The attempt to take property from a person by

force or threat of force without success, with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted with injury--The attempt to take property from a person without success, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Sexual assault--A wide range of victimizations, separate from rape or attempted rape. Includes attacks or attempted attacks generally involving unwanted sexual contact between victim and offender. Sexual assaults may or may not involve force and include such things as grabbing or fondling. Sexual assault also includes verbal threats.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling), or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

With minor injury--An attack without a weapon resulting in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, etc.) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Without injury--An attempted assault without a weapon not resulting in injury.

Stranger--A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a nonstranger. Since victims of theft without contact rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

Tenure--The NCVS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned, which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Theft--Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact. Incidents involving theft of property from within the sample household would classify as theft if the offender has a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest). If the offender has no legal right to be in the house, the incident would classify as a burglary.

Completed--To successfully take without permission property or cash without personal contact between the victim and offender.

Attempted--To unsuccessfully attempt to take property or cash without personal contact.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act, usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 and older. For household crimes, the victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To commit a crime against a person or household.

Appendix 9

Drug Abuse Warning Network

Methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, **Emergency Department Trends from the Drug Abuse Warning Network, Preliminary Estimates January-June 2001 with Revised Estimates 1994-2000**, Drug Abuse Warning Network Series: D-20 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002), pp. 17, 24-27, 91-94, 117-126, T-15. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were collected by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency department episodes in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. For 2000, the sample consisted of 578 eligible hospitals; 466 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. These data yielded an estimated total of 601,563 drug-related episodes and 1,099,306 drug mentions. The table below details hospital participation in DAWN and the estimates of total drug-related episodes and drug mentions for 1994-2000.

	Hospitals		Estimated number of:	
	Number providing data	Response rate	Drug-related episodes	Drug mentions
1994	488	76%	518,880	899,600
1995	489	77	513,519	900,287
1996	452	74	513,933	906,366
1997	465	77	526,818	942,382
1998	471	79	542,432	981,764
1999	488	82	554,767	1,014,243
2000	466	81	601,563	1,099,306

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general surgical and medical hospitals in the coterminous United States that have a 24-hour emergency department. The American Hospital Association's (AHA) 1984 and 1985 Annual Surveys of Hospitals were used to obtain a sampling frame. Hospitals in the sampling frame were stratified according to several characteristics. First, the sampling frame

was divided into the 21 DAWN metropolitan areas and the remainder of the country (called the National Panel). Hospitals having 80,000 or more annual emergency department visits were assigned to a single stratum for selection with certainty. Then, the remaining hospitals in the 21 metropolitan areas were classified by location--inside or outside the central city, and by whether the hospital had an organized outpatient department and/or a chemical/alcohol inpatient unit--whether they had zero, one, or both types of units. Similarly, hospitals in the National Panel were classified by the presence/absence of such units. Total eligible hospitals in the original sample numbered 685.

The number of eligible sample facilities has not remained at the original 685 because some hospitals have closed or become ineligible since the sample was selected. To preserve the integrity of the sample, a sample maintenance procedure is employed to randomly select "newly eligible" hospitals from the AHA survey each year using the same selection probabilities. This procedure allows the sample to be kept up-to-date and representative of DAWN-eligible hospitals in the coterminous United States.

The national response rate was 81% in 2000; this rate is based on the number of eligible hospitals in the sample and the number actually responding. Data from the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas were pooled with data from the National Panel to produce the national estimates.

For the purpose of reporting to the DAWN system, drug abuse is defined as the nonmedical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. Nonmedical use includes: the use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice; the use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or the use of any other substance (heroin, cocaine, marijuana/hashish, glue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

Within each facility participating in the DAWN system, a designated DAWN reporter, usually a member of the emergency department or medical records staff, is responsible for reviewing medical charts to identify drug abuse episodes, and recording and submitting data on each case. An episode report is submitted for each drug abuse patient who visits a DAWN emergency department and meets the following criteria: (1) the patient was treated in the hospital's emergency department; (2) the patient's presenting problem(s) was induced by or related to drug use, regardless of when the drug use occurred; (3) the case involved the use of an illegal drug or the use

of a legal drug or other chemical substance for nonmedical purposes; and (4) the patient's reason for using the substance(s) included one of the following: dependence, suicide attempt or gesture, or psychic effects. Each report of a drug abuse episode includes demographic information about the patient and information about the circumstances of the episode. In addition to drug overdoses, reportable emergency department episodes may result from the chronic effects of habitual drug use or from unexpected reactions. Unexpected reactions include cases where the drug's effect was different than anticipated (e.g., caused hallucinations). DAWN cases do not include accidental ingestion or inhalation of a substance with no intent of abuse, or adverse reactions to prescription or over-the-counter medications taken as prescribed. Up to four different substances, in addition to alcohol-in-combination, can be specified for each episode. It should be noted that alcohol is reported to DAWN only when used in combination with a reportable substance. It also should be noted that episodes involving children under 6 years of age are not reported to DAWN.

A drug episode is defined as an emergency department visit that was induced by or related to the use of an illegal drug, or the nonmedical use of a legal drug or substance for persons age 6 and older. The number of emergency department episodes reported in DAWN is not equivalent to the number of individuals involved. One person may make repeated visits to an emergency department or to several emergency departments, thus producing a number of episodes. No patient identifiers are collected, therefore it is impossible to determine the number of individuals involved in the reported episodes.

A drug mention refers to a substance that was mentioned (recorded) during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each drug-related episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mentioned may or may not be the sole or confirmed "cause" of the episode. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance still should be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors.

Estimation procedures

The national estimates of total emergency department drug episodes and drug mentions are obtained by adding the estimates from the 21 metropolitan areas and the estimate from the National Panel for each estimation category. The weights are

calculated each quarter for each hospital in the sample and are the product of a three-component model that considers (1) the base sampling weight calculated as the reciprocal of the sampling probability; (2) an adjustment for nonresponse, based either on complete nonparticipation or failure to provide data for all the reporting days in a given time period; and (3) a correction factor, applied within metropolitan areas, that adjusts the total number of emergency department visits among participating sample hospitals to the total for the population of hospitals as determined from the sampling frame.

Revised estimates for 1994-2000

DAWN estimates for 1994-2000 have been revised as a result of improvements in the coding and classification of drugs mentioned in emergency department visits. Revisions to estimates published previously are the result of a major change in the underlying method by which drugs are coded and classified in DAWN. DAWN relies on a detailed "drug vocabulary" to categorize the thousands of substances that are reported each year. The drug vocabulary is the language--the codes and terminology--that DAWN uses to record and classify drugs and other substances collected from emergency departments. It was necessary to implement substantial changes to the existing vocabulary to ensure that reported substances are accurately and consistently classified.

The old drug vocabulary contained about 8,000 specific substances reported to DAWN over nearly 3 decades of continuous operation. It also included classification schemes intended for grouping similar drugs into categories for publication of DAWN estimates and for internal analyses. In recent years, efforts to improve DAWN publications and respond to special requests for information (especially those from Federal agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration and the Office of National Drug Control Policy) provided a growing body of evidence indicating how poorly the old drug vocabulary carried out these intentions.

To meet the current information needs of DAWN users, a drug vocabulary must meet four objectives. It must be useful for reporting, both for recurring publications and for special requests, accurate, user friendly, and easy to maintain.

In 1999, an internal DAWN workgroup composed of DAWN staff and representatives from two DAWN contractors convened to evaluate the old DAWN drug vocabulary and a design for a replacement that had been proposed in 1997. The workgroup's

analysis of the old vocabulary's design, content, and functioning concluded that reclamation was not a viable option. Guided by the four objectives, the DAWN workgroup agreed that a new approach and a new drug vocabulary were required. It was concluded that an externally maintained code set--one designed and maintained by subject matter experts apart from DAWN--would serve DAWN's needs better than a system developed and maintained in-house. An external code set would meet the objectives for accuracy and ease of maintenance while minimizing development time and cost.

The drug terminology produced by Multum Information Services Inc., a private sector firm, met all four objectives and provided a framework into which components that are unique to substance abuse and DAWN could be added. These include street names for illicit substances, metabolites commonly reported in DAWN mortality data, household products and other non-medicinal substances, and substances classified based on their route of administration as "inhalants."

In 2000, DAWN adopted the Multum Lexicon, a drug vocabulary and classification tool developed and maintained by Multum Information Services, Inc. Multum distributes the Lexicon (a complete database in Microsoft Access format) and regular updates through its website. DAWN uses only a fraction of the Multum Lexicon because DAWN case reports typically lack the most precise drug product information. For example, DAWN case reports supply drug names, but not strength or dosage, so it is not feasible to code drugs at the level of detail supported by the Multum Lexicon. On the other hand, the specificity of drug information reported to DAWN varies depending on the detail available in the source documents, that is, emergency department medical records or death investigation files. The Multum Lexicon not only accommodates such variability but it provides a consistent method for aggregating very detailed information (such as brands) into consistent generic drug categories.

To accommodate DAWN data on substances that are not part of the Multum Lexicon, DAWN staff adopted the Multum Lexicon structure and designed a drug database that incorporates Multum Lexicon content for generic names, brand or trade names, and 3-level nested categories, and adds other DAWN reportable substances in a compatible structure.

The result of this combination of the Multum Lexicon and DAWN-specific substances is referred to as the DAWN Drug Reference Vocabulary. All drug entries in DAWN were translated into the new vocabulary. When

possible, automated procedures were used to make this translation. When necessary, drug entries were assigned manually. All assignments were subjected to multiple, iterative layers of quality control. New DAWN data files, beginning with the 1994 data, were developed and revised estimates were produced. The revised estimates for total emergency department episodes deviate only slightly (no more than 0.08% in any year) from previously published estimates.

Preliminary versus final estimates

Final estimates are produced once a year when all hospitals participating in DAWN have submitted their data for that year and when additional ancillary data used in estimation become available. The differences between preliminary and final estimates are due to several factors:

(1) Final estimates include data from a small number of late-reporting hospitals. Data from some late-reporting facilities are received for each time period. Therefore, later files will usually include more complete data (i.e., have a higher response rate).

(2) Additional hospitals are added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates for a given year (not the preliminary estimates for that same year). Most of these hospitals are "newly eligible" because they became DAWN eligible sometime after the original sample was selected. The final DAWN estimates are produced after the most current AHA's Annual Survey of Hospitals file is received. This file was used initially to establish a sampling frame for DAWN. Subsequently, the most current AHA file is used once a year to maintain the representativeness of the sample. Between the releases of the preliminary and final estimates, the use of the newer AHA survey can result in hospitals being added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates.

(3) Data from the most current AHA file are used to produce the final weights.

Data limitations

When producing estimates from any sample survey, two types of errors are possible--sampling and nonsampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the error caused by the selection of a sample instead of utilizing a census of hospitals. Sampling error is reduced by selecting a large sample or by using efficient sample design and estimation strategies such as stratification, optimal allocation, and ratio estimation. Nonsampling errors occur from nonresponse, difficulties in the interpretation of the collection form, coding errors, computer

processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, and reporting errors. Many procedures are in place to minimize nonsampling errors such as data auditing and periodic retraining of data collectors. Further, nonrespondent hospitals are identified for additional recruitment. Late reporters are assigned for priority data collection and respondents with changes in reporting are designated for followup.

It also is important to recognize that DAWN does not provide a complete picture of medical problems associated with drug use, but rather focuses on the impact that these problems have on hospital emergency departments in the United States. If a person is admitted to another part of the hospital for treatment, treated in a physician's office, or treated at a drug treatment center, the episode is not included in DAWN.